REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R
For the Week ending 5th January 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	450
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	484
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
11	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Fortnightly	950
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	600
	MARA'THI.			
*13	The Aranyă Pandit	Bombay	Fortnightly	100
14	„ Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
18	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
*19	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
*20	„ Chandrika	Kolhápur	Monthly	150
21	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
22	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
25	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
26	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
27	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
28	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
29	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
30	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
31	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
32	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
33	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*34	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*35	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
36	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
37	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
38	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
39	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
40	„ Maháráshtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,000
41	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
42	„ Málika	Poona	Monthly	100
43	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
44	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	100
*45	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
47	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
48	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*49	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	250
51	„ Prabhákar[1]	Bombay	Daily	350
*52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Weekly	200
53	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Do.	200
*54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Do.	600
57	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	150
58	„ Satyă Prakásh	Do.	Weekly	243
59	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*61	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
*62	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
63	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	90
*65	„ Srishtidarpan	Bombay	Do.	200
66	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
67	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Numb Copies i
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
*68	The Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	150
69	„ Telagu Mitră	Do.	Do.	400
70	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár[1]	Akola	Do.	250
71	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	200
72	„ Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	175
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	200
*74	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
75	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
*76	„ Vinod	Poona	Do.	200
*77	„ Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
78	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	400
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
*79	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	400
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	349
82	„ Lok Mitră	Bombay	Do.	800
83	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
84	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	137
	GUJARA'TI.			
85	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
86	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	750
87	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	304
88	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*89	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	200
90	„ Bombay Punch	Bombay	Weekly	500
91	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,090
92	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	700
93	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	60
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	600
95	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Weekly	525
96	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,000
97	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	200
*98	„ Dnyán Dipak	Junágad	Do.	100
99	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
100	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	100
101	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	400
*102	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	200
103	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*104	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
105	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	525
106	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,400
107	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	115
*108	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	200
109	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	700
110	„ Kusum Guchchhă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	350
111	„ Nágar Udayă	Do.	Do.	300
112	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
113	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	381
114	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	814
115	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,225
116	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
*117	„ Saras Sár	Do.	Monthly	200
118	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
*119	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	200
120	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	533
*121	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	200
122	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	408
*123	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly	200
124	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	50
125	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	738
126	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
127	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
128	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	150
*129	„ Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.	200
130	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	768
*131	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	100
	SANSKRIT.			
*132	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	100
	URDU.			
*133	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
*134	„ Dabdabe Islám[3]	Do.	Do.	200
135	„ Khádam-e-Hind	Do.	Daily	200
136	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Weekly	160
	PERSIAN.			
137	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	300
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
*138	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	200

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[3] This paper is received *gratis* with the *Armagán*.

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Condemns the system of giving appointments in the Covenanted Civil Service to Natives by nomination.

In a paragraph headed " The Statutory Civil Service," the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 31st December 1883 says:—We hear that two kinds of proposals have been made to the Government of India on the subject of improving the nomination system of the Statutory Civil Service. One of them is that half of the annual selections should be left open to a competitive examination, the remaining half being disposed of as at present. The other proposal is that the Government should hold an examination to which none but young men of good social position shall be admitted. Those who rank the highest at such examination should have the allotted places in the Civil Service given to them. The recent settlement of the Ilbert Bill controversy is likely to put into the background all that has been said of late against the present nomination system. Anglo-Indians having got the right of a jury trial, it will matter very little to them whether the Native Sessions Judge or District Magistrate before whom a European British subject may have to be tried happens to be a Covenanted or a Statutory Civilian. But the interests of the public service require that the present nomination system should be changed. It is said that Professor Monier Williams has come to India with a view to mature some plan that will enable him to turn his Oxford Institute to some account in connection with this country, and the Native gentlemen whom he has hitherto consulted seem to think that the Institute might be utilized in connection with the Statutory Civil Service.

Makes suggestions about improving the capabilities of the soil of India.

The same newspaper, in alluding to the debate in the Supreme Legislative Council on the question of making pecuniary advances to agriculturists, observes that Lord Ripon is right in considering that agriculturists should solely derive benefit from the capital which they may have expended in improving their lands. The agriculturists as a class are destitute of capital, and hence it is absurd to expect them to spend money in improving the fertility of the soil. The *Indu Prakásh* is of opinion that Government should construct from its own resources such works as may be necessary for improving the capabilities of the soil, and the assessment on lands which actually derive benefit from such works should only be increased to the extent required to repay the capital without charging any interest in the course of a certain number of years. When this is accomplished, the enhanced portion of the assessment should be brought down to the original figure. Again, the land revenue settlements should be fixed for a period of sixty instead of thirty years, as is the case now. By this arrangement children will derive benefit from the capital which has been expended on their lands by their parents. If these suggestions are carried out the peasantry will be much benefited.

Requests the Agricultural Department of the Government of India to introduce a certain kind of phosphoric manure into the country.

In referring to the exhibit of solid phosphoric acid at the Calcutta International Exhibition, described in the columns of a recent issue of the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the 30th December observes that the acid is said to readily dissolve bones or bone-meal and thus form a highly valuable fertilizer. Now there can be no question as to large quantities of bones being obtainable in most places of any consideration in India at a small charge or for the cost of collecting them. Most people must be aware that bones and bone-meal form articles of export to Europe. Those engaged in the cultivation of wheat and other crops in this country, if properly advised, will not be long in availing themselves of the advantages which the use of the fertilizer above described would secure to them. They require to be made to understand at first what the advantages are and how to profit by them. The Agricultural Department of the Government of India will therefore be forwarding the objects of its existence by undertaking to initiate the ryots in the knowledge of the use of this fertilizer.

Causes of the good position which Europeans enjoy in India.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (116) of the 28th December 1883 asks the reason why Europeans are worshipped by Natives. It is simply because they occupy high posts in the country and Natives are dependent on them. If Natives do not please them, they have to taste the bitter fruits of their conduct afterwards. Native princes even do their best to entertain and please European officers, who force them to act according to their wishes. If some prince displeases his Political Agent, he has to suffer for it. Native princes flatter European officers, for they gain their object by so doing. When such is the case with Native potentates, what must be the condition of the Native public? The latter stand in awe of them. Native policemen cannot arrest European offenders. Native officers are thought unfit to decide cases in which Europeans are concerned. Europeans enjoy great comfort in India, but in their native land they are persons of little importance.

Disapproves of gubernatorial tours as at present undertaken.

The same, in referring to the contemplated tour of Sir James Fergusson in Káthiáwár, says that while the Káthiáwár princes are making preparations to welcome him, their poor subjects are groaning over their ill-luck, for the money which is screwed out of them is spent on the entertainment of European officers. While their subjects are starving, strangers are handsomely feted. What good have the visits of Governors and other persons high in office done to the people? They move about and amuse themselves at the expense of others, neither attending to the grievances of the people, nor advising the princes to look after the welfare of their subjects. The princes recover the money which is spent on the entertainment of these officers by screwing it anyhow from their people. It is a matter for surprise that the Governor should not be aware of this state of things. It is all the same whether he goes on tour or keeps at home. The chief cause of undertaking a tour in these days is enjoyment. Alas! Will not Government attend to the welfare of the people of Káthiáwár?

Says that Mr. Dosábhái Frámji should not be permitted to decide cases in which municipal officers are complainants.

The *Subodh Patrika* (12) of the 30th December, in alluding to the decision of Mr. Dosábhái Frámji in the case of the Bombay Municipality *versus* Sadánand Shrikrishnáji and to the reversal of this decision by the High Court, observes that Mr. Dosábhái has been for several years past a most prominent member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and has taken an active part in municipal affairs, and consequently it is natural that in deciding cases in which the municipality is concerned he should be swayed by the interests of the municipality. It is doubtful whether he would be able to act with rigid impartiality in cases in which municipal officers are complainants and poor people defendants. Under such circumstances it is desirable that municipal cases should be transferred for disposal to the court of some other Magistrate unconnected with the administration of the municipality. In Calcutta municipal cases are not heard by the Magistrate who takes an active part in the conduct of municipal affairs. It would be well if some similar restriction were imposed in Bombay. The defendant's pleader ought to have urged this argument when he argued Mr. Sadánand Shrikrishnáji's case before the second Magistrate of police.

Recommends a full-timed coroner for Bombay.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 31st December observes that it is notorious that the Coroner in Bombay makes great delay in coming to hold inquests, and consequently Natives are put to much inconvenience. Dr. Blaney enjoys a large private practice and cannot therefore afford to devote his time to the proper performance of the Coroner's work, which is gradually increasing. It is desirable that a full-timed medical gentleman should be appointed to the important work of holding inquests. The pay of the Coroner is sufficiently large to induce any medical practitioner to accept the place. If this suggestion cannot be acted upon, an assistant to the Coroner should be appointed to each of the districts of Colába, Fort, Dhobitaláv, Malabár Hill, Byculla, Parel and Máhim. This arrangement will be beneficial and will prevent the hasty performance of the work of making inquests.

Complains of the way in which the license tax is levied in the mofussil.

The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 3rd January 1884, in continuation of its article on the subject of the mode of levying the license tax in the mofussil, reported at page 8 of the Report on Native Papers for the week ending 27th October 1883, says that as a certain fixed sum has to be collected in each Collectorate it is evident that much injustice must be done in levying it. It cannot be expected that the talátis will not through fear act unjustly when they have to realize a certain amount from the villages in their charge. Such instances have already been published by the *Hitechchhu.* Government should not only think of the oppression caused by the sale by auction of the utensils of hundreds of poor persons for realising the tax, but also of the extent of dissatisfaction towards the just British Ráj amongst the ignorant classes. The *Hitechchhu* then refers to the case of one Hathisang Gopál of Visalpur and one Tarvádi Pránjivan Kásirám, a beggar of Sarkhej, and remarks that the reply of Mr. Reid to the petition of Tarvádi Pránjivan Kásirám asking to be exempted from the payment of the license tax states that he had paid the tax in previous years, while Tarvádi Pránjivan contends in his reply that neither was the tax imposed upon him in former years, nor did he pay it. Now the reply of the Collector cannot have been written without previously consulting the Mámlatdár. If the statement of the petitioner be true, the Mámlatdár has misinformed his superior. The Collector ought to hold a strict enquiry in the matter. If the tax has been paid by this beggar of Sarkhej in previous years, the list of persons liable to pay the tax and the office records will show it. If such be not the case, then the Mámlatdár, the taláti and the mukhi, who is said to be an enemy of the appellant, have misstated facts. Though the mukhi may have misstated facts, as alleged by the appellant, the Mámlatdár cannot be absolved from blame. At any rate a strict enquiry ought to be held in the matter. At Chor Barodra in the Viramgám district, one Karsandás Hiráchand, who scarcely earns Rs. 50 a year, has been assessed at Rs. 15 to the license tax for three years. Though he preferred an appeal every time, it was rejected and his utensils were sold for the realisation of the tax. The Collector and the Mámlatdár do not enquire into the ability of persons to pay the tax, but sanction what the taláti does. Thus much oppression is caused in the country, and especially in many parts of Gujarát. More than forty appeal cases from Dhandhuka were rejected some time back, and thus the appellants, who had come to Ahmedabad for the purpose, were put to needless expense. The same cry is heard from the Kaira Zilla. It is therefore advisable that this oppressive tax should be done away with as soon as possible. But till that time the officers charged with the work should be made to personally inspect the books of the persons liable to pay the tax and then fix the amount of the liability. The door of the civil courts ought to be opened for hearing license tax appeals. The Mámlatdár, the mukhi and the taláti should not be allowed to be present at the time of hearing the appeals, for they will not allow their own work to be undone and because the witnesses of the appellants are afraid of them. Moreover the officer who decides appeal cases should go through them carefully and patiently, and not despatch 40 or 50 cases in a day. As the time for the levying of the tax for the next year is approaching, it is to be hoped that Government will attend to this matter and try to redress the grievances of the people. [The *Samsher Báhádur* (116) of the 28th December 1883 disapproves of the continuance of the license tax, and requests Government to include Government servants and professional classes in the list of persons liable to pay it.]

Desires an examination of engines and boilers in cotton-ginning factories in the Surat and Broach districts.

The *Gujarát Mitră* (80) of the 30th December observes that Mr. Moylan, the Inspector of Steam Engines and Boilers, used to visit the mofussil every second or third year for the purpose of examining engines and boilers in the factories; but for a long time past nobody appears to have examined the factory engines and boilers in Gujarát. Cotton-ginning factories are multiplying in Gujarát, and in some of them old and worn out boilers are used. If a searching examination of these boilers is made, they will be found to be in a dangerous condition and will have to be condemned as unfit. The cotton season will presently commence, and it is therefore desirable that the Factory Inspector in Bombay should be deputed to examine without delay the engines and boilers of the ginning factories in the Surat and Broach districts. In some factories no certificated engineers are appointed to work the engines, which are entrusted to either carpenters or ironsmiths. [A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 31st December expresses similar sentiments.]

Complains of the conduct of the authorities of the Surat District in the matter of ascertaining the number of buildings injured by the recent floods of the Tápti.

The *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 30th December states on the authority of the report of the Surat Floods Relief Committee that the account published by Government of the number of houses injured by the recent floods in that district was incorrect, since that number was smaller than that ascertained by the agents of the committee. This discrepancy was owing to the authorities having performed the work of computing the number of injured houses soon after the floods, while the committee's agents did this work some time after the subsidence of the waters. The authorities should have counted the number of dilapidated buildings once more in order to arrive at the correct figure. The committee also complains that the Mámlatdár of Olpád did not render any assistance to it in the work of ascertaining the number of dilapidated buildings in his táluka. Government ought to take due notice of the conduct of this official.

Complains of the conduct of some European artillery men at Surat.

The *Gujarát Mitră* (80) of the 30th December states that recently one hundred and ten European artillery men arrived at Surat and left for Deesa the next day. It is usual to allow soldiers to visit the towns or villages in the neighbourhood of their encampments, but the people of those places suffer great annoyance from these visitors. The European soldiers take away small things from shops or the loads on the heads of porters passing through the streets. The artillery men mentioned above gave cause for complaint to shopkeepers and carriers of toddy. Military officers ought to take due measures to prevent soldiers from visiting towns or villages and playing pranks calculated to annoy inoffensive people.

Local Self-government.

Comments in connection with the amended Local Boards Bill.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 30th December 1883, in an article headed "The Amended Local Boards Bill," says:—The powers of the local fund boards and municipalities differ materially. By Section 21 of the District Municipal Act the municipalities have the power of imposing a tax, toll or impost for raising revenue to carry out the purposes of that Act, and thus they can meet the demands on their purse by levying a tax so far as the exigencies of the case require. Section 42 of the Local Boards Bill gives no such power, and the funds of the rural boards have solely to depend upon the allotments made under different Acts. We have shown how the one anna cess levied on ábkári contracts was abolished by Government and what great loss it entailed on the boards. We have sufficiently shown the hollowness of the argument that an equivalent of the cess revenue was granted as a set-off. It is therefore wholly left to the sweet will of Government as to how much the district or the táluka board will receive as its income. According to the present arrangements it appears to have been decided that the district committee will decide what money the táluka board shall have for expenditure during a particular year. The táluka board will evidently have no voice in the settlement except through the representatives it sends to the district boards. We have already shown that this privilege of sending representatives is a sham and therefore the táluka board cannot reasonably be expected to guard its interest in the settlement of the portion of the revenue. In the preliminary paragraphs of the report the Committee observes that it is strongly in favour of securing a separate fund for the táluka board and would on no account abandon the principle involved, and the only precautions taken by the Select Committee are those embodied in Sections 51 and 47. Before allotting any portion to the credit of the táluka board the district board is to make deductions for education, for establishments, for general services and institutions, and for works devolving on the district board. It will thus be seen that the boards which are to be created as units for being trained up in the art of self-government will have very little to do, and we cannot understand how far this new arrangement will meet the objections urged against the system that has so long obtained in the department. The system of interprovincial finance has been completely followed in the case of the local boards. The Bombay Government will give the district boards no voice, and they in their turn will not allow the táluka boards to say anything. Thus there will be all through a rule of thumb. The grand principle for which we have been fighting is that the wants of the táluka must be ascertained and supplied in preference to those of the district, and those of the district in preference to those of the province, and thus the units being improved, the district and the province, which are the aggregates of those units, will necessarily improve. The principle of consulting the bodies before any settlement involving increased expenditure is made is fairly admitted, as appears from the reason assigned to the important addition made to Section 40, and we urge in the same spirit of fairness the Legislative Council will see its way to make a similar concession in the case of municipal and local boards so far as the transfer of medical and educational departments is concerned. So far as we can gather from the several resolutions published on the subject and from the Bill before us, Government does not appear willing to bind itself to make an adequate transfer of funds to the local boards, for it has stated in unmistakable terms that if municipal or local funds, even when supplemented by any provincial grants which may be given for specific purposes, are unable to meet the wants of the district, the only course open is the imposition of additional taxation. Thus in making the transfers Government is not willing to transfer to us the sources of revenue on which the departments depended for support, but it will make a grant for the specific purpose so that the permanent funds shall have to be found out by fresh taxation. We all know that the introduction of the scheme is an administrative necessity, and as such we must be prepared to be honest allies of our rulers in the task of governing our country. But because we become allies we must not fail to bring to the notice of Government other means of improving our financial condition. If the Bill is really intended to correct abuses in the past, to give the people a really sound political education, to improve the condition of the masses, and thus to rear up efficient units constituting the empire, Government must distinctly provide in the Act that no department will be transferred without transferring the necessary funds, as also to provide that when any department is so transferred the local boards will have the fullest control over it. If Government thinks that the boards are not yet prepared to accept such responsibilities, it ought to wait until they are.

Approves of the Bombay Local Self-government Bills.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the 30th December observes that when the Bombay Local Self-government Bills are viewed in connection with the circumstances of this Presidency, the action taken by the Bombay Government in respect of the Bills would appear to warrant the opinion that the Governor in Council has given his best attention to the subject of earnestly giving practical effect to the liberal views of the Government of India. The principles of the measures initiated by the Bombay Government are as a whole deserving of the approbation of all knowing the Presidency and the condition and requirements of its people in the various districts. Sir James Fergusson and his colleagues have evinced great anxiety to make legitimate concessions to the wishes of the people and the views of their trusted representatives, so as to give the most liberal and popular shape to the new measures commensurate with the real well-being of the Government as well as the subjects. The knowledge of this disposition on the part of the executive authorities rendered pleasant the labours of the Select Committee in the matter of revising and suggesting modifications and additions to the Bills. The result is the able reports of the Committee and the ably revised draft Bills. And after the local Council shall have given the final touch to the draft Bills, the new scheme of local self-government in Bombay will be found to be of a character deserving of the hearty approval of sensible Native gentlemen.

Legislation.—The Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill.

Approves of the compromise arrived at between the Defence Association and the Government on the subject of the Ilbert Bill.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 30th December 1883 says:—The glorious concessions the Defence Association have obtained from Government by the compromise arrived at between them and Government are that European British subjects are allowed to have the right of jury before District Magistrates and Sessions Judges. What is in them to give cause for grievance or agitation to Natives? They are no doubt concessions, but we take them to be so many barren concessions. When the present fever has worked itself out, when the reactionary effects of the recent intoxication begin to tell upon them, these inebriates will soon find out that the concessions are mere outer shells of the oyster of the controversy for which they staked their honour and loyalty. The oyster remains, and that for the benefit of the Natives. They will find that in many parts of the remote mofussil the right of demanding a jury composed of the majority of Europeans will practically be void. The jury system must prove cumbrous and unsatisfactory. The District Judge or Magistrate himself will have to complain of administrative inconvenience with this form of dispensing justice. And there is no saying how far between him on the one side and the accused on the other things may come to pass calling for reform. The concession, in our opinion, is self-destructive, and we wish the agitators joy of it. Those of our countrymen who will calmly survey in all its bearings the present aspect of the controversy will, we are sure, find fair cause for congratulation in the settlement of this needlessly prolonged discussion. They have been done justice to by a righteous ruler. The disability which the evil genius of Sir James Stephen first created in 1872, and which alone has been the cause of the present agitation, has been removed. District Magistrates and Sessions Judges, European and Native alike, are now on a par as to criminal jurisdiction. This substantial grievance has at last been redressed. It is for the removal of this disability that our noble Viceroy has most suffered. It is this that has led to all the absurd and dishonest misrepresentations and base insinuations regarding him being sedulously circulated by the unprincipled. It is this that has led party organs here and in England to attribute to him a craving for popularity among Natives. Hence it is the bounden duty of our countrymen to accept with grace and gratitude the compromise now arrived at. The inefficient or unjust working of the jury system (for who is not aware of the vagaries of European jurymen even in our High Courts?) will lead to results the most beneficial in their own interests. Again, another direct gain must not be forgotten. As stated by a writer in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 27th instant, Natives must remember that if the Bill had passed without the amendment now proposed, although it would have placed European and Native Judges on a footing of legal equality, there can be no doubt that Local Governments would have abstained as much and as long as possible from sending Native judicial officers to districts where non-official Europeans were numerous, and thus Natives would have been practically excluded from some of the best stations in India. Under the present amendment there will be no excuse for such proceedings, and Natives will be able to get their full share of all the advantages of the service. We agree with this opinion. We further agree with the *Bombay Gazette* that Natives will make a political blunder of a somewhat serious kind if they unreasonably agitate against the present compromise. Against the *general* tenour of it there is absolutely nothing to be said. It is as good as it could be under present circumstances. No doubt there are some details which may require modification. For we are of opinion that the jury before Magistrates is a needless and impracticable innovation, and ought to be abandoned. And even if it is not abandoned, it will do little harm. Grant that it does, as the *Statesman* and other journals predict, the apprehended mischief will bring its own cure. Meanwhile we must have patience. Natives should place every confidence in Lord Ripon and leave him ample scope to settle minor matters. We dare say the Select Committee that will be appointed to frame the Bill for final reading will take into consideration the reasonable objections which various Native public bodies may urge with regard to the jury concessions. But what we would strongly recommend at this juncture is the expediency of avoiding anything approaching agitation. We must do our best to strengthen the hands of the Viceroy and his colleagues in the Council who share his views by confiding in the wisdom of the course he may yet take in modifying the Bill in the final form it must assume. We have gained the battle. It is meet the new year should begin in peace and harmony for all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in the empire. Let our countrymen refer to the constitutional history of England. If they will only recall the lessons taught by it they must soon make up their minds that a compromise is the essence of all great agitations leading to constitutional victories. Where there is evidently a grain of the admission of the vital principle, small matters of detail should be left alone, even though they be obnoxious. It is not given to even the most civilised government to have perfect legislation. Look at the Irish Land Bill. No doubt the Parnellites agitated a hundred times better than the Defence Association. Still they did not succeed in getting all from the Liberal Ministry. Can we, situated as we are in India, surrounded by a close bureaucracy which keeps all power in its grasp,—can we hope for better luck in this matter of the Ilbert Bill? Is it not enough that the disability is not only recognised but effectually removed? Let us therefore rest and be thankful. In their present Governor General Natives have found an impartial English statesman, who has, with a single-mindedness almost heroic in the variety of its incidents, led them on to victory at immense personal sacrifice. Constitutional rights are not won in a day or even in a year. The blood of the noblest sons of England was shed in the cause of liberty and equality in times past, and that from age to age. Compared with the privileges which the Englishmen of the present day are able to enjoy at the cost of the blood of their glorious ancestors the constitutional skirmishes of the Indians are nothing. Let our Native political warriors remember that theirs is a bloodless victory. And as such it is to be enjoyed with moderation and without any undue exultation at the expense of the party which has suffered the defeat.

Expresses approval of the concordat arrived at between the Defence Association and the Viceroy on the subject of the Jurisdiction Bill.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 30th December says:—In the compromise now arrived at the first condition is that no distinction should be made between European and Native District Magistrates and Sessions Judges. We do not see what it is that we have lost. Is not the race distinction abolished once for all, and that too with the free consent of those that were ready to do anything in their power but submit to such an amendment? Has not, we ask, the principle that is to guide the policy of our governors, the principle proclaimed in 1853 and 1857, been re-affirmed in 1883? The other condition that attaches to the compromise is that the powers of District Magistrates under Section 446 of the Code of Criminal Procedure should be extended to imprisonment for six months or to a fine of Rs. 2,000 or both. As the Calcutta High Court has interpreted Section 443 of the Procedure Code a privilege has been conferred, and the British subject has a right to be tried by a certain class of Magistrates only. Has not then the privilege of being tried by a Magistrate of the first class who is himself a British-born subject being taken away from the Anglo-Indians? The two conditions then that have been attached in fact give us what the Bill promised, and we have no reason to find fault with the arrangement arrived at. It is said that the Anglo-Indians have been given the right of a trial by jury. Section 268 provides that all trials before a court of session shall be either by jury or with the aid of assessors, and the next following sections give the local Government the power of directing that the trial of all or any particular class of officers before any court of sessions shall be by jury. If we wish that we should have equal privileges with British-born subjects of Her Majesty, let us move the Local Government and ask them to give us that right. The Calcutta *Statesman*, who has been fighting our battles for the last 20 years, gave us prudent advice but we neglected it. Let us not do so now. Let us not grudge the Anglo-Indian his privilege of being tried by a jury. But let us fight on the same grounds for such a privilege, and we have no doubt we shall succeed. A wise adage says, "he who seeks equity must do equity." The Anglo-Indians fought because they did not want accused persons of their own race to appear before a Judge who was alien in race, language and manners. Let us now say we want the same, and ask the Government to grant us the privilege of being tried by our peers on the jury, as we all know the Judge is almost nobody in cases triable by jury. If we then justly acquiesce in what the Anglo-Indian has obtained and if we take time by the forelock and begin to agitate for a trial by jury in every district where we have a trial with the assistance of assessors, we shall have gained an important political right. There is again another point. The Civil Service question has arrested our attention, and if Lord Ripon has not settled the dispute and re-affirmed the principle, our Civilians could never have been posted to districts where there was even the smallest population of British-born subjects. Now let us see what has been urged against the so-called new privilege that has been conceded to our opponents. It is said that granting this privilege is nearly tantamount to giving them a right of being tried by themselves. In saying this we are sorry the advocates of Native rights are committing the same suicidal mistake in crying down the virtues of the Natives as a nation. There may be persons who from feelings of friendship or intimacy with accused persons may be inclined to return a verdict against their conscience, but these after all are exceptions, and such exceptions will be found amongst the best of human races. Can it be borne, we ask, if the Anglo-Indians urge that because there are so many Mámlatdárs and District Deputies there has been a failure of justice in cases where the accused or the complainant happened to be on speaking terms with them? We certainly would resent such an assertion. Lastly come to the unlucky position which the Viceroy has been placed in. If he had not consented to the compromise he would have been put down as obstinate. If he had favoured Natives by trampling down underfoot the petitions and memorials of the Anglo-Indians he would have been cried down as unconscientious. If he had favoured the Anglo-Indian cause we would have at once styled him another Lytton. Under all these circumstances then the arrangements he has consented to appear to be the only right solution of the difficulty. We know it is the expression "the majority of whom shall consist of Europeans" that is misleading the Native press. But we ask our contemporaries to pause and think over Section 460, and they will find that it is the existing law that has given the Anglo-Indian the right of having a majority of Europeans or Americans. If we are informed correctly, in jury trials at the sessions more than half of the jurors are Natives, and it is only in the High Court that the Native does not possess that right. Along with the appeal for an extension of the jury system to the districts, let us fight against the High Court anomaly too by asking the same right for us but not by attacking that of the Anglo-Indians. We hope this fair view of the position will commend itself to all our contemporaries, and they will try to justly defend the action of our popular Viceroy. As we have pointed out on former occasions, this is a crisis at which we must distinguish friends from foes and we must support our well-wishers through thick and thin. The Bengal zamindárs deserted the cause from selfish motives, and if the other Native subjects should be misled by the exultations of the Defence Association and peace with dishonour articles of the organ of the Calcutta zamindárs, then surely there is an end to all hope of good from a sincere Viceroy like Lord Ripon. [The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 3rd January considers the concordat as a shameful defeat for the opponents of the Bill. Though the Europeans have acquired a very large concession by the concordat, still it is nothing when compared to the step taken by the Viceroy for the political advancement of Natives. Looking to the present circumstances, Natives ought to be satisfied with what has been done and should thank Lord Ripon. But when Europeans are to be allowed to claim trial by jury, why should not a similar right be conferred on Natives as well? If Natives are granted this privilege, there will be nothing to object to on the part of Europeans or Natives.]

Approves of the concordat and the extension of the right of being tried by a jury of their own countrymen to Europeans in the mofussil.

In an article headed "The Concordat" the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 31st December says:—It appears from the articles and communications that have appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* on the subject that the right to claim a trial by jury in the case of a European accused will be limited only to *serious cases*, some special provision being made for summary trials. To the concession of a jury itself we think it would be unreasonable to object, seeing that it does not infringe the *principle* or affect the *object* of the Ilbert Bill. There is considerable force in the contention that Englishmen, who are accustomed to claim trial by jury in their own country, do not lose their right to claim it when they come to India; and seeing that criminal legislation here proceeds with the view of ultimately introducing the jury system in the mofussil, we see no reason to complain that Lord Ripon has committed a mistake in accepting this part of the modifications. But it would be ridiculous to apply the system to one and all cases without any limit or difference. The right should be extended only to such offences as are of a serious character, and not to those which are deemed petty. These ought to be defined. Guarded by such restrictions, the particular concession in question would, we think, be accepted by the Native public as a satisfactory settlement of the question. It is the fear that the concession may extend to even minor offences which seems to have led most of our Native contemporaries to view the arrangement with dissatisfaction. That fear, we hope, will prove groundless. Lord Ripon, we all know, is not a hasty or thoughtless Viceroy. For eight months he has braved the opposition of his foes with singular equanimity and firmness, and it would be unjust to assume that he has yielded to the Calcutta Defence Association in an impulsive manner and substituted an administrative evil for an administrative anomaly. Further the sting of the concession may be taken away by providing for a jury trial for all accused, European or Native. The right to ask for a change of venue is, according to the last declaration of Lord Ripon from his chair in the Legislative Council, to be conferred on all people alike. A similar extension of the privilege of trial by jury would, we think, disarm all opposition. Europeans cannot object to the privilege being extended to Natives, for obviously it does not inflict any wrong upon them. The Natives, on the other hand, would not resent Europeans being given the privilege when they are not put upon any terms of inequality. The fear that the trial by jury will result in a great many unjust acquittals will, we think, be sufficiently provided against by such precautions as the *Bombay Gazette* has suggested, and by the power of the presiding Judge or Magistrate to refer a case to the High Court whenever he may differ from the verdict. At all events, however much we may regret that Government should have concluded what has been called by our Calcutta brother of the *Patriot* a peace with dishonour with a body of people whose proceedings have all along been characterized by a disregard and contumeliousness for established authority and personal rancour for Her Majesty's representative in this country, we must not allow ourselves to be carried away by the heat of the moment and to forget what has been done and suffered by Lord Ripon for our sake. If His Excellency has thought it necessary in the interests of good government to yield to the importunate demands of his Councillors, we must abide by his judgment and try to support him. We must rejoice that a way has been found for a reconciliation between the Government and the Anglo-Indian community, and hope that it will suffice to heal the unhappy breaches that have been caused by irresponsible agitators. In this connection we cannot help expressing a regret that Sir Evelyn Baring was so early lost to India. If our late Finance Minister had been still at his post, we doubt not that the Viceroy's hands would have been considerably strengthened. We trust his successor will not verify the prophecy made about him by the Calcutta *Statesman*. But to return to our subject, we trust our community will not allow itself to be betrayed into taking any steps which may at all savour of ingratitude or may distress Lord Ripon and dishearten him from proceeding with his schemes of reform for our country.

Approves of the concordat arrived at in regard to the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill.

In alluding to the concordat arrived at in connection with the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill, the *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the 30th December observes that the Bill in its latest modified form ought to be accepted by all sensible and moderate politicians and others as a piece of liberal and progressive legislation. It would be idle to deny that the Bill will contain a flaw that will stand partially in the way of its being smoothly worked in practice. But that is a drawback which cannot of itself be held as forming a good reason for condemning the measure itself or the Government that has consented to put up with it until the arrival of the time when the mending of it should become practicable. In the meanwhile all concerned must feel thankful that it has been found possible to pass the measure without running the risk of the consequences which a defiant disregard of the powerful and determined opposition arrayed against it both in England and India might have entailed. The Natives will get all that is as yet practically possible for them to get and for the Government to vouchsafe to them. The Europeans will obtain and secure all that the Government with due regard to their circumstances, feelings and sentiments can reasonably concede to them in the present day. The Government will have the satisfaction that its forbearance and patience have been rewarded in its being able to uphold its dignity and to satisfy all moderate parties amongst the people with regard to what seemed to many till recently as likely to continue to breed long enduring mischief, to the prejudice of the best interests of India and England. The Viceroy deserves above all the hearty congratulations and sincere thanks of all affected by the Bill. Throughout the bitter controversy in respect of the measure His Lordship has most loyally, courageously and patiently preserved the attitude of a wise, far-sighted, firm and forbearing British statesman. He has honourably kept faith with the people of England, the people of India, and the great principles of the bond which unites the two countries for the common benefit of both. The opposition made by a class of Europeans has been overcome, and the opponents have been induced at least to concede the vital principle of the Bill while trying hard to secure to the Natives the just concession of extended jurisdiction. Lord Ripon and the members of his Government could not forget the teachings of sage experience that in the matter of such important legislative measures, for the sake of the essential principle small sacrifices in respect of the details have, if not generally, often to be made. In the present case the sacrifice made, though seemingly great, is in reality trivial. The concession of trial by jury in regard to European prisoners is comparatively unimportant. It is true that this concession may possibly prove the cause of some inconvenience in practice, and at times render the course of justice unsatisfactory. But this is one of those drawbacks which are often, if not as a rule, inseparable from all laws and measures of Government passed under circumstances similar to those of the Ilbert Bill. People must therefore be content with the partial drawback, seeing that a great gain has been secured. The defect will doubtless mend itself in due course. As for the propriety of the concession the necessity of passing the Bill with the chance of the least possible future inconvenience to the Government, risk to the Natives and dissatisfaction to the Europeans pointed it out as being unimpeachable. Trial by jury is an institution dearly valued by Englishmen and intimately associated with all their traditions and history as the bulwark of their safety. When consenting to submit to the jurisdiction of the Natives in a foreign land, if the Europeans in the mofussil, who are mostly of the artizan and working classes, show a disposition to cling to the institution which they think is of essential importance for securing justice to them, it would have been, especially under present circumstances, neither gracious nor expedient to deny them the privilege, however people in India might think differently as to the utility of juries. And it would have been particularly wrong in the Government to have refused the concession in the present case, as the refusal would have led the opponents of the Bill to refuse to accept any compromise and to persist in their tactics until the Bill would have been either abandoned or repealed after being passed into law. What is then to disprove the supposition that in the event of no concession being made to the opposition the present Viceroy might have found himself in a minority in the Council when attempting to pass the Bill on the lines of his last speech, or that after his being able to pass it against all opposition on a change of the ministry the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Act might be repealed in future in the same manner as the Press Act of Lord Lytton's Government? Such a contingency is now happily precluded owing to the adhesion of the Europeans to the passing of the measure in the form given to it by the latest compromise, queerly called concordat. The Government will now be spared all the inconvenience and annoyance which the prevalence of race antagonism and class animosities incidental to the passing of the measure in defiance of the strong and persistent European opposition might have entailed. They will after passing the Bill be free to turn their attention to the performance of more important work with the aid of the united support of all classes of the community. It was the able and thoughtful Governor in Council of Bombay who may be said to have first suggested the practical plan upon which the compromise now agreed to by all parties to the Bill is mainly based.

Gives arguments in favour of the concordat in the matter of the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill.

The *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 30th December considers that the European opponents of the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill have not gained as great a victory as they believe they have by accepting the concordat. They stoutly asserted that they would not submit to be tried by Native Magistrates and Judges and demanded that the Bill should be withdrawn. By accepting the compromise the European British subjects have consented to be tried by Native Magistrates and Judges and thus the principle of the Bill is preserved. The privilege of being tried by a jury of their own countrymen is not a new concession, since it existed under the old law. And even if it be held to be new, the advantage is not material, because whenever the trying Magistrate or Judge may differ from the verdict of the jury he will submit the case to the High Court, which will decide it without the assistance of a jury. Moreover it would be difficult to convene a jury of Europeans in the mofussil, and thus a longer time would be consumed in the disposal of the case by a jury than if it were decided by the trying Magistrate or Judge alone. And sometimes the European British subject would under such circumstances prefer to be tried by the Magistrate or Judge alone. [The *Yajdán Parast* (127) and the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (108) of the same date express similar sentiments.]

Strongly advises Natives to support the concordat arrived at between Government and the Defence Association in regard to the Ilbert Bill.

The *Subodh Patrika* (12) of the 30th December says:—The so-called "concordat" between the Defence Association and the Government of India is now pretty familiar to us all, and it is attracting the attention which it deserves from all sections of the Anglo-Indian press. The public have also seen in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette* a statement of the reasons which led the Government to accept this concordat, and if that statement may be relied on, as it seems it may, we are in a position to form a fairly correct idea of the action of the Government of India in the matter. That statement tells us that the first step towards the concordat came from, not the Government of India as was at first supposed, but from the leaders of the irreconcilables of Calcutta. One point, therefore, touching the dignity of the Government of Lord Ripon is thus satisfactorily cleared up. As to the merits of the concordat itself, we are entirely at one with the expressed opinions of our countrymen everywhere that it is not in itself a perfectly satisfactory one. But in the great adjustments of opposing forces and considerations which constitute political life it is not easy to get any particular adjustment that will satisfy all parties. And we confess that after bestowing upon the concordat that calm consideration which is due to it, and after taking into account the past history and the present condition of this great practical problem of the Ilbert Bill, we are on the whole inclined to give our very humble but very emphatic support to Lord Ripon's Government. For what is the effect of the concordat? Native Magistrates and Sessions Judges will now have jurisdiction to preside over trials of European British subjects. This was the principle of the Bill, as stated officially when it was introduced. That principle, therefore, remains untouched. And it seems to us impossible to deny that this is a point gained in this controversy. But it is said that as there is to be a jury to try the accused in such cases this supposed power is a mere shadow. Well, first, assuming it to be so, the time may come when it shall become a very substantial power. But secondly, we deny that it is a shadow. Under the Code the Magistrate or Sessions Judge would in a case of a perverse verdict be at liberty to send up the case to the High Court, and there the power of the local Magistrate at once assumes a very substantial aspect. Again it is objected that in getting rid of one anomaly, the Bill under this concordat is introducing another, inasmuch as it makes a distinction between Native and European accused persons. This is quite true. But it must not be forgotten that this is not a difference now created for the first time. This difference has been hitherto recognised by law, and our only complaint therefore can be but a negative one, that this difference between accused persons has not been abrogated. Well, we would say to those who may be inclined to make this complaint that the Bill even as originally published did not profess to abrogate all distinctions of race, though the opponents of the Bill very disingenuously asserted that it did. And a further reply to this complaint would be that the progress of law reform must remove this difference too. It does not follow because the difference is not now removed that it is not to be removed when the next step in improvement can be taken. Lastly it is objected that a jury trial by a Magistrate is unprecedented. So it is, no doubt. There is no virtue in the name Sessions Judge superior to the virtue of the name District Magistrate, and if this privilege is confined, as the statement above referred to confines it, only to "serious cases," then we venture to think there will be nothing whatever in this objection also. On these grounds, although we hold that the proposed change is not likely to prove a workable one, we think our countrymen will do well to accept it now. But above all we would ask our countrymen to remember that it is Lord Ripon's Government which is accepting this compromise. That Government has a strong claim on our gratitude. Let us then give a tangible proof of the grateful feelings we entertain towards Lord Ripon by now accepting in our persons what he may be said in a manner to have accepted on our behalf. Now that the uneasiness caused by the first impact, so to say, of the announcement of the concordat has given place to sober and cool reflection, we think there ought to be no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that on the whole, and under the circumstances which exist, we ought all to support Lord Ripon's Government. We have reason to believe that some of our fellow-citizens, and some also of our friends in Calcutta, have arrived at that conclusion and are taking measures accordingly.

Says that the privilege of trial by jury should be extended to most districts in the Bombay Presidency.

In a paragraph headed "The Ilbert Bill Concordat," the *Native Opinion* (10) of the 30th December says:—There is hardly any definite news regarding the alleged concordat. Looking, however, to our surrounding circumstances and to the position of Lord Ripon's Government, we should not be surprised that if perchance some of the higher authorities in India or England betake themselves to the cave of Adullam Lord Ripon may be constrained in spite of himself to make some concessions in order to save the principle of the Bill. In such an event we should still counsel all our well-wishers in Western India to rely upon His Lordship and his Government, who will try to do the best they can for the general cause. Trial by jury is not an exotic in this country, and those who like to study its history may do well to refer to the replies which Mountstuart Elphinstone obtained and circulated between 1820-1825. The object was also noticed by more than one Parliamentary Commission. It occurs to us, however, that this subject is one for the executive Government and need not go before the Legislature. For the present law gives ample power to Government to introduce trial by jury, and we hope the Bombay Government will soon use that power, at least in the advanced districts.

Strongly condemns the concordat arrived at between Government and the Defence Association regarding the Ilbert Bill.

The *Arunodayă* (14) of the 30th December says that it is well that some understanding has been arrived at between Government and the Defence Association regarding the Ilbert Bill. One result, however, of the tremendous controversy which has been raging for several months is worthy of notice. When the duty on the cotton goods imported into India was abolished it became evident that the real governors of India were the cotton merchants of Manchester and not the Queen, the Secretary of State or the Viceroy. Similarly from the concordat arrived at between Government and the Defence Association it is pretty clear that the real masters of India are the European indigo-planters in Bengal, and that the Secretary of State and the Viceroy are of little account and are as it were their agents. The European planters protested against being made amenable to the jurisdiction of Native District Magistrates and Judges, but they never asked that the jurisdiction at present possessed by European District Magistrates and Judges over European criminals should be taken away from them and that the guilt of the latter should be left to be judged by an ignorant European jury. It would seem as if all European culprits are to enjoy the benefit of being tried by a jury composed for the major part of their own countrymen. One serious drawback to this arrangement will be that in districts where Europeans in sufficient numbers cannot be found to form a jury, the trial of European culprits will have to be transferred to other places and thus the principal aim of giving speedy and cheap justice will be defeated. Again in the indigo-planting districts an accused European will have the advantage of being tried by his own friends and relations instead of by an impartial Judge. The *Arunodayă* is surprised that Lord Ripon could have acquiesced in an arrangement leading to such lamentable results. The opinions of the 250 millions of the people of India have been altogether disregarded. [The *Samsher Báhádur* (116) of the 28th and the *Surat Ákhbár* (83) of the 31st December 1883 condemn the concordat. The *Samsher* says that the Government has committed a mistake in attaching much weight to the opposition against the Bill. Lord Ripon has shown weak-mindedness and has disappointed the Natives, who had placed confidence in him. The object of the Bill has not been carried out. It would have been better if the Bill had been dropped. Race distinctions have been increased instead of being lessened. The prospect of the fulfilment of the Queen's Proclamation has become distant. Natives ought to make a strong protest against the concordat. The *Surat Ákhbár* says that the right of trial by jury should also be granted to Natives.]

Gives reasons for the condemnation of the concordat in the matter of the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill.

The *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 30th December observes that there was no necessity for the concordat in connection with the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill, which has been accepted simply to satisfy the seditious European British subjects. The Europeans did not ask for what was just and reasonable, but only supported their demand with threats, insults and sedition. The Bill was intended to do some little justice to Natives, but the concordat has made the concession merely nominal. It will depend entirely on the pleasure of the successor of Lord Ripon whether to extend the nominal concession so as to make it a real boon or to let it remain a dead letter. It is true that the concordat will put the European and the Native Judge on the same level, but this equality has been obtained by depriving the former of substantial power and by conceding to the latter a nominal authority. The Native Judge will have the power of trying an accused European, but not of judging of his guilt or innocence, because that will be done by a jury composed of his own countrymen. Frequently the European jury will commit injustice by giving a verdict of "not guilty," as has happened many times before this. Such injustice will continue to be perpetrated so long as Europeans consider Natives degraded and despise them. The Native Judge will of course possess the power of sending up the case to the High Court whenever he may happen to differ from the verdict given by a European jury, but the Native public will not for some time at least look with confidence upon the decisions of that Court, because the High Court Judges have cut a bad figure in connection with the Jurisdiction Bill. The right of trial by jury that is to be conceded to European British subjects was never asked by them. It will create between Europeans and Natives an invidious race distinction. The concordat will remove the existing unjustifiable distinction between European and Native Judges, but will at the same time create a similar distinction between the European and Native prisoners. It is preferable that this distinction should exist between the former than between the latter. It would have been better if the Bill had been withdrawn than that it should be passed in the modified form given to it by the concordat. The European British subject is to get the right of trial by jury because the Native Judge is to be clothed with the power of trying him, and this establishes that Natives are not fit to get the extended jurisdiction. [The *Gujaráti* (101), the *Gujarát Mitră* (80), and the *Satyă Mitră* (118) of the same date and the *Ákhbáre Sodágar* (86) of the 31st December express some of the above sentiments with more or less bitterness. They all attach no blame to the Viceroy, with whom they sympathise for having had to submit to adverse circumstances by accepting the concordat.]

Says that the Councillors of the Imperial Legislative Council have done wrong in bringing about the concordat in connection with the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill.

The *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 30th December observes that the true history of the concordat in connection with the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill was furnished by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* and it has not been contradicted. This history proves that the compromise was brought about by a confederacy of the members of the Imperial Legislative Council, who were induced by the fear and annoyance of the opposition to bring about the concordat. It was objectionable to arrive at any compromise; it was not right that legislators should have come to an agreement with a handful of unruly Anglo-Indians before proceeding to give their vote on an important legislative measure which concerned the whole Indian Empire. It is to be regretted that the Councillors should have come to an agreement to withdraw at the last moment their support to a measure of vital importance, supported as it was by a majority of them. They have set a dangerous example by giving in to a fear of unruly Europeans, who spoke of creating a rebellion. The people have become sore afraid that by this conduct of the Councillors their rights and privileges as well as their security are endangered. Thus lawlessness has gained success in the end.

The result of the agitation of Europeans against the Ilbert Bill and remarks in connection therewith.

In a paragraph headed "A Lesson from the Ilbert Bill Agitation," the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 31st December says:—In discussing the character of the concordat between the Government of Lord Ripon and the Calcutta Defence Association, some of our contemporaries have expressed their conviction that after all this furious agitation and unseemly exhibition of their temper by the opponents of the Ilbert Bill and the more loyal and law-abiding attitude of the Natives the gain of the former is greater than the privilege conceded to the latter as the outcome of the Ilbert Bill. The Government, it is urged, were advised not to withdraw the Bill lest such withdrawal should act as an incentive to intimidating agitations and furious opposition in future, but the very thing the Government were asked to prevent has been attained by the "concordat." The agitation of Mr. Atkins (it is further said) and the manœuvres of the Calcutta Defence Association have ended in success; and instead of suffering for their sins the agitators have profited virtually from the firmness of their tactics. It must be recollected, however, that it is easier to say that a Government should not pay any heed to combined agitations, such as we have recently witnessed, than to carry out the theory in all its strictness. The Native public, so far from drawing a lesson of despair from recent events, ought to use the experience of the last eight months to some better account. They may rest assured that if they learn to agitate in the way that their Anglo-Indian fellow-subjects have of late done, no Viceroy, however hostilely disposed towards their interests, would deem it expedient to act in spite of their voice. The organising force of political associations should as far as possible be increased. We do not mean of course that the scandalous methods of opposition employed by the Calcutta alarmists, their system of terror, and their savage and disreputable conduct towards the Viceroy are at all worthy of our imitation. It would be highly impolitic to imitate the doings of those whom the Calcutta Defence Association represents in their interest. But their spirit of union and of persistent agitation claim our very particular study. Why should we regret that that spirit of union and agitation has ended in success for those who have shown it when it is possible for us to act likewise when placed under similar circumstances?

Says that Sir Bartle Frere's letter against the Ilbert Bill has ruined his official reputation.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 30th December 1883 says:—It is painful to have to review that very injudicious letter which Sir Bartle Frere addressed to the British India Committee on the Ilbert Bill. It has been known for a long time that there is not much to choose between Sir Bartle Frere and Sir Richard Temple. Both bade for popularity while in India. Both flattered the vanity of the people and coquetted with their nobler feelings in order that incense might be burnt *ad libitum* at the shrine of the *burra sáhibs*. In their game both succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. Each has had raised to him a statue by a coterie of admirers. But for the intelligent public if ever two Anglo-Indian Civilians have done wrong to India and England alike, they are Sir Bartle Frere and Sir Richard Temple. Deeply imbued with the spirit of "spread-eaglism," inordinately ambitious of extending the boundaries of the Indian Empire, strongly infatuated with a belief in their own wisdom and fond of pomp and power, each strove during his official career to rise to the pinnacle of Anglo-Indian fame, often by the practice of such consummate hypocrisy, such refined dissimulation, such transparent inconsistency, as to make every genuine Englishman and Native blush. Of the series of grave political blunders committed by these two Anglo-Indian administrators abler pens than ours have in years gone by given a graphic account, which we dare say will be handed down to posterity. We will not speak of the past here. But to find Sir Bartle Frere denouncing the Ilbert Bill is indeed too much. It only goes to drive the last nail into the coffin of his official reputation. We are sorry we cannot now lay our hands on the speech or minute which Sir Bartle Frere prepared in 1860, when a member of the Supreme Legislative Council under the Viceroyalty of Lord Canning. But we remember that when the Criminal Procedure Code was then discussed, Sir Bartle Frere strongly advocated the absolute equality of the law in India in criminal jurisdiction. We are therefore surprised to find how in the teeth of that public declaration even he could now say that the principle of the Ilbert Bill is mischievous. And what is the chief ground on which be raises his objection to the Bill? It is no other than the one on which Sir James Stephen has based his. Sir Bartle is for maintaining British ascendancy. Says he, "I could see in the Bill only the removal of very salutary provisions which all Indian experience tells us are necessary to insure a fair trial to a large and most important class of Her Majesty's subjects in India,—I mean British-born Europeans,—a class on which depends the preservation of peace and political cohesion of all the varied races throughout India." But who demands an unfair trial for this class? That is not the point at issue. What are the "salutary provisions" Sir Bartle writes of? Did not Sir James, when enacting his Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill of 1872, and more recently in his letters, say that this class has generally escaped "with impunity"? Where are those "salutary provisions" then? If at all, the "salutary provisions" are needed in order that the European accused may not escape the consequences of his crime when convicted. There is another very subtle fallacy which needs to be exposed. Sir Bartle speaks of "British-born Europeans" just as Sir James talks in his letters of "Englishmen." But the controversy regarding the jurisdiction is not limited to "British-born Europeans." It rages fiercely round the non-descript class of "European British subjects" brought into existence by Sir James Stephen. These are two wide and distinct classes. But the entire reasoning of this part of Sir Bartle's letter has been vigorously traversed by Mr. Foggo, and very logically; so that we have little to add to it. Sir Bartle says that the Bill is retrograde and calculated to raise dangerous race hatred and discord and altogether opposed to the spirit of the Queen's Proclamation. The first fear is simply hysterical. But it is really fatuous to say that the Bill is opposed to the spirit of the Queen's Proclamation when every impartial authority from Mr. Gladstone downwards has unhesitatingly asserted the contrary. Sir Bartle's whole letter appears to be the weakest of weak echo of Sir James's arguments. The palpable absurdity of it has been very well pointed out by Mr. Foggo, who as an old associate of Sir Bartle in the local Legislative Council has damned him with faint praise in response to the appeal made as to his sympathy towards Natives. Sir Bartle talks of his earnest solicitude for Indians, and yet in the same breath he blushes not to speak disparagingly of the Native judiciary, and that too after his experience of years! Had he been honest he would not have said that qualified Natives are incompetent to try Europeans whether in a civil or a criminal case. Surely his Indian experience, which he obtrudes so disingenuously on the British public, ought to have taught him better. Had such been his conviction, why did he appoint Mr. Dosábhái Frámji as a Presidency Magistrate and the late Mr. Janárdan Wásudev as a Judge on the appellate side? The fact is Sir Bartle is not true to himself and to others. Even the great authority from whom he has taken his cue has had the manliness to admit the competency of Native Judges and Magistrates in both branches of the law. There is absolutely nothing else in his letter which has not been previously urged for the thousandth time by the Bengal agitators. We sincerely wish he had not used his rusty pen against the Bill. It has ruined his reputation as an Indian administrator.

Says that Sir Bartle Frere's opinion against the Ilbert Bill is not of much value.

The *Subodh Patrika* (12) of the 30th December says:—Sir Bartle Frere's letter against the Ilbert Bill is not very remarkable for its reasoning. He accuses the advocates of the measure for misrepresenting the argument of its opponents, and denounces it as a piece of ill-advised legislation. But throughout all his indignant remarks we fail to see any attempt to deal with the merits of the question in an argumentative spirit. Sir Bartle Frere is one of those who think they have suffered wrong from the Gladstone ministry; and the Ilbert Bill being a measure having the support of that ministry, Sir Bartle's opinions against it are not of much consequence.

Education.

Attributes the poor figure cut by the students of the Sholápur High School to the shortcomings of the head master of that institution.

A correspondent of the *Poona Vaibhav* (50) of the 30th December, writing from Sholápur, says that this year only two students from the Sholápur High School passed the Matriculation out of eleven who actually sat for the examination. This result is most unsatisfactory and must be attributed to the shortcomings of the head master. The Director of Public Instruction has repeatedly extended the term of service of the head master of the Sholápur High School, who is therefore perfectly justified in availing himself of the indulgence granted to him. But the manner in which he undertakes the performance of a variety of work prevents him from devoting his whole energies to school-work. The head master is a superintendent of the public garden. He is also a municipal commissioner and a very active member of the managing committee. These multifarious duties must necessarily interfere with the thorough performance of his tutorial functions, and hence the poor figure which his pupils cut in the University examination. The correspondent regrets that the shortcomings of the head master should remain unnoticed by the Director of Public Instruction.

Railways.

Makes some suggestions about guards and telegraph signallers on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

In alluding to the collision that occurred between two trains between the stations of Kánkrákhádi and Sachin on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the *Gujarát Mitră* (81) of the 30th December observes that Mr. Mathews, the late Agent of the railway, had expressed a desire that two guards should accompany every railway train, but his wishes were not carried out. Of the two trains that collided the guard of the train that left Kánkrákhádi tried to show the danger signal to the engine-driver by his lantern, but there being considerable distance between the engine and the guard's break the driver could not see the signal. Had there been another guard in the brake next to the engine he would have seen the head guard's signal and by drawing the driver's attention to it stopped the progress of the train at once. If it be thought expensive to keep two guards on each train, there ought to be a brake-man and a porter in the brake next to the engine. Very often three or four guards are to be seen on a goods train on the G. I. P. Railway. A goods train takes twelve hours to go from Bulsár to Baroda, and sometimes the guard of the train is sent on to Ahmedabad though he may have been on duty all night. Sometimes a guard accompanying a goods train from Ahmedabad has to take the same train to Bombay. The telegraph signallers are made to work for 12 or 15 hours and sometimes 24 hours at one stretch. On account of the paucity of signallers one signaller has to perform sometimes the work of two when his comrade goes away on sick or other leave. The signallers get small salaries and most of them are fined four or five rupees every month for petty delinquencies. Some sort of connection ought to be devised between the engine and the guard's brake. Since the construction of the Rájputána and the Bhávnagar-Gondal lines and their junction with the Baroda Railway the work on the last-named line has considerably increased, and consequently it is desirable that the number of employés on it should be proportionately increased. [A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 4th January expresses similar sentiments.]

Municipalities.

Takes exception to the manner in which the Bombay Municipality is managed and the members of the Corporation do their duty.

In a paragraph headed "Our City's Budget," the *Native Opinion* (10) of the 30th December says:—Our Town Councillors have been busy for some time with their budget for the next year, and, as usual, talking by the yard is the order of the day. According to Dr. Blanc and those who follow him we have only to create new and well-paid appointments and the municipal millennium will be accelerated. Perhaps Dr. Blanc has forgotten the thousands of hovels called human habitations which exist in Paris and which have yet defied the municipal reformers of that great city. If his carriage and pair do ever plunge into our lanes and alleys, he will see the amount of real work which is before the people and for which the multiplication of establishment charges is not the remedy. Our municipal government sometimes reminds us of the story of the north wind and the sun in Æsop. Like a tornado they sometimes blow so hard that the poor of the city in sheer dread wrap themselves the more firmly in their old habits and appliances. For the municipality there seems to be no kindness and no sunshine. Where is the statutory notice, the summons, the hauling up before the Magistrate, the possible or the probable conviction, and the lodgement in jail at the public expense. Is this, we ask, the aim and end of municipal government? Most of the departments have grown so big that a common petitioner and his case have to travel through many hands before a single reply can be received. We are aware that a large department cannot be managed by one individual, but we maintain that beyond one executive officer a petitioner ought not ordinarily to be required to go. The Municipal Commissioner himself should have his four doors open and should devote certain hours of the day to inquire into people's complaints. From what we have seen of the municipality we cannot compliment the members of the Corporation on any solid improvements in the organization within the last few years. We are spending the revenue of two large Collectorates, and people who talk so grand are often found sleeping on their vital concerns for months and months together. Some of its members are anxious for new works. This seems to us like the work of those short-sighted individuals who begin projects without any plan or account of what they are doing. It is a very cheap ambition to spend the rate-payers' money, but the members of the Corporation must remember that they must work with a method and an aim. Three years is their term of office, but they must not consider that after them will be the deluge. Whatever is actually wanted or the Commissioner thinks is actually required, that he is sure to place before them sooner or later, and when he has placed all his projects before the Corporation, it will be their duty to select those which in their opinion ought to claim precedence.

Native States.

Comments in connection with the death of the Máhárája of Kolhápur.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 30th December 1883, in noticing the death of the Mahárája of Kolhápur, describes the chief incidents of his life and remarks:—People said at the time of the Mahárája's removal to Nagar that he was taken there to die just as Malhár Ráo was to Madras, and their ill-omened prophecy has most unfortunately for us all turned out to be true. In all his sad career an impartial observer could easily perceive that there was throughout wanting that sympathy which alone could have guided his sensitive nature into peaceful waters. From the beginning his treatment was harsh and severe, (though, we must now say, through nobody's fault,) and therefore utterly unsuited to his nature. This harsh treatment produced its evil effects on his sensitive mind by making it brood over the slightest insults and gradually draw within itself. The Government was made aware of the morbid state of his mind when it was too late and the mischief was done. The best course would then have been to adopt a treatment the reverse of that by which, as many Natives suppose, the prince's mind was brought into a state verging on madness. The Government from good motives undoubtedly was led to adopt the very course that was not calculated to produce the desired result. The Mahárája's natural mother, the only relation to whom he could have taken kindly, was said to disturb his mind and therefore was kept away from him. The doctors, whenever he was in one of his fits of madness, had recourse, as if by preference, to that mode of treatment which could not but excite his sensitive nature the more. By putting 2 and 2 together with respect to the evidence of the doctors and others we can easily see for ourselves that the harsh treatment of the Mahárája did not produce the desired result. On the contrary he got more and more excited. Sometimes the treatment was not actively harsh but passively so. To keep him under the charge of unsympathetic foreigners was as harsh as the severe flogging administered to him by Dr. Murphy, though different in their degree of harshness. All sensible people had hoped that when once it was seen that this unsympathetic treatment did not produce the expected result, the other mode of treatment—giving the prince into the charge of his natural mother—would be given a trial. But no; not only was this not tried, but he died without being able to see his mother or his dear wife before his death. He must have longed to see them after his long separation from them. Moreover, while the prince was at Ahmednagar Government was bound to let the public know from time to time how he was going on. We hear that weekly reports were sent to the Kolhápur authorities about his health. These could conveniently have been published in the *Government Gazette*. But the Government thought otherwise, and we could not but rest contented with its decision. We now come to the last scene of the tragedy, the particulars of which, as they have reached us, are thoroughly unsatisfactory. We cannot find from the meagre telegram of Mr. Birch whether the prince or Private Green was the aggressor, as also how far the latter's conduct was instrumental in the unfortunate event. How was it that rupture of the spleen occurred so instantaneously? Was his spleen disordered before, and if so how long? Was it reported to the Kolhápur authorities? All these are important questions and we hope they will be fully inquired into. The minds of all the people are painfully agitated; wild rumours are already afloat, and Government will be acting unwisely if it disregarded the voice of the people calling for further information. We therefore implore Government to be more explicit than it has hitherto thought fit to be in this unfortunate matter. We trust to the good sense of Sir James Fergusson for a complete and satisfactory solution of whatever is unintelligible now. It would not argue sound policy if the people were not to be taken thus once into its confidence by Government. [Almost all the papers of this week, and especially the Maráthi papers, express deep regret at the death of the Mahárája of Kolhápur.]

Says that sound discretion should be exercised in selecting a boy for the throne of Kolhápur.

Referring to the death of the Rája of Kolhápur, the *Subodh Patrika* (12) of the 30th December says:—His life was one of misery, and, sorry as we are to hear of his unfortunate end, we are glad that death has relieved him from an existence which was as wretched as it was useless. The Government have it now in their power to make a change in the administration of Kolhápur. The Regency will of course have to be kept up, but it is more than likely that a new adoption will be made. In the event of that being done, sound discretion will, we hope, be shown by those who may be asked to make the choice of a new boy for the throne of Kolhápur. The Sátára house is the nearest of kin to the reigning family of Kolhápur, but we should not be surprised if it were passed over in favour of one of the sons of the Chief of Kágal, the head of the Regency, who is the nearest relation on the maternal side.

Makes suggestions about the selection of a successor to the *gádi* of Kolhápur.

The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 31st December, in alluding to the death of the Rája of Kolhápur, observes that since it is not the intention of the British Government to annex the Kolhápur territory, it behoves that Government not to take upon itself the entire responsibility of selecting a successor to the *gádi.* Care should be taken that the opinion of the interested parties should not be allowed to have too much weight. The old Mánkaris should be consulted with reference to the new adoption. The opinions of princes like Scindia and Holkar should be asked before determining upon the new arrangements, and in adopting a lad precautions should be taken that the present unsatisfactory way of carrying on the Government by a Regency should not be permitted to continue for any lengthened period. The *Indu Prakásh* suggests that a grown up lad from the Bhoslé family of Kolhápur should be placed on the *masnud.* In order to prepare him for his arduous task his education should be superintended under the control of the Political Agent by an English gentleman like Mr. Elliot and a Native gentleman like Mr. Mahádev Govind Ránade. When the lad has grown up to man's estate and is able to manage the affairs of his kingdom it should be handed over to him, as was done in the case of Sayájiráo Gáikwád. The present arrangements for the administration of the Kolhápur territory are good enough in themselves, but it is stated that there is not complete concord amongst the highest officials. Measures should be taken to remove the discordant elements and to restore unanimity.

Suggests certain points for enquiry by the commission that is enquiring into the alleged oppression practised by the Rája of Nándod on his subjects.

In alluding to the commission sitting to enquire into the complaints made by his subjects against the Rája of Nándod, the *Gujarát Mitră* (80) of the 30th December observes that Major Hancock, the president of the commission, has been making minute enquiries, but the people of the State desire that since it would be inconvenient for all the complainants to appear before him while sitting at one place, he should visit the different parts of the district and collect information on the following points:—Whether the revenues of the State have been improperly increased since the present Chief came on the *gádi*? Is the Rája guilty of any improper acts? Did he bring false charges against certain parties? Has he oppressed his subjects? Did he employ servants on the payment of a nazrána to him by them? Did the talátis misappropriate some land revenue and falsely show that arrears were not recovered? Are provisions, fuel and other articles of consumption obtained from the people for the use of the Rája without paying for them? Is the land assessment exorbitant? Do the servants of the State receive bribes?

Disapproves of the demolition of the fort of Bidásar in the Native State of Bikáneer by British soldiers.

In alluding to the settlement of the dispute between the Rája of Bikáneer and his Thákors by an armed interference of the British Government, the *Bombay Sámáchár* (91) of the 1st January observes that in this matter the British authorities thought it desirable to demolish the fort of Bidásar, apparently for the purpose either of punishing the rebellious Thákors or of lowering them in the eyes of the surrounding populations or of spreading terror of the British arms. But this occurrence is to be much regretted, as there was no necessity for such a measure. The fact of the Thákors having at once surrendered themselves was sufficient to create awe of the British arms. It is said that at a darbár held by the Rája of Bikáneer on the spot it was resolved to demolish the fort. But it cannot be forgotten that Native Chiefs hold very little power before British authorities, and hence much weight cannot be attached to the resolution of the darbár. The Bikáneer Darbár made the mistake of not acting according to the agreement made by it with the Thákors, and ought not therefore to have insisted upon taking revenge upon them for disobedience. In disputes between Native princes and their subjects the British Government ought to ascertain in the first instance with which party lies the blame, and try to remove the misunderstanding by peaceable means so far as it may be possible to do so.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
12th January 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Agriculture:

Request to the Department of — of the Government of India to introduce into the country a certain kind of phosphoric manure. 3
Suggestions about improving the capabilities of the soil of India ... 3
Civil Service: Condemnation of the system of giving appointments in the Covenanted — to Natives by nomination 3
Conduct of some European artillery men at Surat: Complaint against the — 6
Coroner for Bombay: Recommendation for a full-timed 4
Examination of engines and boilers: Expression of a desire for an — in cotton-ginning factories in the Surat and Broach districts 5
Floods in the Tápti: Complaint against the conduct of the authorities of the Surat District in the matter of ascertaining the number of buildings injured by the recent— 6
Good position which Europeans enjoy in India: Causes of the — ... 4
Gubernatorial tours: Disapproval of — as at present undertaken ... 4
Judicial matters: Expression of opinion that Mr. Dosábhái Frámji should not be permitted to decide cases in which municipal officers are complainants 4
License tax: Complaint against the way in which the — is levied in the mofussil 5

Part II.—*Local Self-government*—

Amended Local Boards Bill: Comments in connection with the — ... 6
Bombay Local Self-government Bills: Approval of the — 7

Part III.—*Legislation*—

Concordat arrived at between the Government and the European Defence Association in regard to the final settlement of the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill:

Approval of the —

The *Bombay Chronicle* 11
The *Indian Spectator* 8
The *Indu Prakásh* 10
The *Mahrátta* 9
Arguments in favour of the — 13
Expression of opinion that the privilege of trial by jury should be extended to most districts in the Bombay Presidency ... 14
Expression of opinion that the Councillors of the Imperial Legislative Council have done wrong in bringing about the — ... 16
Reasons for the condemnation of the — 15
Strong advice to Natives to support the —... 13
Strong condemnation of the —... 14

Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill:

Expression of opinion that Sir Bartle Frere's letter against the — has ruined his official reputation 16
Expression of opinion that Sir Bartle Frere's opinion against the — is not of much value 18
Remarks in connection with the result of the agitation of Europeans against the — 16

Part IV.—*Education*—

Sholápur High School: Expression of opinion that the poor figure cut by the students of the — is attributable to the shortcomings of the head master of that institution 18

Part V.—*Railways*—

B. B. & C. I. Railway: Suggestions about guards and telegraph signallers on the — 18

Page.

PART VI.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay: Objection to the manner in which the municipality of — is managed and the members of the Municipal Corporation do their duty 19

PART VII.—*Native States*—

Bikáneer: Disapproval of the demolition of the fort of Bidásar in the Native State of — by British soldiers 21
Kolhápur:
  Comments in connection with the death of the Mahárája of — ... 19
  Expression of opinion that sound discretion should be exercised in selecting a boy for the throne of — 20
  Suggestions about the selection of a successor to the *gádi* of — ... 20
Nándod: Suggestion of certain points for enquiry by the commission that is enquiring into the alleged oppression practised by the Rája of — on his subjects 21

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R
For the Week ending 12th January 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	450
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	484
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
11	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Fortnightly	950
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	600
	MARA'THI.			
*13	The Aranyă Pandit	Bombay	Fortnightly	100
14	„ Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
18	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
*19	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
*20	„ Chandrika	Kolhápur	Monthly	150
21	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
22	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
25	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
26	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
27	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
28	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
29	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
30	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
31	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
32	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
33	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*34	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*35	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
36	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
37	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
38	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
39	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
40	„ Mahárashtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,000
41	„ Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
42	„ Málika	Poona	Monthly	100
43	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
44	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	100
*45	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
47	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
48	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*49	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	250
51	„ Prabhákar[1]	Bombay	Daily	350
*52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Weekly	200
53	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Do.	200
*54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Do.	600
57	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	150
58	„ Satyă Prakásh	Do.	Weekly	243
59	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*61	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
*62	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
63	„ Shivájí[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	90
*65	„ Srishtidarpan	Bombay	Do.	200
66	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
67	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

CON 1050

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
*68	The Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	150
69	,, Telagu Mitră	Do.	Do.	400
70	,, Varhád (Berár) Samáchár[1]	Akola	Do.	250
71	,, Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	200
72	,, Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	175
73	,, Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	200
*74	,, Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
75	,, Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
*76	,, Vinod	Poona	Do.	200
*77	,, Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
78	,, Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	400
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
*79	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
80	,, Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	400
81	,, Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	349
82	,, Lok Mitră	Bombay	Do.	800
83	,, Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
84	,, Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	137
	GUJARA'TI.			
85	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
86	,, Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	750
87	,, A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	304
88	,, A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*89	,, A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	200
90	,, Bombay Punch	Bombay	Weekly	500
91	,, Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,090
92	,, Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	700
93	,, Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	60
94	,, Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	600
95	,, Dátardun	Bombay	Weekly	525
96	,, Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,000
97	,, Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	200
*98	,, Dnyán Dipak	Junágad	Do.	100
99	,, Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
100	,, Fursád	Do.	Do.	100
101	,, Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	400
*102	,, Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	200
103	,, Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*104	,, Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
105	,, Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	525
106	,, Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,400
107	,, Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	115
*108	,, Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	200
109	,, Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	700
110	,, Kusum Guchchhă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	350
111	,, Nágar Udayă	Do.	Do.	300
112	,, Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
113	,, Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	381
114	,, Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	814
115	,, Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,225
116	,, Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
*117	,, Saras Sár	Do.	Monthly	200
118	,, Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
*119	,, Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	200
120	,, Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	533
*121	,, Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	200
122	,, Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	408
*123	,, Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly	200
124	,, Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	50
125	,, Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	738
126	,, Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
127	,, Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
128	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	150
*129	,, Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.	200
130	,, Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	768
*131	,, Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	100
	SANSKRIT.			
*132	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	100
	URDU.			
*133	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
*134	,, Dabdabe Islám[3]	Do.	Do.	200
135	,, Khádam-e-Hind	Do.	Daily	200
136	,, Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Weekly	160
	PERSIAN.			
137	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	300
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
*138	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	200

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[3] This paper is received *gratis* with the *Armagán*.

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—ă.

E. Berar papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Advises the Bombay Government to send to the Calcutta International Exhibition a few Native artizans at the cost of the State.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 9th January is much pleased with the arrangement made by the Government of Bengal for sending a few artizans from each district of that province to Calcutta for the purpose of visiting the International Exhibition, because the sight will afford them much useful instruction. The Bengal Government will pay the expenses of the visit. It deserves great praise for taking the step. The Governments of other provinces ought also to send artizans from their respective jurisdictions, and it is to be hoped the Government of Bombay will not fail to follow the example set by the Bengal Government.

Condemns the grant of a plot of land and a donation of Rs. 7,000 from the State treasury for the erection of a Christian church at Parel.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 12th January condemns the grant of a plot of Government land and the sum of Rs. 7,000 from the State treasury for the erection of a Christian church at Parel, and observes that most of the Christian inhabitants of that quarter of the city for whom the church has been built are employés on the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, the owners of which ought to have paid the cost of the church for the purpose of providing religious instruction to their subordinates. The *Jáme* hopes that the Governor of Bombay will not in future make any such objectionable grants. The State ought never to be partial to any particular religion.

Does not approve of gubernatorial tours as at present undertaken.

The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 10th January, in referring to the tour of the Governor in Káthiáwár, says that as gubernatorial tours very seldom prove beneficial to the people, they appear to be undertaken either for pleasure or for showing off greatness. Up to this day it has not been known that any person or body of persons has ever received justice from any Governor during any of his tours. Though during such tours the Governors are welcomed, and though sometimes private houses along the line of march are decorated, it is a mistake and a delusion to suppose that these demonstrations proceed from the eagerness of the people or without pressure from officials. It is unlikely that people will entertain any respect for their Governors so long as they do nothing to deserve the gratitude of their subjects by noble schemes meant for their welfare, as in the case of Lord Ripon. When in addition the burden of forced labour falls on the poor and that of expense on Native princes, and when no corresponding return is made to them either by word or deed, these tours cannot but be looked upon as a curse. The Káthiáwár princes in their present circumstances find it difficult to pay their tribute and to keep their expenditure within their income. If the reports be true that these princes have to supply provisions for the party from the Governor downwards to the peons and sometimes to make nazránás (presents), it would be better that such useless tours should be abandoned and the time utilized in attending to things submitted in writing to the Governors. If these statements be not true—if Governors go on tour at their own expense and no burden whatever falls on Native States and their subjects, it is to be hoped that His Excellency the Governor will publish an account of his travels, stating the work performed and the expense of each individual composing the party and the total cost. As long as this is not done, there is nothing wrong in saying that they are undertaken for enjoyment and feasting at the expense of others. It can truly be said that gubernatorial tours have up to this time proved injurious, and not beneficial, to the people. The public did not in any way benefit by the first tour of Sir James Fergusson in Káthiáwár; on the contrary, the people had to put up with forced labour and the Native princes with the trouble of entertaining him. It is therefore much to be wished that during the present tour His Excellency should take care to see that it proves of some benefit to the people.

Says that the dirty condition of the quarters of Bombay inhabited by the poor is a cause of the reappearance of cholera.

In alluding to the reappearance of cholera in Bombay and the attribution of the outbreak to the use of well water while the supply from Vehár was cut off for a few days, the *Yajdán Parast* (127) of the 6th January observes that the use of foul water is certainly one of the reasons for the reappearance of the epidemic, but there is another equally strong cause. The collection of sweepings and other nuisances in the parts of the city inhabited by poor people is the chief cause of the reappearance of cholera. The dirty condition of certain parts of Bombay is a great stain on the municipal administration, and as long as it continues the epidemic is likely to put in its appearance frequently. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 8th January expresses somewhat similar sentiments.]

Says that the class of *jo-hukum* men are not really loyal, and gives reasons for the assertion.

With reference to the recent creation of the Companions of the Indian Empire, the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 6th January says:—Glancing over the whole list we are glad to find none of the Native names belonging to the *jo-hukum* class. In a country like this it is a great mistake to commend individuals as loyal, that is, more loyal than their neighbours. Besides being a highly impolitic course, it leads to jobbery. The Collector recommends his loyal friend, not because the creature is faithful to Government, but because he truckles to his master. When such a sneak and sycophant has no merits worth mentioning, no example of public spirit to be credited to him, his patron puts him forward as loyal. This is the secret of three-fourths of loyal recommendations, and Government would do well to inquire what has made a particular man more loyal than others before throwing away public honours on him. We have said above that such nominations are impolitic. By making a person Khán Báhádur or something of that kind the Collector fancies he has set an example to the public. Nothing like it. People know the Collector's spy and emissary, and they detest him. His elevation may secure what fidelity the creature is capable of. But at the same time that the Collector has secured one personal friend he has also created a hundred enemies against the State. It is from this point of view that we always condemn "loyal" nominations as leading to widespread discontent. How many honest workers there are in the mofussil spending their strength and substance on the good of the people and thus helping the Government in a variety of ways without being able to "please the *sáhib*"? But such men are generally neglected, and instead we see men of straw put forward,—men not only defying the code of honour but destitute of the common decencies of life. These fellows manage to hoodwink the district autocrat and terrorise over the people, obtruding their vulgar loyalty whenever called to account. Let public spirit be recognised by all means. But it is the service rendered to the State and to society, not to one or two official patrons, that makes a man loyal.

Praises Government for acknowledging the public services of Mr. Nowroji Fardunji by creating him a Companion of the Indian Empire.

With reference to the new C. I. E.s the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 7th January says:—Government have at last recognised the public services of our eminent townsman, Mr. Nowroji Fardunji, by conferring on him the title of C. I. E. The news when it reached Bombay took many by agreeable surprise, for it was little expected that Mr. Nowroji, who has all along fought against powerful interests and on the side of the people, would be marked out in official quarters for one meriting such distinction. We presume it was Sir James Fergusson who recommended him for the honour. If so, His Excellency is entitled to the thanks of the rate-payers, whose rights and interests Mr. Nowroji has for more than a decade defended with admirable perseverance and against many difficulties. Opinions may differ as to some of his views, and there are people who do not like his cheeseparing propensities in the Municipal Corporation and Town Council. But on one point all are agreed, that Bombay owes a good deal to him and that if he errs at all he errs rightly on the virtuous side of economy, acting as a check against municipal expenditure growing into municipal extravagance. It is such public men that preserve to a people their just rights and privileges, and Bombay has every reason to be proud of the honour which Government have conferred on one whom it would not be inappropriate to call "the people's Nowroz."

Recommends Mr. Dádábhái Nowroji and Mr. Dinsháh Mánekji Petit for the bestowal of deserving honours upon them by Government.

The *Yajdán Parast* (127) of the 6th January like the rest of the vernacular newspapers of the Presidency town is extremely glad that Government have at last acknowledged the useful services rendered by Mr. Nowroji Fardunji to the public for a long number of years by conferring upon that gentleman the honour of C. I. E. The *Parast* is however sorry that among Natives Mr. Nowroji alone has been considered deserving of this honour at this year's distribution of the titles. There are numerous other Native gentlemen in Bombay who deserve the honour, and at the head of them stand Messrs. Dádábhái Nowroji and Dinsháh Mánekji Petit. The former has spent his life in making constitutionl endeavours to secure political rights to Natives, while the latter is well known for his numerous liberal charities. It is to be regretted that Government did not think of bestowing deserving honours upon them.

Local Self-government.

Comments in connection with the Amended Local Boards Bill.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 6th January, in an article headed "The Amended Local Boards Bill," says:—The first thing that strikes a reader is the determination of the Select Committee to publish the Bill as it is without incorporating the whole law on the subject. We have the assurance of the honourable member in charge of the Bill that the new Act will be published by Government in such a form as to exhibit the law at one glance, and Mr. Badrudin recommends it to be the best compromise under the circumstances. But whatever course Government may adopt after the passing of the Bill we think it necessary that such a course should be adopted before its passing so as to exhibit what changes are proposed in the old law and how far the new one is an improvement upon it. We hope our suggestion will be adopted when the Bills are published again. As regards the constitution of the boards we have already pointed out the fallacy in the distinction which the Committee has attempted to draw between the Bills of this Presidency and those for the North-West Provinces with reference to higher elective proportion in the local boards. The very arguments used by the Committee lead us directly to the conclusion that the district boards at least ought to have a higher elective proportion than the Committee has been pleased to grant to them. We have been maintaining that the district committee will not be workable, as the elected members will have to come from a long distance to attend it, and we are sorry to find that the Select Committee thinks the matter to be a light one. We see no reason why the táluka boards should not be authorized to select representatives from outside their own body as the Inámdárs are. We do not see the propriety in the change proposed in the proviso to Section 7 of the Bill. It would have been far better, or we may even say that it was necessary for adequate representation, to exclude nominated members from being elected to the district board. But instead of that the Committee has thought it fit to give a chance to the Inámdárs of having two representatives in the district board. With regard to the proviso to Section 9 we do not see any sufficient reasons why the terms should not be extended to 7 years as in the case of the Municipal Bill. We next come to Section 10, by the fourth clause of which persons getting more than Rs. 50 as pension per month are qualified to be members of the board. We think this to be rather anomalous, for by the preceding clause a person getting Rs. 50 per month when in service is qualified to be a member, but if he takes pension (which will of course not exceed Rs. 25 per month) he is debarred by clause 4 at a time when he can devote his leisure to the business. The determination of the Committee to exclude professional and educational tests also strikes us as something more than obstinate. In Section 11, while the Subordinate Judge is disqualified from becoming a member of the board, he has not been authorized to hear election cases, the only purpose for which the public wished him to be excluded. We have noticed the inconvenience which it will cause to the táluka voters to take their cases to the District Court under Section 25. As regards the duties of the president and the vice-president we have the assurance of the honourable member in charge of the Bill that the official presidents will be directed to leave as far as possible their work to the vice-president. But if such is to be the case really, we do not understand what objection there is to make this declaration in the Bill. If local boards are to have full liberty independent of the sweet will of the executive, we think such a proviso ought to be inserted in the Bill. We take exception to the last proviso to Section 24, and think that instead of the Collector or the Commissioner the elected members may be entrusted with the duty. The division of the duties of the boards into obligatory and optional is a sound one, but we are only sorry that while the duties of the boards are increased on the one hand, no adequate provision is made to supply them with funds for the purpose. The arrangements ought to have been somewhat on the model of the financial decentralization scheme. All funds, provincial or other, which are now spent on works to be hereafter transferred to the boards should be entirely under their control. If they save, the savings should be theirs, and if the expense exceeds the income, the boards should bear the debt. Such an arrangement will give complete financial powers to the boards and will create in them some interest in the work. The administrative powers given to the boards should also be more extensive than the committee has deemed it proper to give. We now come to the third head, viz. officers and servants of Government, and herein we think more discretionary powers should be given to the táluka and district boards. Just as it is unwise to force Government machinery on district boards, so is it very inconvenient to ask táluka boards to indent for servants on the district boards. For the sake of uniformity there should be one set of rules for the several tálukas in the district, but each táluka board should have greater control over its servants if it is to be held responsible for works entrusted to it. As for the funds to be credited to the account of the boards and the budget estimate and accounts, we are of opinion that if the powers of the boards in this respect be not extended and if more funds be not placed at their disposal they will soon prove to be a big sham. We may mention that Section 58 A., which the Committee has thought fit to introduce, is a departure from the current practice and makes the position of the boards worse than it now is without the new Bills, as will be seen from Section 5 of the budget rules passed under the old Act. When so much care is taken to keep real power out of the hands of the boards it is difficult to understand the meaning of the control section. In order to give the control sections some meaning it is necessary to give greater powers and responsibilities to the boards. As the section stands at present, it is simply mischievous. We think Government ought to bind itself to publish the rules in the first instance with the Bills as desired by the press and the public, but if that cannot be done, let not Government be afraid to call in objections by publishing them before they are passed. This is but fair justice. We do not think that the Bills or the amendments have been made in an ungrudging spirit. We are sorry that Ráo Sáheb Mandlik could not attend the meetings of the Select Committee, which held its sittings out of Bombay. His presence would have given support to the suggestions of Mr. Badrudin, and the Committee might have been made to yield on some points at least. As however he was unavoidably detained, our only hope now is on what may turn up at the next meeting of the Legislative Council. In the meanwhile we hope that the Poona and Bombay associations are not idle. Let not the determination of the Select Committee daunt them. It is our right to ask for rights and we must be on our guard never to abuse it or allow it to be abused.

Is of opinion that local boards in the Bombay Presidency ought to have the power of electing their own presidents.

In alluding to the second reading of the Bombay Local Boards Bill, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 12th January observes that the Government of Bombay seems still to adhere to the opinion that unless the management of local boards is entrusted to District Collectors it will not be possible to conduct local self-government satisfactorily, because the Collectors possess the best experience of all and are the real well-wishers of the people. If this is the case, why need local self-government be introduced at all? asks the *Samáchár*. It will then be better to allow the continuance of the existing state of things, and to inform Lord Ripon that it is beneficial to do so. The Governor of Bombay has however promised to introduce gradually the scheme of local self-government to the full extent desired by the Viceroy. Sir James stated that the people are still ignorant, but that when they become more intelligent they will be allowed popular representation on a larger scale and permitted to elect their own presidents. But nothing is said in the Bill as to the nature of the satisfaction required by Government to induce it to make the promised concession, and thus the extension of the privilege is left to the good will of Government. This is not a satisfactory disposal of this important question. Properly speaking Government ought to make the concession at once, but if it be not willing to do so, the circumstances under which it would grant it should be plainly stated in the Bill for the local boards. The Bombay Government appears to believe from the representations of its officials that Natives will not be able to conduct local self-government satisfactorily without the aid of the District Collectors and other Government officials, but this belief is not well founded. All the representatives of the people may not be found efficient and able to conduct their duties in a proper manner; but certainly one or two individuals quite able to discharge the duties of a president will be found in each district, and when such is the case no anxiety need be entertained on account of the inefficiency of a few popular representatives. Government may nominate a few officials to sit on the boards for a few years, but the boards ought to possess the power of electing their own presidents.

Comments in connection with the Amended Municipal Bill.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 5th January says:—By the provisions of clause 7, Section 26 of the Amended Municipal Bill, the president (and be it remembered we have the Collector our president) can introduce and bring for discussion any subject before the meeting and at any time, and clause 17, Section 26 of the same Bill, declares that no act of a municipality can be invalid because formal notice of an intention to hold a meeting was not given. Thus the Collector-president may write a demi-official note to some of the commissioners and dispose of any business at any time and leave the other commissioners and the rate-payers to silently look on how their money is spent, and yet all this is done to give the new bodies extended powers! We are sorry we are no blind admirers, and we certainly therefore can give no credit to any of the members on the Select Committee. Clause 4 of the same section has been modified by clause 14, and the amendment has made matters worse, and we ask our readers to compare the two together so that they may see the truth of our remark. Reading Section 10 with clause 16 of Section 26 it will be at once evident that municipal work can be transacted in a permanent municipal district with a majority of nominated commissioners as long as the official controller likes. Section 25 makes provision for the filling up of casual vacancies, but does not make it compulsory that the vacancies should be filled up within a particular time, nor is there any obligation on the executive officers of Government to see that a particular proportion of the elected, nominated and *ex-officio* commissioners shall be kept up. The principal Act made it necessary that the proportion of two-thirds non-official to one-third official commissioners should be kept up. In pointing out these loopholes in the Bill we know that our arguments will be dismissed with the remark from the facile official pen that these are remarks of well-meaning over-enthusiastic and irresponsible writers. We have no reply to make to such arguments, and therefore we leave them to our readers for examination. Section 11, clause (*c*), empowers Government to make rules for regulating the elections, and Government does not bind itself to publish the rules before they are finally adopted,—the only two alterations which Government has made in the sections relating to the conduct of business. Those suggested by the Poona Municipality are given in Sections 29 and 31 and we have no doubt that these will be generally approved. We then come to the control section. The justification offered for Government control is that without such control there will be no uniformity in the policy which will be followed by the local bodies. We clearly see the necessity for preserving uniformity of action between the government of the country by its alien rulers and the government of a town or city by its own subjects; but we do not see how a system of government forced upon the people by a bureaucratic government can produce good results. It is essentially necessary, therefore, to make the policy of Government harmonize with that of the city fathers, the duly elected representatives of the people and real guardians of their interests. It is the representatives of the people that ought to control the actions of Government and not the Government officers those of the representatives. The district officers under these circumstances ought only to be channels of communication; as friendly advisers and silent protectors of the interests of the people the government of a country cannot claim to have any interests of its own. The interests of the subjects must be those of the government. In this matter then we cannot admit the truth of the justification offered. Lord Ripon and Her Majesty's Ministers at home, who have heartily approved of the policy, have full faith in the principle of the Government above alluded to, and they have therefore decided that the control shall only be from without. The honourable member in charge of the Bill admits the truth of this argument, and says that the reservations made in the case of local boards and municipal boards of smaller towns are not equally necessary in the case of larger municipalities. We have no doubt in the sincerity of these declarations, and we therefore ask the honourable member to request the Legislature to provide in the Act that the larger municipalities which he refers to and of which a schedule should be annexed to the Act should have non-official elected presidents. If this change were thought to be too sweeping, we would even consent in this season of compromises and concordats to be content with having full-fledged vice-presidents, and as a condition of the compromise we would suggest that the duty of presiding at meetings and such other powers should be delegated by the Act to the vice-president. Let the Collector continue to be called the president of the boards. We will not grudge him his privilege; for we know that the Englishman is very bigoted and will not consent to yield in a matter in which he thinks he has earned a privilege. The district rájás, as the Collectors are generally called, will not be willing to cease to be presidents, and Government is probably afraid, or at least unwilling, to go against the wishes of the Civilians. We know what value His Excellency attaches to the services rendered by these Civilians to this country, and knowing this we cannot reasonably expect that the President or his official colleagues will ever vote in favour of a clause depriving the Civilians of their dignified title. What we would then urge in the interest of the scheme is that the Act should provide that in larger municipalities the Collector should not ordinarily preside, leaving the duty to the vice-president. We have already suggested that the control clauses should be applicable to larger municipalities only, and we would ask the Legislature to so graduate the control as to leave no ground for complaint. We cannot conclude our remarks without prominently bringing to the notice of the Legislature the urgent necessity of modifying paragraph 3 of Section 39. This paragraph should be modified on the lines of Section 91, clause 1, of the principal Act. The power of making an order directing the person who has custody of the municipal funds to pay the expenses is certainly too large in the hands of the executive; and there is danger that it may be used and thus involve municipalities very much and often drive them to ruinous loans, especially as the ideas about sanitation entertained by Government authorities are such as are ill suited to the necessities, requirements and tendencies of the half-civilized population of municipal towns in this Presidency. We must also point out that the words "out of any public funds" inserted in Section 23 of the principal Act will greatly injure the financial position of municipal bodies, and the Legislature, if it should allow the words to stand as they are, will only be supplying a sharp-edged tool to district officers, who are always inclined to utilize municipal funds for purposes other than municipal, only because the municipalities have funds ready at hand. In conclusion we hope that the Council of His Excellency will not pass the Bills with indecent haste and lay itself open to the charge which has been brought against the Madras Government.

Legislation.—The Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill.

Is much gratified with the Viceroy's speech at the last meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council in connection with the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 9th January is highly pleased with the Viceroy's speech in the Legislative Council meeting of Monday last in connection with the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill. The Viceregal utterances, observes the *Samáchár*, fully upheld the principle of the Bill and proved that it was duly preserved. His Excellency further remarked that the greatness and strength of the British rule in India depended upon the impartial dispensation of justice, and that the Indian empire should be administered on that principle without any race distinction. These sentiments and the moral strength evinced by Lord Ripon will console and encourage the Native public, who now desire that His Excellency should not forget to extend the right of trial by jury to Natives also. It is gratifying that the Native press is demanding the concession with one voice and due humility, and that some members of the Viceregal Council itself are advocating the same. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the same date expresses similar sentiments, and with reference to the remark made by the Honourable Mr. Thomas that Natives are not fit to try Europeans because a Native judge sentenced a prisoner to three months' simple imprisonment for an offence for which the High Court on appeal inflicted the extreme punishment allowed by law observes that numerous instances will be found on the records of criminal courts in which European magistrates and juries have shamelessly allowed accused Europeans to escape the punishment they deserved. The honourable gentleman ought to have been reminded about this when he made the remark about the Native judge.]

Approves of the principle of the Amended Ilbert Bill.

In a communicated article headed "The Ilbert Bill judicially examined," the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 6th January says:—When people's prejudices, pride and susceptibility are likely to be touched, every movement should be guarded and no old association of ideas and sentiments rudely dislocated. It should be replaced by a new association, in the presence of which it will gradually lose its power and fade into nothingness. If history teaches any lesson by its examples it is this. The legislator, raised far above the level of the vulgar crowd, should keep his distant goal constantly in view; but in approaching it he should avoid hurry and the foolish ostentation of progress. As he has to make his way amongst the crowd, he should tread on their toes as little as possible. By a little flattery here and conciliation there he should get the path opened, which might otherwise be blocked, and make the mob feel that in pushing him onward they were doing credit to themselves. These are trite and homely precepts, it may be, but they are worth repeating so long as genius and ambition are capable of forgetting them. The experimental course of proceeding patiently step by step was the one which the learned Law Member of the Viceroy's Council ought to have taken. People in his position ought to be content to leave something for their successors to do, and to see in great opportunities an invitation to lay deep and solid foundations rather than to construct great monuments to their own fame. Had it been proposed by the Ilbert Bill only to open the way to authority for a few selected officers in the first instance, as by enacting that magistrates who had exercised a particular jurisdiction in one place over Europeans should retain that jurisdiction on their removal elsewhere, the experiment could have been made without bitterness or friction, and the Europeans finding the Native magisterial rule really lighter on the whole than that of the European would by-and-bye have accepted an extension of it without resistance. The Government should have chosen its instruments carefully and watched them carefully. The slumbering demon of race animosity should have been soothed, not awakened and irritated. The more foolish men are the less do they relish a defiance or a demonstration of their littleness. They should have been taught by skilful management to see that the Native magistrate by his superior knowledge of Native character and habits was exactly the man to protect the Europeans from Native chicanery. In selected instances this would have been quite possible; much should have been made of them, and the brute force of European energy might thus have been enlisted from time to time in the very course to which it is now opposed. What is wanted more and more in our Government is a Roman fixity of principle and continuity of purpose—turning obstructions, watchful of opportunities, intent upon its ends, considerate to susceptibilities that it cannot share or commend as forces never to be despised by those who have to deal with human beings as they are, but yet moulding these very sensibilities at the right moments so as to be instruments of a nobler enlightenment, of a more consistent and persistent will. It is the common error of clever men to underrate the strength of the forces of stupidity opposed to them; a far-reaching wisdom makes them work in its own service and earn blessing from the blind turbulent masses almost against their will. The observations we have made on what might have been and ought to have been the policy of the Government of India have a direct bearing on the problem now presented to the people of India and especially its Native population. The factors of that problem are a Government enlightened and benevolent but of feeble moral purpose and unversed in the rudiments of State craft; a European class full of confidence and of rude unreasoning energy; lastly, a huge Native population but slightly imbued as yet with the ideas and aspirations that the educated few endeavour to diffuse amongst them. How great a force the European class can exercise has been made evident enough by the events of the past year. The lofty superiority of the Government has in a measure been abased before the clamorous crowd, which knew its own mind and was determined to have its own way. The support, universal as it has been, given to the Government by Native opinion has not been enough to keep it steady to its purpose. As therefore the block of obstruction bulks hugely before us and the power we can possibly bring to bear on it is so poor and uncertain in its operation, *the part of wisdom and prudence is to accept the compromise if it contains any germ of principle which in the future may be fruitful of good.* Now such a germ the "amended" Bill will contain. It preserves the equality of jurisdiction of Native and European judges and magistrates. It seems impossible that this principle, once embodied in actual legislation, should ever again be given up. The efficiency of the magisterial jurisdiction all round will no doubt be impaired by privileges to be newly accorded to European prisoners; but when the general perception of this by-and-bye makes a change necessary, that change must extend the powers of Native magistrates along with those of their European equals. The sagacity of the Defence Association indeed has been considerably at fault if it has thought that the concordat contains any element of permanence except the very one which it regards with most detestation. How a District Magistrate is to work with a jury is not yet explained. It will certainly be attended with inconveniences, which will ere long make all parties, including the accused, probably desire a change of system. But lest anyone should suppose that a trial by a jury with a majority of European members implies a denial of justice, we may point out that in the mofussil a jury's verdict is by no means conclusive. The judge may disapprove it and send the proceedings up for the decision of the High Court. If the District Magistrate is to have the same power it is hard to see how the jury can screen the culprit by an unrighteous verdict. In case of doubt it will always be recognised that the verdict ought to prevail. It is not impossible this marked difference between the jury system of the mofussil and of the presidency towns may have been overlooked by the Association and that finality may be claimed for the verdict. As any such demand would be a complete breach of the agreement, it must of course be rejected as outside the pale of discussion. If the jurisdiction over British-born subjects is to be strictly confined to District Magistrates to the exclusion of all others, equal difficulties will arise at some of the military stations and other places where low Europeans are collected in numbers. The present jurisdiction of the first class local magistrate will no longer avail for dealing with the many petty cases that spring up amongst such a population. Although a European military officer may be on the spot as a Cantonment Magistrate, his hands will be tied in the very cases in which he could be most useful. It is not likely or possible that an Act attended with such results should long remain unaltered. The practical inconveniences will be intolerable. But the principle of equal jurisdiction for all of equal rank having been secured, all further changes will have to be made in subordination to it, and must in consequence tend to equality before the law in all directions. With this we should for the present be content, or at least be resigned. Events are governed by an inevitable logic, and we must have patience to await their development.

Says that Natives have no reason to find fault with the concordat in the matter of the Ilbert Bill, and disapproves of the conduct of those who cry down the Bill in its modified form.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 6th January, in an article headed "The Government of India cannot afford to be hectored by any noisy section of its subjects," says:—The tone of moderation, the attitude of sensible advisers, and finally the good sense which were observable in the writings and speeches of the leaders of Native society throughout the controversy on the Jurisdiction Bill, which has lasted over nine long months, augured well and we hoped to win the race commenced in such bad grace by the opposition. We were led to suppose that by this prudent conduct we were determined to practically prove to the civilized world that under the influence of the benign British rule we had really made wonderful progress in political education. But alas! when the race had almost drawn to a close a few of our contemporaries finding the embers under their feet too hot to stand upon gave a plunge and inflicted wounds on the national body which it will take years to heal. However we have yet one satisfaction. The wounds are not on the vital parts and therefore there is no danger of their proving fatal. The head of the nation has received none, inasmuch as the educated community has not been found wanting in foresight. The Bráhmans of Poona, the brain power of the nation as Dr. Hunter calls them, have interpreted the terms of the agreement arrived at in the only sensible way in which it can be interpreted; and we are proud to say that the honourable mover of the Bill takes exactly the same view of the situation as we did and do. We said last week that the two conditions that have been attached give us in fact what the Bill promised, and we have no reason to find fault with the arrangement arrived at. From the able speech of the Honourable Mr. Ilbert it is most clear that not only no race distinction will after the passing of the Bill be made between Native and European Covenanted Civil Servants, but that there will also be none between Covenanted and Statutory Civilians. Is not this, we ask, the greatest gain? The opposition had raised such a storm against nominated Civilians, and their arguments, supported as they were by our own denunciations of the Lytton institution, appeared to be so conclusive that we left the Statutory Civilians to the winds and contended for the claims of the Covenanted Civilians only. But the statesmanly Viceroy did not like that the favourite child of his predecessor should be thus neglected because its father and guardian was no longer in power. This in Lord Ripon is most deserving of praise. As we once said he would not condemn but would improve the past. It was not the Statutory Civil Service that was denounced, but it was the manner in which the selection was made. The recent nominations have proved that this manner has been improved and there is an end to the difference of opinion. The declaration then that Government has been scared by a public outcry from its determination is as false as it is disgraceful. Mr. Ilbert gives a complete history as to how the original Bill has come to assume its present form. The first great measure of administrative reform introduced by Lord Ripon was that of giving greater publicity to legislative measures with the object of ascertaining public opinion thereon, and a sincere man like our popular Viceroy could never have turned a deaf ear to what the people said about the measure, nor could he without taking leave of his conscience consign to the waste-paper basket the hundreds of memorials and opinions received. The Viceroy had most solemnly promised that the representations of the opposition would be duly weighed and considered, and the modified form in which the Bill is now intended to appear fully shows that it is the result of mature thought and deliberation. The opinions that have been published at once show that the Viceroy could not have insisted upon giving powers to the local Governments which they themselves were unwilling to accept. Thus Section 1 had therefore to be omitted, and rightly too. The rest of the Bill, the essence of which was the extinction of all race distinction, remains; and what does Mr. Ilbert say about it? He says that the Bill as thus modified will enable the authorities to give effect to the suggestion out of which these legislative proposals originated, namely, that when Native officials have risen to high responsible posts in the public service they ought to be given equal power with their English colleagues of the same rank, and it would maintain the principle that where personal fitness had been established race ought not to operate as a disqualification. We all know that this Bill owes its origin to Mr. B. L. Gupta's letter. The *Mahrátta* here quotes from Mr. Gupta's letter that the extension of jurisdiction over European British subjects be limited to Natives of the country holding the office of a Magistrate of the District or of a Sessions Judge, and remarks :—Anybody can thus see that the Government of Lord Ripon gives us exactly what Mr. Gupta wanted. Now the only point that remains to be noticed is that about additions. Mr. Ilbert says that the suggestion which Government has thought it proper to accept is that a European British subject, when brought for trial before a District Magistrate or Sessions Judge, should have the right, if he thinks fit to claim it, to be tried by such a jury as was provided for by Section 451 of the Criminal Procedure Code. This amounts to an extension of the provision of Section 451 to the courts of District Magistrates. In another part of the Bill Mr. Ilbert says that the provisions suggested for that purpose will be available for all persons European and Native alike. It required no brains of a politician or skill of a barrister to know that the arrangement could be otherwise. Everybody by this time knows that Lord Ripon has come to India not to create new but to abolish old anomalies, and unless by circumstances over which we mortals have no control he was changed into a Lytton he could never have consented to give one more privilege to Europeans and deny the same to Natives. Section 269, which gives the local Government the power to declare that trials before Courts of Sessions shall be by jury, empowers them to say that a particular class of offences and not of persons shall be tried by jury. Without creating therefore a new anomaly Lord Ripon could not have consented to increase the facilities for obtaining justice. The howl that has been raised against Lord Ripon is therefore certainly out of place. The conduct of certain Native papers that have sinned against Lord Ripon by crying down the Bill in its modified form deserves to be as severely censured as the conduct of the Anglo-Indians at the time of the Viceroy's return to Calcutta. We extremely regret to find the name of Mr. Kristo Das Pal among the traducers of a Viceroy who has vindicated England's bright fame and saved Natives from the ignominy of a defeat.

Justifies and approves of the Viceroy's conduct in the matter of the concordat.

The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 7th January says :—We hope our Calcutta contemporaries will find their way to accept the concordat coupled with the concession of the right of jury trial to Natives also as a satisfactory settlement of the controversy for the present. The idea which some people seem to entertain that Lord Ripon ought to have resigned if he could not pass the Bill in its original form is based upon an erroneous conception of the position which His Excellency has from the first taken in this controversy. At the last meeting of his Council held on the 8th of March last he reserved to himself the right of forming his own view on the subject. He did not then say that the Bill as then drawn up embodied views to which he had committed himself. He promised to the Anglo-Indians that he would do nothing hastily but would modify the Bill if he should think modifications desirable after hearing all parties. He has acted according to his word, and so far his action betrays not the slightest inconsistency. The only mistake that we discover in his action is that he entered into a compact with the Defence Association instead of giving effect to his views independently of that body by consulting it of course but by not appearing to settle terms with it. But this mistake, however unfortunate, does not affect his policy with regard to the measure itself. And it is unfair to say that he has changed his views or given way or brought what some have been tempted to call "peace with dishonour." Now, as to his having conceded the right to be tried by their own countrymen to British-born subjects, it seems to us that the *Bombay Gazette's* observation that like most Englishmen who have received their practical training in England he has great respect for jury trials and thinks that they may be introduced into India like many other English systems is entitled to particular weight at our hands while judging of His

Excellency's attitude in this controversy. His Excellency has given a fresh impetus to the local self-government question; and one who is enthusiastic about local self-government may well be expected to be as enthusiastic about the jury-trial system also.

Says that the Native press is unanimous about the value of Lord Ripon's services and accounts for the desponding tone of a portion of it by the sudden announcement of the concordat and the exulting tone of the bulletins of the Defence Association.

The same newspaper elsewhere says:—It is unfortunately true that since the announcement of the concordat the unanimity which had before prevailed among the Native papers on the subject of the Ilbert Bill has given way, and while in Bombay there has been a decided tendency to approve of the concordat elsewhere there has been a disposition to reject it. But we are not prepared to admit that the Native press differs equally about the value of Lord Ripon's services to India or the sincerity of His Lordship's motives. Barring an exception or two, which does not count for anything, the feelings of the people towards His Lordship are still the feelings of gratitude. The contemporary from whom we have quoted the above bases it upon this indignant apostrophe of a Native journalist: "Frailty, thy name is Ripon." It would be a mistake, however, to judge of Native public opinion from such stray effusions. Nor is there anything to surprise one in the fact that the first effect of the concordat was to unsettle Native opinion on the Ilbert Bill. Its terms might have been naturally expected to cause some difference of opinion, as they are different from the modifications which had been announced by Lord Northbrook first and Lord Ripon afterwards. No one expects the Native press to be a blind worshipper of the Viceroy, and if the praise bestowed on His Excellency now is not so warm as it was previous to the concordat, that fact, instead of detracting from the character of the Native press, shows on the contrary that in discussing public questions that press concerns itself with measures first and men afterwards. The sudden announcement of the concordat and the exulting bulletins of the Defence Association are more responsible for the desponding tone of a section of the Native press. Had Lord Ripon announced the terms of the concordat from his place in his Council instead of letting the Defence Association make a parade of it, the whole of the Native press would have, we think, accepted them. In spite of it all we are confident that the present difference between the Native press on this side of India and elsewhere will not continue long. The present is a transition stage through which any other press would have passed if placed under exactly similar circumstances.

Says that the proposal to extend the jury system to Natives does not affect the Europeans.

In alluding to the debate on the motion of the Honourable Mr. Ilbert to refer the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill to a Select Committee, the *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the 6th January observes that it is to be hoped that after the most liberal concession made to the opposition by Government the Defence Association will take care not to disturb the arrangement arrived at in concert with its leaders after the most mature deliberation on their part. If the jury system is to be extended to Natives, as proposed in the Legislative Council, that should scarcely be a matter of concern to Europeans, since the proposed extension could affect neither the safety nor the privileges of Europeans. It will be purely a question between Government and Natives, and its solution will rest on the constitutional rights and status of the latter and the views of the authorities as suggested by the wisdom of those charged with the conduct of the affairs of the State in India. All that Mr. Evans and his friends need mind is to see that the concordat is adhered to as respects the Europeans. This the Government means to do most loyally. All concerned ought now honestly to do their best to put an end to the unpleasant controversy that has already done immense mischief to some of the important concerns of this country. At all events Government would now be considered as wanting in self-respect if it allowed itself to be intimidated by any faction and delayed doing what it ought to do in the interests of England and India alike. As for Mr. Ilbert's explanation of the course pursued by Government and intended to be followed hereafter, all honourable men in the country must accord to it their unqualified approbation. Government has been only endeavouring to do its duty to the best of its power in the interest of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India with patience and tact, which do it great credit. [The *Yajdán Parast* (127), the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (108) and the *Gujaráti* (101) of the same date express similar sentiments.]

Is glad that the system of trial by jury is to be extended to Natives.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 6th January says:—Thanks to the moderate tone of the Native press and the generous efforts of its friends, the system of trial by jury in connection with the Ilbert Bill is extended to Natives and Europeans alike. The chief ground of opposition from the Native community has thus been cut off. The Europeans of Bengal after a year's noisy and expensive agitation have got only a small concession, in which Natives will fully participate. But at the same time that this concession is made to European clamour, the principle of equality has been secured for all times, the powers of the magistrate, Native and European, have been doubled, and something more done to abolish race disqualification. This is what the European agitator has got after eleven months of hard fighting. And in all that he has got the Native has managed to secure a share *by his silence.* The only right he claimed has been granted him after less than a week's consideration. These are simple facts—now let them cry who lose a cause and let them laugh who win!

Is glad that Government have resolved to concede to Natives the right of trial by jury in connection with the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill.

The *Yajdán Parast* (127) of the 6th January observes that the Honourable Mr. Ilbert, in his speech in the Legislative Council on the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill delivered on the 4th instant, proclaimed that Government were resolved to concede to Natives the right of trial by jury in connection with the Act to the same extent as is proposed by the concordat to grant to Europeans. This resolution has proved beyond doubt that as heretofore the Government of Lord Ripon will never do injustice, but on the contrary do good to Natives, who owe to His Lordship deep gratitude for his anxious solicitude for their welfare. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 7th January and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (86) of the 9th express similar sentiments.]

Justifies the extension of the system of trial by jury to Natives.

In an article headed "The Viceroy's Council and the Concordat," the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 7th January says:—This question of extending the right of a trial by jury to Natives proceeds, we should think, as a necessary and natural consequence of the concession of the same right to European British subjects. We say this apart from the fact that the concession of the same right to both races will free the arrangement arrived at under the concordat from the inequality which would otherwise exist under it between Europeans and Natives. Under the concordat it will be open to a European British accused, when on trial before a District Magistrate or Sessions Judge, to demand his trial by a jury, and to further demand that a majority of the jury empannelled shall consist of men of his own race. This means that a proportion of the jury may consist of Natives, though that proportion may form the minority. Since Natives are to be associated with Europeans in trying a European British subject, it follows that their fitness to be associated at such trials with Europeans equally—nay, even more—renders them fit to try the accused of their own race. Moreover, cases against Europeans are fewer in number than cases against Natives; and since Europeans attach great importance to the trial of one of their own race before an Indian tribunal, it is desirable that Natives, who may have to sit on the jury empannelled in the former class of cases, should be educated as it were in the responsibilities of a juror. Such education they could receive only by being frequently called upon to serve as jurors; and it would be impossible to give such frequent opportunities to them unless they were made to serve as jurors in the class of cases that are frequent, *i.e.*, cases in which men of their own race happen to be accused. It is therefore necessary that Natives should be familiarised with the jury system that they may be able to perform the duties of jurors with efficiency in cases affecting European British subjects. The fact that in such cases they will form a minority of the jury that may be empannelled does not render it the less desirable that they should be efficient for the performance of the duties of jurors. Their responsibilities remain the same whether they form the minority or the majority, and viewed in this very practical light the determination of Lord Ripon to extend the system of jury trial to Natives also seems to be perfectly in harmony with the concordat between the Government and the Defence Association. The latter cannot object to the extension, because, if under the concordat which it has accepted a minority of Natives may be associated with a majority of Europeans as jurors to try a European British accused, it is the duty of Government to see that Natives, who may have to be so associated with Europeans, receive proper training in the responsibilities of a juror. We hope the privilege which Lord Ripon proposes to confer on Natives will be welcomed by the Anglo-Indians as a satisfactory appendage to the terms of the concordat—satisfactory not only because it takes the sting of inequality between Europeans and Natives from the concordat, but is calculated to make Natives everyway fit to be associated as jurors with Europeans in the trial of a European British accused. Whether the experiment of the jury system in the mofussil will lead to a failure of justice or facilitate the proper administration of it no one is now called upon to decide. The Government has committed itself to the experiment and it cannot recede from it. The Honourable Kristo Das Pal is reported to have observed at the meeting of the Viceroy's Council on Friday last that it was desirable to consult the judiciary and the executive before legalising the system. But supposing these are consulted and they disapprove of the system, will it be open for the Government to say that it will not carry out the concordat? If it says so, there will be no other alternative left for it than to withdraw the Bill, which would be certainly disastrous to the cause of legislation in future. Moreover the experiment of the jury system is not likely to prove dangerous to the cause of sound administration of justice, since the position of an Indian jury is not so irresponsible as that of an English jury. This was very lucidly pointed out by Mr. Justice West in a judgment reported at pages 13 and 14 of the First Volume of the Bombay Series of the Indian Law Reports. The fear then to which the Honourable Mr. Kristo Das Pal gave expression in Friday's Council that the experiment of the jury system in India may land the country into difficulties such as those which lately occurred in Ireland is groundless, as the verdict of a jury under the Indian law is open to be rectified by the High Courts. In a country which is pronounced fit for local self-government such an experiment cannot be pronounced as premature.

Says that Natives also ought to get the right of trial by jury.

In alluding to the debate on the motion of the Honourable Mr. Ilbert to refer the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill to a select committee, the *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 6th January observes that it seems that Government entertain an intention to concede to Natives also the right of trial by jury. The concordat proposes to grant to European British subjects the right of trial by jury, and thereby to create a new race distinction between Europeans and Natives; and in order to remove this whimsical difference between the two, Natives also ought to get the same concession and both should be put on the same level, and when this is done the despicable concordat will be bearable. The alleged compromise deserves to be despised, the more so because the members of the Supreme Legislative Council entered into a league with the Europeans who openly insulted the Viceroy and fomented sedition against the State and brought about the concordat. It is to be hoped that since the Viceroy has shown extreme courtesy to the rebellious Europeans, which they did not deserve, they will not oppose the proposed concession to Natives of the trial by jury. The Europeans preferred to give up the opposition to the Ilbert Bill by accepting the trial by jury, and they cannot recede from this position without ignominy. [The *Gujarát Mitră* (80) of the same date and the *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 7th January express somewhat similar sentiments.]

Refutes the statement that Natives have approved of the concordat regarding the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill.

The *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 6th January observes that after lending a great deal of support to the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill the Honourable Mr. Hunter has changed sides, bringing forward the excuse that according to the *Indian Spectator* (1) the Natives themselves have approved of the concordat. Dr. Hunter was at liberty to join the opposition, but the excuse he has given for doing this is worthless. If the *Spectator* has stated that the despicable compromise has been approved by Natives it is a misstatement. The *Spectator* does not properly represent public opinion, which is faithfully reflected in the columns of the *Hindu Patriot* and the *Indian Mirror*, which have condemned the concordat as "peace with dishonour."

Condemns the concordat in the matter of the Ilbert Bill and asks for the extension of the right of trial by jury to Natives.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (116) of the 4th January says that selfish Europeans, who had become disaffected towards Government, are now getting pacified. They appear to have become elated at having got from the Viceroy a privilege which they did not ask for, which they had no hopes of gaining, and which keeps up their race distinction. They have thereby acquired new strength and fresh blood. They want to pacify Natives by saying sweet words and advise Government to pass the Bill in its modified form as soon as possible. They must have some object in view in thus advising Government to hasten the Bill. Perhaps they are afraid of losing the newly acquired right by something unforeseen coming in the way. The *Pioneer*, which is the organ of the rebellious Europeans, recommends this course. But by this change in the Bill Government has increased race distinctions and disappointed Natives. The object of trying a European before a Native judge with the help of a European jury must be that Europeans have no confidence in Native judges. What a novelty—what a mistake—that Government even should support this view! While on the one hand endeavours are being made to invest Native magistrates with power to try European offenders with a view to remove race distinctions, on the other hand Europeans are to be granted the privilege of trial by jury composed for the most part of their countrymen. This is very surprising, as the two are opposed to each other. Natives will be sorry at this untoward event. Natives should also demand their rights. They should hold meetings and ask Government to confer on them a privilege similar to the one granted to Europeans. Natives should be allowed the privilege of claiming a jury composed for the most part of their countrymen. Why should Europeans be granted more rights and why should such rights be withheld from Natives? It was never supposed that this would be the result of the confidence placed in the wisdom of the Viceroy by Natives, who have not swerved from loyalty. The Natives should boldly ask for their rights. [The *Káside Mumbai* (109) of the 9th January says that though the change that will be made in the Ilbert Bill by the concordat will be great and such as will thwart the noble aim of the Bill, it may be accepted if it is thought necessary for pacifying the haughty Anglo-Indians and if the Supreme Government has changed its views. But Natives ought also to be allowed to claim trial by jury mainly composed of their countrymen.]

Considers the political utterances of Sir Bartle Frere as of little value.

The *Kesari* (36) of 8th January says that Sir Bartle Frere has lately come forward as one of the assailants of the Ilbert Bill. This gentleman's practice has been to say one thing and do another. That he was the author of the annexation of Sátára may not be proved from the records in the possession of the English Government, but it is notorious that in Sátára his name is intimately associated with that event. Sir Bartle Frere suddenly took the side of the indigo-planters in Bengal and sent no less than forty thousand Natives to prison. During the share mania crisis in Bombay he was foremost in stimulating the gambling propensities of the people, which ultimately led to the ruin of thousands. He was instrumental in initiating the policy which led to the last Afghán war, and in South Africa he provoked an unnecessary conflict with the Zulus and the Boers by writing false despatches, which on one occasion led to the complete destruction of a British force through his own negligence and shortcomings. From these facts it may be easily seen of what little value are the opinions of Sir Bartle Frere on public affairs and how little they are in unison with truth. The natives of this country have as little respect for him as the Europeans themselves.

Education.

Is of opinion that Directors of Public Instruction should not have the power of regulating the fees in private educational institutions and of fixing the number of free-studentships in them.

The *Kesari* (36) of the 8th January states that the Education Commission has recommended that the fees in private schools and the number of free studentships in them should be regulated according to the wishes of the provincial Directors of Public Instruction, and that if the managers of private institutions are unwilling to abide by the advice of the head of the Educational Department the grants-in-aid should be withheld from them. Mr. Telang most forcibly argued against the absurdity of this recommendation, but unfortunately he was overruled. It is of course proper to charge some fee for the instruction imparted to students, but no one will contend that it is right to refuse to give free education to pupils who are too poor to pay for it. The fees levied in educational institutions should be as low as possible in order to afford to all classes of students the inestimable advantages of education. Next to the protection of life and property it is the duty of Government to take measures for the utmost diffusion of education, but this view does not seem to have commended itself to the members of the Education Commission. Government may charge as high fees as possible in Government institutions, but it is not right to force private institutions to agree to all kinds of hard conditions for the sake of a paltry sum of two thousand rupees. In places where private schools are flourishing Government should abolish the institutions which are under its own management and should gradually reduce the grants to such schools in proportion to the increase of fees in them. It will be many years before private schools in this country are able to pay their way with the aid of fees alone. With the funds at the disposal of the Educational Department four or five times the number of students who at present receive their education in Government schools could be educated in private institutions. The *Kesari* is strongly of opinion that the Directors of Public Instruction should not have the power to regulate the fees in private schools and to fix the number of free studentships in them. The grants to private educational institutions should be awarded according to the efficiency of the instruction imparted in them.

Complains that the grants awarded to educational institutions in the Bombay Presidency are not as liberal as those in Madras.

The *Dnyánodayá* (7) of the 10th January says:—See what the difference is in the grants-in-aid to schools in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Two weeks ago four mission schools for Hindu girls in the city of Madura were examined by the deputy inspectress. 101 girls were presented, of whom 37 were for the 1st standard, 32 for the 2nd, 23 for the 3rd, and 9 for the 4th standard grant. How many passed we do not know, but it is morally certain that some, probably a good many, failed to do so. The grant secured was Rs. 987-4-0. A short time ago in a mission school in Ahmednagar 100 girls were presented for examination, of whom 17 were for the 1st standard, 36 for the 2nd standard, 23 for the 3rd standard, and 24 for the 4th standard. Here there were 24 for the 4th and higher standard instead of 9 as in Madura. Yet had every girl in Ahmednagar passed in every head, the school could have received only Rs. 720-8-0.

Does not approve of the policy of engaging men as teachers in the vernacular schools in the city of Poona

The *Shiváji* (63) of the 4th January says that it has heard from a reliable source that the educational authorities have determined that in future the masters in the vernacular schools in the city of Poona will be appointed on condition of their allowing their wives to be trained as teachers on condition of their allowing their wives to be trained as teachers in the Female Training College.

in the Female Training College. A more ill-considered and tyrannical measure can hardly be conceived. No man of ability and respectability will care to accept the post of a teacher in a vernacular school on such a condition. It will be only men who have no character to lose who will be willing to undertake the duty of teaching in the Government vernacular schools in Poona. In Native society people are not desirous of giving education to their young wives by sending them to a public school. In a country where the chastity of women is not considered of much importance persons may be found willing to get their wives educated in public institutions, but such is not the case here. When husbands and wives have public duties to perform, the household work will have to be done by servants. This will increase the expense of families. On account of these difficulties disreputable persons alone will come forward to undertake the duties of teachers in the vernacular schools in Poona, and the danger of entrusting the teaching of the young to such men is obvious. In the matter of the education of women the authorities appear to be going mad. If people wish to have their wives and daughters highly educated, let them do so at their own expense. It is not right to spend funds raised by general taxation in the interests of a few individuals only. The present condition of the inhabitants of India is adverse to the high education of women. Girls' schools as they are at present answer all needs. The authorities should not recklessly spend public money on objects for which there is no demand. [The *Poona Vaibhav* (50) of the 6th and the *Maháráshtră Mitră* (41) of the 10th January in writing on the same subject express somewhat similar sentiments.]

Says that the multitude of duties undertaken by Dr. Peterson prevents him from doing his College work thoroughly, and expresses surprise that Government should allow him to neglect his duties as Professor of Sanskrit at the Elphinstone College.

The *Subodh Patrika* (12) of the 6th January says:—In a late issue we passingly noticed the re-election of Dr. Peterson to the Registrarship of our University, and we were led to remark that the annual examinations require better management and supervision than were shown this year. But with the numerous duties that the Doctor has imposed upon himself better work can hardly be expected from him. He is Professor of Oriental Languages in Elphinstone College, a member of the Municipal Corporation as well as of the Town Council, and he is Registrar of our University. Dame Rumour also places him in the list of regular contributors to one of the local English dailies. He has the editing of the Bombay Sanskrit series and also of Trübner & Co.'s new series. Each of these offices involves regular work, several of them physical attendance, and it is impossible to do all to satisfaction. We are accustomed to see the Registrarship added to professional duties, and the editing of a Sanskrit series is fitting work for a Professor of Oriental Languages; but here surely all further additions should cease. A keener sense of duty would have suggested a little more self-denial than it is evidently given to Dr. Peterson to exercise. But the great surprise to us is that Government, which frowns with indignation upon poor schoolmasters taking up private tuitions and thus utilizing what time is undoubtedly theirs to rightly eke out scanty miserable earnings, complacently allows Dr. Peterson to go on adding incomes to a fairly handsome salary as Professor even at the risk of reducing his usefulness in the sphere in which he has been brought out to work. It would be no wonder if with so many paying things distracting his attention neither the quality nor the quantity of Dr. Peterson's work should be such as to satisfy his pupils at College and if his attendance there was not always as regular as it might be. The Town Council has fixed days and fixed hours for its meetings—missing them is losing money; the University business must be gone through at stated times;—therefore these receive first and prompt attention, and hence what ought in fairness to claim his foremost if not undivided care really stands at the best but third in the programme of his duties as they are at present. His having a Dakshina Fellow and two Shástris to assist him in his College work helps him to throw on the shoulders of subordinates work for which he was engaged, for which he is paid, and for which he is certainly responsible. When there was an Assistant Professor of

Sanskrit at Elphinstone College, the students' wants were most conscientiously looked after and they did not grudge Dr. Peterson his extra earnings. But now that the students have to look to the learned Doctor alone for superior instruction, they have a right to expect, what they always had a right to claim, his first and most anxious attention. Dr. Peterson we believe to be a man of parts, and he should have a more lasting interest in the important duties he has undertaken as Professor than his German predecessors. But by undertaking too much he is doing as much harm to his own reputation as injustice to his pupils, and he will exercise a wise abstinence by giving up what he must know interferes with the efficient discharge of his duties at College. May some such understanding have come to between Dr. Peterson and the Honourable Ráo Sáheb who proposed him for re-election to the Registrarship? We have a better opinion of the Ráo Sáheb than to think that he will allow principles and public interests to be sacrificed to considerations of friendship. Dr. Peterson might yet take a hint, but if he does not, Professor Wordsworth will, we hope, now that the matter has been brought to his notice, take steps to awaken him to a sense of duty.

Railways.

Complains against the reduction made in the hours of delivery of goods on the G. I. P. Railway.

With reference to the notice recently issued by the Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway that on week days excepting Saturday goods will be received or delivered at the Wádi Bandar and other railway stations from 7 in the morning till 4½ in the afternoon (Madras time), that goods will be received or delivered on Saturdays till 3 in the afternoon, and that no goods will be either received or delivered on Sundays, a correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 8th January observes that these arrangements have caused great inconvenience and loss to merchants. The old servants of the Company who were employed at the Wádi Bandar station have left the Company's service and new men have been employed in their places. The number of these servants is small compared to the amount of work they are required to go through, and consequently much confusion is caused in carrying on the work. The consignee of the goods is required to remove them within twenty-four hours after their arrival, and when this is not done wharfage fees are charged upon them. It was generally found impracticable to remove all goods before 5 in the evening and the merchants had to pay wharfage fees. Now the time of delivery is curtailed to 4 in the afternoon, and consequently the merchants will have to pay more fees on account of wharfage charges. The closing of delivery work at 3 in the afternoon on Saturdays will also inflict losses on merchants. In the Prince's Dock goods are delivered from sunrise to sunset, and a similar practice was observed on the G. I. P. Railway formerly. It is therefore to be hoped that the old practice will be reverted to and the inconvenience caused to the merchants removed.

Municipalities.

Requests Government to publish the Collector's report and the remarks of the Revenue Commissioner thereon on the enquiry into the charges of alleged misapplication of municipal funds brought against Mr. Fernandez.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 6th January says:—The Government of Bombay deserve credit for having inquired into the charges of alleged misapplication of municipal funds brought against the permanent chairman of the Ahmedabad Municipality. It may be remembered that for months past we have requested the authorities to disprove the charges preferred against Mr. Fernandez by the public opinion of Ahmedabad. Government seem to have ordered an official inquiry into the matter, the result of which is a seeming exoneration of the officer concerned. For shorn of the delicate phraseology in which the communication appearing under Mr. Nugent's signature is couched, the resolution appears to our rude intellect to mean no more than that Mr. Fernandez was guilty of irregularity in some instances (be the cause what it may), and that in future Mr. Fernandez, in whom the Government have confidence, will not have the power of spending public funds without the consent of his colleagues. This then seems to be the outcome of the investigation, and we wish Mr. Fernandez joy of it. But who conducted the inquiry and submitted the report? Why, the Collector of Ahmedabad,—no other than Mr. Fernandez's immediate superior, under whose advice or instruction Mr. Fernandez may have spent the municipal funds! What is the value to the public of such inquiry? We know that under the existing system of administration an official inquiry cannot conveniently be held otherwise. But all the same, the result must be more or less unsatisfactory. Perhaps Government will be good enough to publish the Collector's report with the Revenue Commissioner's remarks thereon—showing how the inquiry was conducted, who were consulted and examined, how the charges were refuted, and so on. We have no wish to be hard on individuals; but at the same time we submit that the people of Ahmedabad have had no opportunity of proving their case, nor have their allegations been publicly disproved.

Remarks in connection with the Government resolution regarding the official conduct of Mr. Fernandez.

The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 10th January, in an article headed "Failure of Justice to the Rate-payers of Ahmedabad," says:—In a recent resolution the Government of Bombay acknowledges that Mr. Fernandez took action in some instances without consulting the municipal committee. This is a direct or indirect blame, as Mr. Fernandez and his friends may choose to interpret. It means that he acted illegally and is therefore, we think, personally liable to make good all losses incurred by the municipality in consequence of his illegal acts if the corporation or any of the rate-payers sue him in a civil court. For instance, in the notorious case of Rádhan Miá's Haveli he should have to pay all the money drawn by him from the municipal treasury without consulting the municipal committee, should the present negotiations with Rádhan Miá's daughter fail and the civil court uphold her claim. The distinct declaration in the resolution as founded upon the reports of Messrs. Reid and Sheppard separates Mr. Fernandez from Government, and the responsibility of his acts now solely rests upon him in all cases in which he did not consult the corporation according to the municipal law in force. Let this be a warning to all future chairmen and presidents. In the first part of the resolution the Governor in Council declares his confidence in the zeal and integrity of Mr. Fernandez unshaken. This is good consolation for the latter and his satellites, but it must be remembered that the zeal and integrity of the late chairman were not questioned by the *Indian Spectator*, at whose instance a partial enquiry was made by Government. It was the overzeal of Mr. Fernandez, his hastiness in taking action and his anxiety to proceed with railway speed that caused all the mischief. Mr. Reid does not seem to have ascertained the amount of harm done to the municipal coffers by the unwise zeal and unnecessary energy of his protége. It was the ambition of Mr. Fernandez to do what Messrs. Hope and Borradaile have failed to perform, and his wish not to divide the credit of the work with the municipal commissioners and his mistake in supposing that he could keep down the prices of houses if he proceeded without consulting the corporation and bought the houses through his assistant Mr. Tribhowandás Bápálál, that led to his being obliged to pay such unusually high prices. Had he obtained a resolution of the general meeting and applied the Land Acquisition Act and appointed a committee of some of the more intelligent and influential commissioners to help him in buying the houses, thousands of rupees would have been saved and there would not have been two prices, the bazár price and the municipal price, as observed by the late lamented Judge of Ahmedabad. We believe that about half the amount of money already spent would have done the work. Neither the Executive Engineer nor the municipal secretary, who is a well-trained engineer, was called to assess the value of houses bought. The public wanted Government to declare whether Mr. Fernandez was right or wrong in the course he pursued in this matter. As there was no allusion to Mr. Fernandez's zeal and integrity in the *Indian Spectator*, the Government expression on the subject is uncalled for. The *Spectator* asked for an independent enquiry into the mal-administration and extravagance of Mr. Fernandez as official chairman of the Ahmedabad Munici-will not have the power of spending public funds without the consent of his colleagues. This then seems to be the outcome of the investigation, and we wish Mr. Fernandez joy of it. But who conducted the inquiry and submitted the report? Why, the Collector of Ahmedabad,—no other than Mr. Fernandez's immediate superior, under whose advice or instruction Mr. Fernandez may have spent the municipal funds! What is the value to the public of such inquiry? We know that under the existing system of administration an official inquiry cannot conveniently be held otherwise. But all the same, the result must be more or less unsatisfactory. Perhaps Government will be good enough to publish the Collector's report with the Revenue Commissioner's remarks thereon—showing how the inquiry was conducted, who were consulted and examined, how the charges were refuted, and so on. We have no wish to be hard on individuals; but at the same time we submit that the people of Ahmedabad have had no opportunity of proving their case, nor have their allegations been publicly disproved.

Remarks in connection with the Government resolution regarding the official conduct of Mr. Fernandez.

The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 10th January, in an article headed "Failure of Justice to the Rate-payers of Ahmedabad," says:—In a recent resolution the Government of Bombay acknowledges that Mr. Fernandez took action in some instances without consulting the municipal committee. This is a direct or indirect blame, as Mr. Fernandez and his friends may choose to interpret. It means that he acted illegally and is therefore, we think, personally liable to make good all losses incurred by the municipality in consequence of his illegal acts if the corporation or any of the rate-payers sue him in a civil court. For instance, in the notorious case of Rádhan Miá's Haveli he should have to pay all the money drawn by him from the municipal treasury without consulting the municipal committee, should the present negotiations with Rádhan Miá's daughter fail and the civil court uphold her claim. The distinct declaration in the resolution as founded upon the reports of Messrs. Reid and Sheppard separates Mr. Fernandez from Government, and the responsibility of his acts now solely rests upon him in all cases in which he did not consult the corporation according to the municipal law in force. Let this be a warning to all future chairmen and presidents. In the first part of the resolution the Governor in Council declares his confidence in the zeal and integrity of Mr. Fernandez unshaken. This is good consolation for the latter and his satellites, but it must be remembered that the zeal and integrity of the late chairman were not questioned by the *Indian Spectator*, at whose instance a partial enquiry was made by Government. It was the overzeal of Mr. Fernandez, his hastiness in taking action and his anxiety to proceed with railway speed that caused all the mischief. Mr. Reid does not seem to have ascertained the amount of harm done to the municipal coffers by the unwise zeal and unnecessary energy of his protége. It was the ambition of Mr. Fernandez to do what Messrs. Hope and Borradaile have failed to perform, and his wish not to divide the credit of the work with the municipal commissioners and his mistake in supposing that he could keep down the prices of houses if he proceeded without consulting the corporation and bought the houses through his assistant Mr. Tribhowandás Bápálál, that led to his being obliged to pay such unusually high prices. Had he obtained a resolution of the general meeting and applied the Land Acquisition Act and appointed a committee of some of the more intelligent and influential commissioners to help him in buying the houses, thousands of rupees would have been saved and there would not have been two prices, the bazár price and the municipal price, as observed by the late lamented Judge of Ahmedabad. We believe that about half the amount of money already spent would have done the work. Neither the Executive Engineer nor the municipal secretary, who is a well-trained engineer, was called to assess the value of houses bought. The public wanted Government to declare whether Mr. Fernandez was right or wrong in the course he pursued in this matter. As there was no allusion to Mr. Fernandez's zeal and integrity in the *Indian Spectator*, the Government expression on the subject is uncalled for. The *Spectator* asked for an independent enquiry into the mal-administration and extravagance of Mr. Fernandez as official chairman of the Ahmedabad Municipality, and Government, we are sorry to say, has disappointed the public in that respect and failed in its duty. The Collector's report is not published and we are therefore unable to say what explanation it contains. But from the nature of the thing it cannot be otherwise than a one-sided and imperfect view. He has made no public enquiries, and as far as we can guess has not submitted to Government the finding of the late Judge, Mr. Phillpotts, and his reference to the High Court regarding the valuation of houses. There are many mysteries concerning this—a subject which cannot be cleared up without a public enquiry by independent men unconnected both with the Collector and Mr. Fernandez. One of the cases talked about, for instance, is that a piece of land was sold to Mr. Saváibhái, the editor of the *Samsher Báhádur* (116), a steadfast defender of all the acts of Messrs. Fernandez and Tribhowandás, at the rate of Rs. 4 per yard, while a piece of land adjacent to it was sold to a person named Sankla Javer by the municipality at the rate of Rs. 33 per yard, the circumstances being the same! A piece of land with a house standing on it was sold to the same Saváibhái at the rate of Rs. 15 per yard notwithstanding that a neighbour named Mulchand came forward to compete for it and demanded that the ground and the house on it should be sold by public auction. It can be proved that this neighbour, according to the old custom of the city and country, had a superior claim to buy it, his house being situated next to the place. Possibly there may be some satisfactory explanation for this great apparent difference of prices and of many other facts which now go against the management of Mr. Fernandez, but in the absence of proper explanation they sustain the charge of mal-administration and extravagance. For the sake of his own reputation and for the benefit of Mr. Fernandez and the rate-payers of Ahmedabad Mr. Reid ought to have enquired publicly through the present managing committee of the municipality, the majority of which would never go against official inclination, and hence there was no fear of injustice being done to Mr. Fernandez. We want justice for all. Has Mr. Reid included in his report the misappropriation of Rs. 21,000 belonging to the Ranchhodlál Dispensary, and if so, why is no mention made of it in the Government resolution? We are obliged therefore to say that Government has not done full justice to the case. [The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (85) of the 9th January says that Mr. Fernandez has done well in constructing the new Champol Road, but this much is certain that unusually high prices have been paid for some houses bought for the purpose by his placing too much confidence in some persons. The sale of land also was not free from favouritism. The work of buying and selling land ought to have been done through a committee of the commissioners.]

Criticises the resolution of the Government of Bombay exculpating Mr. Fernandez, the late chairman of the Ahmedabad Municipality, from certain charges of mismanagement preferred against him by the *Indian Spectator*.

In noticing the Government resolution in the matter of certain charges preferred by the *Indian Spectator* (1) against the administration of Mr. Fernandez, the chairman of the managing committee of the Ahmedabad Municipality, the *Yajdán Parast* (127) of the 6th January observes that the resolution absolves the accused from the first charge of wasting municipal funds, but considers him guilty of the other accusation that he prosecuted certain works without previously obtaining the consent of the committee. Government, however, observe that such occurrences as have been laid to the account of Mr. Fernandez were not unusual in the early days of municipal government. But it must be remarked that the infancy of local government is no excuse for breaking through the principles and objects of the new system. The question is, did Mr. Fernandez break the law by spending the municipal funds without the consent of the committee? And if he was guilty of doing so, he deserved censure. Government convict him of the offence, but do not warn him against the wrong course he had taken. The observations made in the resolution on this head are tantamount to an encouragement to the official chairman of a managing committee to do as Mr. Fernandez did. This proceeding of Government is certainly objectionable. In praising Mr. Fernandez for his municipal administration the resolution observes that the popular members of the corporation take part in the administration of the municipality, but they cannot be expected to show in the performance of their duty the same zeal as was evinced by the late official chairman. This is a gratuitous insult to the popular members. It was not expected that the Bombay Government would still persist in their opposition to the scheme of local self-government after the public criticisms and the censure dealt out by the Government of India and the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Peile to the Executive Council in place of the Honourable Mr. Ashburner, who was opposed to almost every work that was intended to benefit Natives. It is to be regretted that the resolution exposes the determination of the Bombay Government to concede to this Presidency nominal local self-government. [The *Gujaráti* (101) of the same date expresses dissatisfaction with the resolution and requests Government to publish the report made by Mr. Reid, the Collector of Ahmedabad, on the subject, in order to enable the public to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion.]

Remarks in connection with certain charges against the secretary of the Sholápur Municipality.

The *Kalpataru* (33) of 6th January says that if any Government servant had been found guilty of the offences and blunders which have been committed by the secretary of the municipality of Sholápur, Government would not have overlooked his faults or hesitated to bring him to justice. But of course in matters affecting a municipality Government is not immediately interested. The principal Government officials in Sholápur have not paid that attention to this matter which the importance of the subject deserves. There is room for doubting the municipal secretary's honesty and therefore it is not right to entrust to him the administration of funds amounting to lákhs of rupees. The *Kalpataru* is surprised that hitherto no attention has been given by the municipal commissioners to the serious shortcomings of their secretary.

Native States.

Says that the enormous power which is wielded by political officers over Native princes and their kárbháris is not justified by the present circumstances.

The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 7th January in a Maráthi article observes that the intention of the present Government of India seems to be to give Natives as many rights and privileges as possible so as to enable them to manage their own affairs. The Ilbert Bill and the schemes of local self-government are the outcome of this policy. But it is strange that Government should be indifferent regarding the affairs of Native States. It is now many years since Native States have been under the complete subjection of the British power, but there has been no corresponding change in the manner and mode in which Native princes are treated and their relations with the paramount power are carried on. In 1860 Lord Canning, in writing to Sir Mark Cubbon on the subject of the relations of Native States with the paramount power, observed that it was all very well formerly to prevent different Native princes from corresponding with each other, but that there was then no need for such precautions. Fifty years back Native princes kept infantry and artillery, and their military resources were rather formidable. They could then have increased their military establishments without the knowledge of the British Government. In this respect the state of things had completely altered. Native princes now hardly possessed any armies. They were not allowed to keep any artillery, and had no means of manufacturing guns. It was also impossible for them to increase their military establishments without that fact coming to the knowledge of the British Government. Again since the events of 1857 Native princes had come thoroughly to realise their position and their entire dependence on the British power. These opinions of Lord Canning were delivered nearly twenty-three years ago, and yet very little advance has been made in improving the relations of the paramount power with the Native States. The *Indu Prakásh* thinks that Native princes should be perfectly free to manage the internal affairs of their States and that the British officials should not exercise pressure of any kind upon them. Those who are at the helm of affairs can hardly realise to themselves the dread which is entertained by Native princes of their Political Agents. When political officers in Káthiáwár are on tour the Native princes in whose expected to show in the performance of their duty the same zeal as was evinced by the late official chairman. This is a gratuitous insult to the popular members. It was not expected that the Bombay Government would still persist in their opposition to the scheme of local self-government after the public criticisms and the censure dealt out by the Government of India and the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Peile to the Executive Council in place of the Honourable Mr. Ashburner, who was opposed to almost every work that was intended to benefit Natives. It is to be regretted that the resolution exposes the determination of the Bombay Government to concede to this Presidency nominal local self-government. [The *Gujaráti* (101) of the same date expresses dissatisfaction with the resolution and requests Government to publish the report made by Mr. Reid, the Collector of Ahmedabad, on the subject, in order to enable the public to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion.]

Remarks in connection with certain charges against the secretary of the Sholápur Municipality.

The *Kalpataru* (33) of 6th January says that if any Government servant had been found guilty of the offences and blunders which have been committed by the secretary of the municipality of Sholápur, Government would not have overlooked his faults or hesitated to bring him to justice. But of course in matters affecting a municipality Government is not immediately interested. The principal Government officials in Sholápur have not paid that attention to this matter which the importance of the subject deserves. There is room for doubting the municipal secretary's honesty and therefore it is not right to entrust to him the administration of funds amounting to lákhs of rupees. The *Kalpataru* is surprised that hitherto no attention has been given by the municipal commissioners to the serious shortcomings of their secretary.

Native States.

Says that the enormous power which is wielded by political officers over Native princes and their kárbháris is not justified by the present circumstances.

The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 7th January in a Maráthi article observes that the intention of the present Government of India seems to be to give Natives as many rights and privileges as possible so as to enable them to manage their own affairs. The Ilbert Bill and the schemes of local self-government are the outcome of this policy. But it is strange that Government should be indifferent regarding the affairs of Native States. It is now many years since Native States have been under the complete subjection of the British power, but there has been no corresponding change in the manner and mode in which Native princes are treated and their relations with the paramount power are carried on. In 1860 Lord Canning, in writing to Sir Mark Cubbon on the subject of the relations of Native States with the paramount power, observed that it was all very well formerly to prevent different Native princes from corresponding with each other, but that there was then no need for such precautions. Fifty years back Native princes kept infantry and artillery, and their military resources were rather formidable. They could then have increased their military establishments without the knowledge of the British Government. In this respect the state of things had completely altered. Native princes now hardly possessed any armies. They were not allowed to keep any artillery, and had no means of manufacturing guns. It was also impossible for them to increase their military establishments without that fact coming to the knowledge of the British Government. Again since the events of 1857 Native princes had come thoroughly to realise their position and their entire dependence on the British power. These opinions of Lord Canning were delivered nearly twenty-three years ago, and yet very little advance has been made in improving the relations of the paramount power with the Native States. The *Indu Prakásh* thinks that Native princes should be perfectly free to manage the internal affairs of their States and that the British officials should not exercise pressure of any kind upon them. Those who are at the helm of affairs can hardly realise to themselves the dread which is entertained by Native princes of their Political Agents. When political officers in Káthiáwár are on tour the Native princes in whose territories they are moving can alone tell what expense and trouble they are put to in keeping these officers satisfied. Native princes are frequently fined for the most trifling reasons if they fail to please the political officers. Many persons have had to leave the territories of Native princes because they happened to incur the displeasure of the kárbháris who possessed the confidence of the Political Agent. The immense importance which political officers at present enjoy is out of all proportion to the necessities of the situation. The enormous power which they wield over Native princes is not beneficial in any way. In order to keep Political Agents satisfied, these princes and their kárbháris are obliged to make large donations for purposes of which they know very little. The *Indu Prakásh* considers that Native princes should be allowed perfect freedom of action. In important matters they should be permitted to correspond directly with the head of the Government. It is to be hoped that Lord Ripon will take measures to curtail the powers of political officers in Native States. The Native princes themselves should also represent their grievances to Lord Ripon. At present those princes who are visiting Calcutta to see the International Exhibition will have a capital opportunity for making a representation collectively to Lord Ripon in the matter of the superintending powers enjoyed by political officers over Native States.

Remarks in connection with the death of the Rája of Kolhápur.

The *Chháva* (21) of the 6th January, in alluding to the death of the Rája of Kolhápur, refers to old occurrences, makes remarks which were made during the press prosecutions two years ago, and severely censures the Bombay Government for its alleged harsh treatment of that prince. The *Chháva* is of opinion that Mr. Green should receive the punishment he deserves for his harsh treatment of the Rája, and the Bombay Government should also be punished for its neglect of duty.

Does not approve of the rumoured transfer of the control of the administration of Kolhápur to the jurisdiction of the Commissioner, Southern Division.

The *Shiváji* (63) of the 4th January alludes to the death of the Mahárája of Kolhápur and says that it is given out that since the establishment of the Council of Regency Ráo Báhádur Barve has not been pulling well with the other members of that body. There must be some ground for this rumour, inasmuch as the Ráo Báhádur has been repeatedly obtaining extensions of leave. It is said that the party in the minority is endeavouring to get the upper hand by all means in its power. It is to be hoped, however, that it will not succeed. It is alleged that the Council of Regency is unnecessarily expensive, and consequently it is suggested that it should be done away with and that the administration be conducted by a kárbhári under the supervision of a Political Superintendent under the general control of the Commissioner of the Southern Division. The *Shiváji* has heard that the above is the outline of a scheme which is under discussion in the Bombay Government and which is likely to be adopted. If the Council of Regency is expensive there will be no difficulty in reducing its cost. The Regent cannot be doing his work for the mere love of money, as he has an independent income. His salary can be very well curtailed. There is no necessity whatever for transferring the control of the administration of Kolhápur to the Commissioner of the Southern Division. The *Shiváji* altogether disapproves of this suggestion. In the matter of adoption care should be taken to select an intelligent boy.

Says that Government should exercise the greatest care in adopting a boy for the Kolhápur *gádi* and in selecting a guardian for him.

In a paragraph headed "Succession to the Kolhápur *Gádi*" the *Native Opinion* (10) of the 6th January says:—*Khatpat* must be plying hard to place its favourites before Government as the most eligible candidates for succession to the *gádi*. We hope in making the selection Government will make the minutest scrutiny as to the fitness of the boy's mental and physical constitution so as to leave no room for backing out of the selection. Government will have to take another precaution in selecting a suitable guardian for the young Maháráj. The Native public have lost all faith in some of the old and highly placed officials of that State, and if Government really mean well of that principality they ought to respect public opinion.

Makes suggestions for the selection of a boy for the throne of Kolhápur.

The *Bodh Sudhákar* (19) of 9th January suggests that one of the two sons of Aba Sáheb Maháráj of the Bhosle family of Sátára should be selected to fill the throne of Kolhápur. The name of the elder boy is Anna Sáheb and of the younger Bháu Sáheb. They are both well educated and of the proper age. They are without any bodily infirmities and are also good-looking. Either of them would do very well for the Kolhápur *gádi.* The selection of one of them would be highly gratifying to the entire community of Mahárásbtra and would reflect credit on the judgment of the Government of Bombay and the Viceroy of India. [The *Pratod* (54) of the 7th January in writing on the same subject makes the same suggestions.]

Comments in connection with the alleged prevalence of frauds at Hyderabad.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of the 7th January, in noticing the article that appeared in the *Statesman* newspaper of Calcutta alleging prevalence of frauds at Hyderabad, remarks :—We believed that Paul Benfieldism had already its death-knell sounded. The *Statesman* rouses us from our security and springs upon us a mine of frauds for which we were altogether unprepared. So, according to the *Statesman*, we have the Nawáb of Arcot's parallel in the young Nizám. Messrs. Trevor and Abdul Huq are introduced much in the same position as the Benfield brotherhood, and very likely the *Statesman* would not dislike a comparison with Edmund Burke. The alleged revelations which the *Statesman* requests its readers to believe in are, if true, simply outrageous. Bribery, jobbery and roguery are laid at the doors of the Hyderabad First Assistant Political Resident, Major Trevor, Mr. Palmers, Mr. Trevor the Major's brother, Abdul Huq and the Peshkár. The accusations may or may not be true for aught we know. But an experienced journalist should surely have avoided the very indiscreet epithets he has deliberately used. The intelligent public cannot have a tittle of sympathy with them as long as only one side of the question is laid before them. The extremely grave nature of the charges made and the utterly reckless manner in which the writer throws out choice descriptions of supposed plots and swindles demand that the whole transaction should be very narrowly searched into by the responsible persons. The editor of the *Statesman* being known for his uprightness and good judgment, our apprehensions are greatly intensified. We often hear very damaging reports about political officers in the Native States. But the present allegation looks completely fabulous. We are told that the Nizám has been systematically plundered by the Residency officials. A sham formal application for the services of the relations of the Residency officials is made, and it is alleged this gang of Residency officials has been robbing the Nizám wholesale. Mr. Trevor, the Resident's brother, who was it is said a briefless barrister in London and who had unsuccessfully applied for the tutorship to the Nizám, was given a sinecure appointment of Rs. 2,000 per month by the late Sir Sálar Jung. After 8 years, of which nearly 18 months were spent in England, this gentleman, it is represented, procured a discharge from Sir Sálar on being paid two years' full pay in advance. Sir Sálar Jung looks in the *Statesman's* hands quite a foolishly liberal rája of the old times. Mr. Trevor left this sinecure office for joining the 'ring' of rogues in London under the leadership of Abdul Huq, the gentleman who was instrumental in arresting Wásudev Balwant Phadke. Abdul Huq is shown as being both the tool and the terror of the Residency. He is supposed to know all their alleged scandals and devices. He has his two brothers appointed as Superintendent General of the Nizám's police and as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad. One of these brothers is appointed by the Resident to transact business between him and the Peshkár. Both of the brothers are now in Calcutta, accused of doing the detestable duty of spies with felonious purposes. The Peshkár, who is described as old, ignorant, with mind and body gone, is clear-headed enough to insist on himself having reports from the spies, independently of Mr. Abdul Huq in London. The latter gentleman's antecedents are given by way of preface to his character. He is supposed to have blindfolded Dr. Wilson and at the price of a few sweet words about wishing to be baptized got his foot into the Hyderabad State. Messrs. Huq and Trevor are in friendly alliance and are depicted to be deeply engaged in defrauding both the Nizám and the British capitalist. Two 'sluices' are mentioned through which the spoilers mean to make money, 1st, the Berár movement, and 2ndly, the railway scheme. According to the *Statesman's* information even the shares of those gentlemen seem to have been already determined in the projected robbery. In the Berár movement Mr. Palmers figures as a first class cheat. He seems, as the story is told, to have utterly hoodwinked the shrewd Sir Sálar Jung. Everybody knows how sincerely and earnestly Sir Sálar wished to recover the Berárs. This Mr. Palmers, it is expressly said, buoyed him up with various plausible hopes, and in company with an accomplice, a valet at court, wrote various letters to Sir Sálar. This valet was a schoolfellow of Mr. Palmers and had described himself to the Premier as the German Secretary to the Queen. As soon as Sir Sálar discovered the trick, the salary of Rs. 5,000 which Mr. Palmers used punctually to get for two years and more was discontinued. We don't wish to give further details. We hope the gentlemen villified will promptly bring the offenders to justice. We certainly don't see any crime in furthering the prospects of our brothers and relations, but for the foul ends and with the foul means so flagrantly alleged it would be abominable. [The *Suryă Prakásh* (84) of the 5th January says that if the allegations made by the *Statesman* be true, the Government of India ought to take immediate measures. The young Nizám should after his coronation in February next institute due enquiries in the matter and take steps to improve the state of things. When he does so he will be able to put his dominions on a good footing.]

Says that Native princes should be compelled by Government to send their sons to the Rájkumár College.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (116) of the 4th January says that it is a matter for regret that some Thákors and jamindárs should not send their sons to the Rájkumár College for education though Government has made it obligatory on them to do so. Native princes do not see the importance of educating their sons and commit the greatest of errors in spoiling them by over-indulgence. Why does not Government compel such defaulting potentates to send their sons to the Rájkumár College? What is the reason of the Pálitána and other princes not joining the College? The Political Agent ought to attend to this matter.

Berár Affairs.

Says that serious inconvenience and losses are caused to traders for want of a Judge to decide suits in the Civil Court of Jalgaon.

A correspondent of the *Varhád Samáchár* (70) of 7th January says that the Civil Court at Jalgaon in the Akola District in the Berárs has been closed since 10th August 1883 and no Judge has since been appointed to do the work, which has accumulated. The inconvenience felt by traders and shopkeepers is very great and they are suffering severe losses. The work of executing decrees which have been already passed cannot be proceeded with until a Judge is appointed. Goods and valuables attached under the decrees of the Court of Jalgaon have been deposited in the precincts of the Court-house, but of course no further action can be taken with respect to them without orders from the Judge of the Court. The Shirastedár of the Court is empowered to receive plaints in suits to prevent them from being barred by limitation. A couple of hundred suits of this nature have already accumulated on the files of the Court. The correspondent is unable to understand why the authorities should delay to appoint a Judge to the Civil Court of Jalgaon and should unnecessarily inflict losses on merchants and traders and cause them serious inconvenience.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
19th January 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Calcutta International Exhibition: Advice to the Bombay Government to send to the — a few Native artizans at the cost of the State ... 3
Church at Parel: Condemnation of the grant of a plot of land and a donation of Rs. 7,000 from the State treasury for the erection of a Christian— 3
Gubernatorial tours: Disapproval of — as at present undertaken ... 3
Public honours:
  Praises Government for acknowledging the public services of Mr. Nowroji Fardunji by creating him a Companion of the Indian Empire 4
  Reasons for stating that the class of *jo-hukum* men are not really loyal 4
  Recommendation for the bestowal of deserving honours upon Mr. Dadábhái Nowroji and Mr. Dinsháh Mánekji Petit by Government 5
Reappearance of cholera in Bombay: Expression of opinion that the dirty condition of the quarters of Bombay inhabited by poor people is a cause of the— 4

Part II.—*Local Self-government*—

Amended Local Boards Bill: Comments in connection with the— ... 5
Amended Municipal Bill: Comments in connection with the— ... 7
Local Boards in the Bombay Presidency: Expression of opinion that the — ought to have the power of electing their own presidents ... 6

Part III.—*Legislation*—

Concordat arrived at between the Government and the European Defence Association in regard to the final settlement of the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill:
  Condemnation of the — and a prayer for the extension of the right of trial by jury to Natives 16
  Expression of opinion that Natives have no reason to find fault with the — and disapproval of the conduct of those who cry down the Bill in its modified form 11
  Expression of opinion that the Native press is unanimous about the value of Lord Ripon's services, and statement of reasons for the desponding tone of a portion of it by the sudden announcement of the — and the exulting tone of the bulletins of the Defence Association 13
  Expression of opinion that the Natives have not approved of the—... 16
  Justification and approval of the Viceroy's conduct in the matter of the— 12
Extension of the system of trial by jury to Natives:
  Advisability of the— 15
  Expression of opinion that the proposal for the — does not affect Europeans 13
  Justification for the— 14
  Satisfaction at the contemplated—
    The *Indian Spectator* 14
    The *Yajdán Parast* 14
Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill:
  Approval of the principle of the Amended— 9
  Expression of opinion that Sir Bartle Frere's political utterances are of little value 16
  Great satisfaction with the Viceroy's speech at the last meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council in connection with the— ... 9

Part IV.—*Education*—

Grants awarded to educational institutions in the Bombay Presidency: Complaint against the — being not as liberal as those in Madras ... 17
Policy of engaging men as teachers in the vernacular schools in the city of Poona on condition of their allowing their wives to be trained as teachers in the Female Training College: Disapproval of the— ... 17

Page.

PART IV.—*Education*—continued.

Private educational institutions: Expression of opinion that Directors of Public Instruction should not have the power of regulating the fees in — and of fixing the number of free-studentships in them ... 17
Professor of Sanskrit at the Elphinstone College: Expression of opinion that the multitude of duties undertaken by Dr. Peterson prevents him from doing his College work thoroughly and of surprise at Government allowing him to neglect his duties as— 18

PART V.—*Railways*—

G. I. P. Railway: Complaint against the reduction made in the hours of delivery of goods on the— 19

PART VI.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad:
  Criticism on the resolution of the Government of Bombay exculpating Mr. Fernandez, the late chairman of the — Municipality, from certain charges of mismanagement preferred against him by the *Indian Spectator* 21
  Remarks in connection with ditto ditto 20
  Request to Government to publish the Collector's report and the remarks of the Revenue Commissioner thereon on the enquiry into the charges of alleged misapplication of municipal funds brought against Mr. Fernandez 19
Sholápur: Remarks in connection with certain charges against the secretary of the — Municipality 22

PART VII.—*Native States*—

Hyderabad: Comments in connection with the alleged prevalence of frauds at— 24
Kolhápur:
  Disapproval of the rumoured transfer of the control of the administration of — to the jurisdiction of the Commissioner, S. D. ... 23
  Expression of opinion that Government should exercise the greatest care in adopting a boy for the — *gádi* and in selecting a guardian for him 23
  Remarks in connection with the death of the Rája of—... ... 23
  Suggestion for the selection of a boy for the throne of— ... 24
Native Princes: Expression of opinion that — should be compelled by Government to send their sons to the Rájkumár College ... 25
Native Princes and their Kárbháris: Expression of opinion that the enormous power which is wielded by political officers over — is not justified by the present circumstances 22

PART VIII.—*Berár Affairs*—

Want of a Judge to decide suits in the Civil Court of Jalgaon: Serious inconvenience and losses caused to traders for— 25

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R
For the Week ending 19th January 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	450
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	484
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
11	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Fortnightly	950
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	600
	MARA'THI.			
*13	The Aranyă Pandit	Bombay	Fortnightly	100
14	„ Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
18	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
*19	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
*20	„ Chandrika	Kolhápur	Monthly	150
21	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
22	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
25	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
26	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
27	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
28	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
29	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
30	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
31	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
32	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
33	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*34	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*35	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
36	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
37	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
38	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
39	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
40	„ Maháráshtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,000
41	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
42	„ Málika	Poona	Monthly	100
43	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
44	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	100
*45	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
47	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
48	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*49	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	250
51	„ Prabhákar[1]	Bombay	Daily	350
*52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Weekly	200
53	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Do.	200
*54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Do.	600
57	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	150
58	„ Satyă Prakásh	Do.	Weekly	243
59	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*61	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
*62	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
63	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	90
*65	„ Srishtidarpan	Bombay	Do.	200
66	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
67	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
*68	The Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	150
69	„ Telagu Mitră	Do.	Do.	400
70	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár[1]	Akola	Do.	250
71	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	200
72	„ Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	175
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	200
*74	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
75	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
*76	„ Vinod	Poona	Do.	200
*77	„ Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
78	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	400
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
*79	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	400
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	349
82	„ Lok Mitră	Bombay	Do.	800
83	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
84	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	137
	GUJARA'TI.			
85	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
86	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	750
87	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	304
88	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*89	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	200
90	„ Bombay Punch	Bombay	Weekly	500
91	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,090
92	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	700
93	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	60
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	600
95	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Weekly	525
96	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,000
97	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	200
*98	„ Dnyán Dipak	Junágad	Do.	100
99	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
100	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	100
101	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	400
*102	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	200
103	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*104	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
105	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	525
106	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,400
107	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	115
*108	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	200
109	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	700
110	„ Kusum Guchchhă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	350
111	„ Nágar Udayă	Do.	Do.	300
112	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
113	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	381
114	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	814
115	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,225
116	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
*117	„ Saras Sár	Do.	Monthly	200
118	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
*119	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	200
120	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	533
*121	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	200
122	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	408
*123	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly	200
124	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	50
125	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	738
126	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
127	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
128	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	150
*129	„ Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.	200
130	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	768
*131	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	100
	SANSKRIT.			
*132	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	100
	URDU.			
*133	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
*134	„ Dabdabe Islám[3]	Do.	Do.	200
135	„ Khádam-e-Hind	Do.	Daily	200
136	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Weekly	160
	PERSIAN.			
137	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	300
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
*138	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	200

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[3] This paper is received *gratis* with the *Armagán*.

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *á* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—ă.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Suggests that the State should fix its share of the produce of land in kind and convert it into money value which should remain unalterable during the currency of the revenue settlement.

The Quarterly Journal of the *Poona Sárvajanik Sabha* (4) for January 1884, in an article headed "Proposed Reforms in the Re-settlement of Land Assessments," discusses the minute of Sir Louis Malet relating to the above subject, and, after giving a summary of the official correspondence between the Government of India and the Bombay Government relating to the same matter, says: The views which we have in this journal and elsewhere published from time to time have been too often misunderstood. We have never asked for a subversion of the rayatwári tenure, or the substitution in its place of a zamindári settlement, either on the Bengal plan of individual zamindárs, or on the North-West Provinces system of collective zamindár village holdings. The rayatwári system has obtained in this Presidency from time immemorial, and it is the only one suited to the democratic constitution of our rural society. The old mirási tenure was one of permanent rayatwári holding, and we have always sought for the re-establishment of this mirási tenure and the re-assertion of its permanent condition. We have agitated, and shall continue to do so, till the agitation succeeds in persuading Government to alter its suspicious attitude—we have agitated for the permanent settlement of the assessment on the rayat's holding in this Presidency. There is no possible reason why small proprietors, dealing direct with Government, should not enjoy the benefit of a permanent settlement. The old mirásdárs were full proprietors of their lands in every sense, and they have been declared to be so by the highest courts in the land. The right of the State to levy a share of the produce as a tax for public purposes has never been questioned; we only seek that this right should be regulated by the old traditions of our law and pre-Mahomedan practice. The theory that the State is the owner of all cultivated land, and that private persons can at least be only tenants or occupants, is entirely of Mahomedan origin, and has no application in this Presidency because the Mahomedan law did not prevail here under the Native Marátha rule. The despotic maxim of Mahomedan conquerors has in recent years found support from Anglo-Indian writers and the radical teachers of English political economy, but neither the old Hindu Governments, nor the English Government up to a recent date, ever asserted such pretensions. The right of the State extends only to a fixed share of the produce of cultivated lands, and we have always striven to confine the authority of the State to a distinct recognititon of this limitation. We are aware that the Government hesitates to accept this view, because it apprehends that it might effect its revenues by making it impossible to raise the land-tax according to the exigencies of the times. We are not disposed to ignore the weight due to this consideration, especially in a poor country like India, where the land-tax is the principal resource and sheet-anchor of Indian Finance. We should never have pressed our own views in this connection with any persistency if their adoption had involved any unnecessary sacrifice of public revenue. There is, however, not the slightest ground for any such misapprehension. Our proposal has always been that the permanent settlement should be made, not of the money payments or revenue but of the payment in kind, which should be fixed in proportion to the natural productive capacities of different lands, and this kind payment should be, at every recurring interval of 30 years or more, turned into money values, which should remain fixed for the currency of the settlement. In this way Government would receive in money the value of the kind payment which is its proper share. The Settlement Department should fix the proportions of this payment in kind once for all, and the Revenue authorities should thereafter commute it into money values according to the permanent changes in prices. Such an arrangement will involve no sacrifice of public revenue. If prices rise with the prosperity of the country, the Government share of the fixed payment in kind turned into money values will also rise, and thus compensate the revenue for increased demands of expenditure. People who invest their savings in land will always know the extreme limit of their liability, and will regulate their mutual dealings accordingly. The land does not produce money, and money rates must always be fixed in reference to the produce in kind. The right of the State under the Hindu law also extends to a share of the produce. Both the natural and political conditions thus obviously require that the permanent settlement should be made with reference not to money rates but to the staple produce of land. We are sure that the conservatism of the Indian authorities is so deep-rooted that it will take a long time before these views find acceptance with the Government. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to note that the Government of India has substantially affirmed the correctness of these views in the suggestions for reform made by it to the local authorities. Though the points of view are so different, there is substantial record in the final conclusions. We trust that the local authorities will heartily co-operate with Lord Ripon's Government in giving effect to this noble policy, than which no more important work was ever undertaken by the British Government in India. In this, as in other respects, the Government must retrace its steps, forget its Mahomedan antecedents of absolutism, and return to the old Hindu traditions, where the king's power was restrained in all directions by the rights of the people, among whom the king was more of a father and a manager than a conqueror or a sovereign lord, and cultivated land belonged in absolute right to private owners, who paid as tax a fixed share of the produce as to the king like any of his other subjects for the expense of protection.

Says that Government should amend the law on the subject of taxing agricultural improvements and should not deal with this subject in Government Resolutions which are liable to be changed.

In an article headed "Assessment on Agricultural Improvements" the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 14th January says: In their resolution of November 10th, 1881, Government declare that clause (*b*) of section 107 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code shall not apply 'to wells dug at the expense of the owner or occupier of the soil,' but in the same breath they reserve the right of interpreting that clause to themselves and of notifying that it will not be held to apply to any particular class of improvements. Now what was there to prevent Government from at once notifying what sort of improvements they intended to exempt? Such a declaration would have settled all doubts and saved ignorant cultivators from sinking money in improvements which they are afterwards told they cannot enjoy the benefit of. But even supposing these resolutions on the subject had been more explicit than they are, the assurances conveyed by them would be far feebler than by an amendment of the law. We agree with the *Bombay Gazette* in thinking that it would tend to greater security if the enactment in the Land Revenue Code, section 107, had been modified in the spirit of these resolutions. Whatever the force of the resolutions as departmental orders, it is certain that the provisions of the Code are, until modified, fully calculated to cause alarm. It is those provisions that declare the law, and to the outside public as to the rayat they are a standing menace. Even the Famine Commission, though they had the assistance of such an able revenue officer as the Honourable Mr. Peile, thought that the provisions were prohibitory of such improvements as wells. Further, the Honourable Mr. Hope also declared, during the debate on the Agricultural Loans' Bill, that in Bombay wells had long been assessed. Such a view of the law, taken by such distinguished men, may well justify the typical Rámji bin Ráoji in believing that improvements in the shape of wells and so forth are liable to be taxed. If Government are sincere in their assurances, we trust it will behove Government to emphasize their assurances by a statutory declaration. Government would confer a great blessing on the people if they amended the law so as to make their policy plain beyond the shadow of a doubt. People may be excused if they distrust Government resolutions, seeing that they are so unstable, and short-lived. The resolutions of one Government are liable to be set aside by another, or even by the same Government, as was painfully illustrated by the fate of Sir Philip Wodehouse's resolutions as regards the maximum of enhancements on revision, and the application of local funds at the hands of Sir Richard Temple. Apart from the insecurity in the life of Government resolutions, it is unquestionable that they cannot have as strong a force of law as a legislative enactment. It is, therefore, we think, that Government should mend the law, and it is extremely undesirable that section 107 of the Land Revenue Code should remain as it is when they do not wish to enforce it rigorously. An amendment of the law will immediately restore confidence, and will give far more real relief than any number of resolutions or circulars.

Provision should be made for imparting agricultural education to the children of Indian farmers.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 15th January observes that the arrangement for sending a certain number of the University graduates in Bengal at certain intervals to England for obtaining instruction in scientific agriculture has proved a failure as predicted by the *Bombay Samáchár* four years ago when it was first brought into force. This failure ought to cause no surprise since the number of graduates was very small compared to the large extent of the country for whose benefit they were to be educated, and such highly educated persons naturally devoted their attention to more lucrative callings than the pursuit of agriculture. The only effectual way of supplying the agricultural wants of the country is to open agricultural classes in all parts of the country for the benefit of the children of farmers, and the instruction given to them should be of such a nature as would enable them to improve the cultivation of their ancestral farms. In order to obtain efficient teachers for these classes a few Indians should be sent to England for acquiring a knowledge of scientific agriculture, and on their return they should be employed to train teachers for the agricultural classes.

Condemns the policy of Government about the conservation of forests and advises the settlement of the land-tax in perpetuity.

The *Arunodayă* (14) of the 13th January says that when the Thána Collectorate was first surveyed for fixing the land revenue demand, the amount of the tax was settled on the understanding that the agriculturists would be allowed to collect without any additional payment the loppings of trees and the wood required for making ploughs and other produce of the forest required to prepare the land for cultivation. But while the land-tax has been retained at the figure at which it was settled on the first survey operations, the agriculturists have been gradually deprived of the rights and privileges which were then promised to them, and thus the Government has become liable to the charge of having broken faith. The Government ought to consider the needs of the agricultural population when making its forest regulations. Government had no right to make any changes affecting the cultivation of the land during the pendency of the thirty years' settlement. Any court of law would decide this point against Government if a suit was actually brought to claim damages from it for the non-fulfilment of the conditions on which the land revenue demand was fixed at the original settlement. Under the pretence of conserving forests Government has deprived agriculturists of rights which they formerly enjoyed. It is of course an undeniable fact that the conservation of forests is beneficial to the country, but there is no reason why the people should be made to suffer for the neglect of Government in allowing the denudation of forests. The destruction of forests has been brought about by the action of the Forest Department. Forests have been cut down, the wood has been sold by public auction, and the proceeds have been swept into the public treasury. The operation of cutting trees has been carried on systematically for years. Government is not justified in charging agriculturists with stopping the growth of trees. If the rules promulgated by Dr. Gibbons are acted upon for the conservation of forests. the growth of trees will keep pace with the demand for them. By settling the land-tax in perpetuity and by making agriculturists the sole proprietors of their lands, and by offering special inducements to plant trees and attend to their growth, the demand for wood would be fully met. Cultivation will not improve as long as Government retains the proprietary rights in land.

Does not approve of maintaining Christian religious establishments from the taxation raised from Hindus and Mahomedans.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of the 14th January says that several English journals contend that since the British Government has continued grants, both in land and money, to Hindu temples and Mahomedan mosques which were granted by previous rulers, it is not fair to reduce or abolish the small amount of money which is devoted to the support of the Christian churches in India. This argument seems plausible at first sight, but a little consideration will show that it is very weak. Those who know the history of the gradual subjugation of India by Britain will easily understand the reasons which led the British Government to continue money payments and inám lands granted for religious purposes by previous sovereigns. If the British Government had not continued the grants in land and money made by past Governments, it would never have obtained a firm footing in the country. The British Government was particularly careful not to offend the religious susceptibities of the inhabitants of India on account of the strong religious proclivities of the latter. The policy in other respects was different. The moment it was found that British authority had been firmly established, the British Government pursued a systematic policy of annexation and of depriving the owners of inám lands of their rights in them. Again, if it is right for the British Government to maintain chaplains from the taxes raised from Hindus and Mahomedans for the purpose of performing religious services for the English soldiers and civilians, then it is equally incumbent upon Government to support priests of Hindu and Mahomedan persuation for the performance of religious services for Hindu and Mahomedan soldiers and civilians. The *Dnyán Prakásh* considers that there is no justification for throwing on the Indian revenues the cost of supporting Christian religious establishments in India. In the present times religion is looked upon as each man's own private concern, and therefore it is not right to spend money from the public treasury to keep ministers of any particular religion.

Complains that next to benefiting Government, the officials try to give a helping hand to European traders.

The *Shiváji* (63) of the 11th January says that the abolition of the Central Book Depôt was determined upon with the object of affording encouragement to local trade and industry, but the result promises to be otherwise. The Director of Public Instruction has ordered that all Government Educational establishments in the Bombay Presidency should hereafter purchase books published in England from Messrs. Thacker & Co. This order indicates pretty well the intentions of the authorities. They do not evidently care much to afford encouragement to local traders in books. Next to benefiting Government they endeavour to give a helping hand to European traders. It is painful to have to notice this tendency in the ruling people. In Bombay there are many shops owned by Natives where books published in England are exposed for sale. It would have been better if any one of them had been asked to supply books required by the Educational Department. It is to be hoped that the authorities will attend to this suggestion.

Manufacture of liquor in Sálsette.

A correspondent of the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 13th January calls the attention of the Abkári officers to the practice of manufacturing liquor in the Island of Sálsette, as well as to the undesirability of selling mhowra liquors. In distillation the chief point which is very often disregarded is the cleanliness of the vessels used for the purpose. The stills, being made of copper, have been considered objectionable, as verdigris is apt to form on their surface, which is dangerous to health. As to mhowra drink the people of Sálsette have a strong aversion, for they believe it to be deleterious in effect. Such being the case, there is no reason why their feeling should not be respected and why they should, in a certain manner, be compelled to use a drink they so much object to. The contractor refuses them toddy spirits, stating that the mhowra and other liquors (of toddy of course but of bad quality) lying in stock must be first disposed of; whilst in Bandora and other places, where there is a vigilant supervision over the distilleries and taverns, this practice is not carried on. The Abkári Inspectors ought to keep a strict eye on the contractors, more so in out-of-the-way rural villages, where the people are too weak to enforce on the contractors the necessity of adhering to Abkári laws and regulations. The correspondent strongly recommends the introduction of hand distilleries made of clay.

A request to the Bombay Government for the non-abolition of the Assistant Judge's Court at Surat.

The *Suryă Prakásh* (84) of the 12th January says: It is not wise policy to abolish the Assistant Judge's Court at Surat. The Sessions Court at Surat is always overwhelmed with so many cases that Mr. Macpherson, the Judge, finds it very difficult to prevent the accumulation of arrears. This is particularly the case with civil suits. Our able Judge, some time ago, communicated with the higher authorities on the subject, and strongly protested against such a step being taken, but it is doubtful whether Government paid any heed to his well-meant suggestion. Even the transfer of Mr. Crawford to Surat for a period of some five or six weeks will not be materially serviceable towards the disposal of the numerous suits that have accumulated. Civil suits, while they entail upon the people heavy expenses, stand the chance of often being left undecided. We, therefore, recommend the Bombay Government not to make this abolition a permanent one.

Duplicate and other copies of receipts for sums of money above 20 rupees should be exempted from the stamp duty.

With reference to the notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette* that one-anna stamp should be put to each of the duplicate, triplicate and other copies of a receipt for money payment above 20 rupees, the *Gujarát Mitrá* (80) of the 13th January observes that the Stamp Act is not explicit enough upon this point, and hence it has not been the practice to affix hitherto stamps to duplicate or triplicate copies. The notification is given on the decision of the Advocate General on the question; but, considering the various taxes levied on the people, they should be exempted from the unjust burden of having to affix one anna stamps on copies of receipts. It is not usual among the people to ask for copies of receipts which are required by Government officials alone, and hence an exemption of the copies from the stamp duty will not inflict a serious loss on the revenues from that source. It is to be hoped that Government will get the necessary alteration made in the Stamp Act.

Receipt stamps on duplicate copies of bills.

The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 17th January, in referring to the notice published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* requiring duplicate copies of receipts over Rs. 20 to be stamped with one anna receipt stamp, says that this is a burden on the people. It is openly wrong to have duplicates of receipts stamped with an anna receipt stamp. Government will not derive any large income from this rule. It is only Government offices which demand duplicate and triplicate copies of receipts. The new rule should be rescinded. It is to be hoped that Government will speedily attend to this matter.

The weekly reports on the vernacular press prepared and submitted to Government by the official reporters should be made accessible to the public.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 15th January heartily approves of the recommendation made by the *Englishman* that the weekly reports on the vernacular press prepared and submitted to Government by the official reporters should be published for the benefit of the people. The *Jáme* observes that there ought be no objection to the publication of these reports, and, when they are made accessible to the public, the proprietors of newspapers will be able to know whether their writings are misrepresented, or whether any important matter has been omitted by the official reporter from being laid before Government. The Government officials against whom complaints may have appeared in the newspapers, will be in a position to render an explanation of the charges preferred against them, while all Government servants will be induced to perform their respective duties with due caution. These reports ought to be sold to the public at a small price.

Complains of want of repairs to the new road at Bharoli and points out the necessity of widening it.

A correspondent of the *Native Opinion* (10) of the 13th January calls the attention of the Collector of Thána to the necessity of widening the recently laid down line of road that branches off in the westerly direction from the principal road at Bharoli, that runs towards the south and north, in communication with Bombay and other places of importance, before the intended extension of that branch is taken in hand. Its breadth is too narrow to allow two vehicles to pass at a time without inconvenience. Along with this improvement the road itself ought to be repaired, or at least those frightful depressions should be filled in with earth, which is to be found there in abundance and which can be utilized for the purpose by merely incurring labour-cost, and that, too, at a very favourable rate. The present condition of the road is disgraceful in the extreme; and if allowed to stand the next rains without being metalled, it will become more so. It is now a source of discomfort and hardship to pedestrians, who have to find their way over it gropingly, lest want of caution on their part should result in serious injury to their person. For broughams and other vehicles the road is simply impassable. The repairs ought to be taken in hand at once, otherwise serious accidents will happen.

Says that Government should confer still higher honours on Mr. Nowroji Fardunji for his public services.

The *Native Opinion* (10) of the 13th January says: We are glad our Pársi brethren have thought of regaling Mr. Nowroji Fardunji on his new title of C. I. E. The distinction is well deserved, as of the very few leading members of the Native community he has done the Native public an amount of disinterested service, particularly in respect of our municipal affairs, which our townspeople cannot afford easily to forget. One of the reasons why Mr. Nowroji has not been one of the favoured few seems to be that he is not, like most others, supple-limbed, and will not take in the official bait when it clashes with the interests of the people. Shrievalty, membership of our legislative council and the municipal chairmanship have in several instances been conferred on individuals whose services to the people could hardly be compared to those of Mr. Nowroji; but a people's man is rarely the Government man in India, and no wonder that he should have remained so long unrewarded. However, though late, the honour comes with a grace, and we hope Sir James will not forget him when occasions of doing further honour to him by giving him an opportunity of representing the people present themselves.

Local Self-government.

Makes remarks upon the strange way in which the business of the Bombay Legislative Council is conducted.

In an article headed "The Bombay Legislature and the Local Boards Bill," the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 14th January says: Those who were able to witness the proceedings of last Wednesday's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council were also able to see how strangely the business of that body was conducted. The first striking feature of the meeting was the anxiety—by all means laudable—from time to time shown by His Excellency the President, that a certain member should be able to understand what was being said and done. This anxiety arose in His Excellency's mind, probably because the honourable gentlemen is reported to be not quite up to the mark in his knowledge of the niceties of the English language, in which the business of the Legislature is conducted. The honourable gentleman, however, betrayed an equal anxiety to show that he was able to understand everything by nodding his head throughout in response to His Excellency the Governor's speech. However, the silent hint of the honourable gentleman appears to have not been taken by the Governor, because when, after the speeches were made, the Council set to consider the provisions of the Bill one by one, His Excellency was particular enough to ask the said honourable member whether he understood a particular amendment that had been proposed. The second feature of the meeting was the earnest desire of the official members to hurry the Bill through the Council without further waiting for discussion. On this point, the public has not perhaps much reason to complain. The Bills have been for a sufficiently long time before them. But we are certainly unable to account for the sorry figure which the Honourable Ráo Sáheb Mandlik cut at the meeting. He seemed to have attended it without being sufficiently prepared to uphold much of what he had said at the previous meetings of the Legislature held in Poona in August last. The result was that Mr. Peile did not fail to score an easy victory over the Ráo Sáheb by politely telling the Council that he had not understood the question properly.

Comments in connection with the debate on the Local Self-government Bills in the Bombay Legislative Council.

The *Native Opinion* (10) of the 13th January, in alluding to the Local Boards Bill, says: Though the principle of the Bill is to be commended, it has not been made wide enough and will not command that popularity and evoke that amount of zeal and aspirations from the public which such measures are intended to do. No doubt the success or failure of this and similar experiments will always depend upon the frame of mind with which the Government regards them, and now we have nothing else to do but to rely on the assurances of the Governor and the honourable member in charge that what elasticity the Bill admits of will always be brought into play commensurately to the exigencies and fitness of particular local areas. We should certainly have liked to see, among other things, the creation of an educational franchise. But as matters are at present situated we cannot now hope for any more changes. The debate may be said to have been almost a repetition of what had been said the first time this Bill was introduced with the exception of a suggestion which the Honourable Mr. Macaulay made, that of establishing a central board similar to the Local Government Board in England to superintend and guide the affairs of Local Self-government in the Presidency. This suggestion deserves a good deal of consideration, and we think was too summarily dismissed by the Council. The reasons the honourable member gives for such an establishment are cogent enough. In our opinion the arrangements with which the President met that suggestion are not so mighty as to be unanswerable. The proposal was not of a definite character as the President thinks it to be; and if the Local Government Board in England does not fulfil what the Honourable Mr. Macaulay proposes his board to do, an organization can easily be formed which would relieve materially the Executive Council from much of the work that would devolve upon it under this Bill. We should have been glad to see this suggestion taken up more seriously, and more time should have been given for its examination. Similarly another suggestion of the same honourable member, which, though supported by a strong body of public opinion outside, has met with no justice at the hands of the Council. This Bill is greatly marred by not being a consolidation of the law on the subject, and people will have yet to wade through more than two legislative enactments to ascertain the law regarding administration of Local Funds in this Presidency. As regards the sister Bill No. 4-A to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, it is conceded on all hands that the municipalities can be safely entrusted with a large measure of independence than the Local Boards. It has been repeatedly intimated by the honourable member in charge of the Bill that the larger municipalities at least, if not all of them, have shown, and are expected to show, greater intelligence and capacity than the rural boards; and with regard to this we have to make a few suggestions. We think the city municipalities should have a larger number of elected members than the Bill guarantees, and that in them at least the President should be a non-official. Now it may be said that the provisions with regard to these matters are wide enough and admit of extension according to local propriety. But yet with regard to these municipalities we should like a special provision ensuring to them this much of independence. We are sure that in this case the arguments against popular unfitness do not apply, and that the intelligence and wealth centred in cities can justify their being allowed to elect their own presidents. But the sense of a majority of the Council seems to be against elected presidents, and if they are not to be expressly granted, then we suggest that some modifications should be introduced in the provisions relating to the conduct of business. The section, as it stands, gives much absolute power to the President, and he can, when he likes, carry any proposal through the meeting without giving notice of it to all the members beforehand: and thus the measure to which half the Commissioners are opposed may be carried without their being put on their guard and called to oppose it. The present provisions were, we think, suggested by the recent case of the Dákor municipality decided by the High Court, under which no measure which was passed without notice to all the Commissioners was legal. This difficulty could have been got over without giving to the President such exceptional powers by the insertion of a clause to the effect that a mere technical informality would not vitiate any Act of a municipality. This is the more necessary if official presidents are to be retained in order to protect the people from their overzeal. We also suggest that these bodies at least should not have a larger minimum of elective Commissioners and that minimum should be fixed at two-thirds of the whole. This proposal, we are sure, is universally supported by the whole body of unofficial public opinion, not excepting even the Sárvajanik Sabha, and we see no ground why Government should run counter to the sense of the whole Presidency when there is no danger in meeting with proper wishes. We trust that the case of city municipalities will be distinguished from that of other municipalities, and the Council will grant them express guarantees instead of Governmental discretion for their enjoyment of larger privileges which they surely deserve.

Regrets that the proposal to confer the franchise on the educated classes was rejected in the Bombay Legislative Council.

The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 14th January says: What we particularly regret is that the proposal to confer the franchise on the classes most able of all others to take part in the Boards and Municipal Committees, by reason of their education and intelligence, was sulkily thrown out by the official majority in the Council. The Honourable Mr. Peile adhered very closely to the principle that none but those who contribute to the Local Funds and Municipal taxes should have the franchise conferred upon them. And in support of this view, he cited the authority of the Municipal Corporation, which, he said, had recently rejected a proposition to confer the franchise on pleaders, barristers, graduates and others. Mr. Peile was wrong in citing the authority of the Corporation, because, instead of doing what he said it had done, it has in fact passed a Resolution recognizing and laying down an intelligence test among the voters. Surely Mr. Mandlik might have pointed out this error of Mr. Peile! It is, we think, rather too late in the day to contend that Mr. Peile's principle, however correct as a matter of theory, should be literally carried out in practice, when our legislators know, and have declared, that in conferring the franchise on those entitled to it, their first desire is to educate them in the art of local self-government. It is difficult to see how classes comparatively uneducated will receive their training in local self-government unless they are associated with men better educated than themselves and better able to understand the object of the present legislation. The Legislature has dealt with the Municipal constitution of Bombay on a principle different from that to which Mr. Peile is anxious to bind it with regard to the Local Boards and Municipalities in the Mofussil. The inconsistency is inexplicable except on the ground that Government are afraid to secure independence to the action of the Local Boards and wish to preserve all power in the hands of the officials by enabling none but ignorant men and intelligent servants of Government to obtain seats in the Local Boards and Municipalities. And having constituted those Boards and Municipalities on this imperfect basis, the Government will not hesitate to say a few years hence that local self-government has been a farce in the mofussil, and that it is necessary to return to the old state of things.

Approves of the Bombay Local Boards Bill.

In noticing the debate at the second reading of the Bombay Local Boards Bill in the local Legislative Council, the *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the 13th January gives the substance of the Honourable Mr. Peile's speech on the occasion, and observes that his arguments and reasoning, which were all to the point, were directed to show forcibly the validity of the course adopted by the Bombay Government in initiating the measure, and the liberality of its scope as favouring popular aspirations with due regard to the efficient conduct of municipal affairs, as warranted by the circumstances of the different districts. A careful perusal of the speech will convince the reader that Mr. Peile has succeeded remarkably well in his aims. The Honourable Ráo Sáheb Mandlik and the Honourable Mr. Macaulay took exception to certain portions of the Bill even as modified by the Select Committee, but their objections were met by Mr. Peile in a manner that ought to satisfy the public. Mr. Peile's answer shows that the Bill as amended is quite as liberal a local self-government measure as the people of the Presidency in their actual circumstances could well expect the Government to concede consistently with its knowledge of the condition of the country and the actual requirements of its populations. The Bill, remarks the *Chronicle*, is a liberal measure, and though of a tentative character it is so elastic as to answer the progressive condition of those for whose benefit it is intended. It is a scheme for cautious, progressive and beneficial move onward in the path of local self-government such as Lord Ripon wishes to see put in force for giving the Natives of India a share in the administration of their local affairs and a political education that may render them fit for being entrusted with the conduct of higher and more important State affairs than those of mere Municipal Government.

Approves of the Local Boards Bill with certain reservations.

The *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 13th January observes that though the Bombay Local Boards Bill does not grant all that the people desired, yet the Honourable Mr. Peile and the Select Committee deserve the great praise bestowed upon them by the Governor for ably framing the Bill and for carrying on the discussions on it. The Bill contains several defects, but if its provisions are worked in the spirit in which they have been framed it will not fail to teach the people to take part in the management of their local affairs with due independence. But there is much doubt whether future administrations will give effect to its provisions with the liberality which has been evinced in its preparation by Sir James Fergusson and the Honourable Mr. Peile. There is no guarantee for removing the fear caused by past experience that the provisions of the Bill will not meet with an illiberal construction. The Honourable Mr. Macaulay has convincingly put this point before the public, and he was right in remarking that instead of leaving it to future Government officers to make the necessary improvements in the Bill, the same should be incorporated in it at once. Though the original Bill has been considerably modified for the better, yet it is to be regretted that several important improvements remain to be introduced into it. The *Goftár* severely censures the Honourable Mr. Khanderáw Ráste for the attack made by him upon educated Natives in his speech on the Bill, and observes that Mr. Ráste has simply taken revenge upon them for their questioning his abilities and condemning his appointment to the Council.

Disapproves of the Bombay Local Boards Bill.

In alluding to the second reading of the Bombay Local Boards Bill, the *Yajdán Parast* (127) of the 13th January observes that the object of the Local Self-government scheme is to make the people capable of managing their local affairs without the intervention of Government officials; but the Bill is not likely to accomplish this noble aim. The Bill provides that the District Collector should be the President of the Board; this is perpetuating the old state of things, and nullifies the object of the scheme. To make matters worse, the Bill lays down that there should be the same number of Government nominees as the representatives of the people. Thus the number of Government nominees will be larger by one than that of the popular representatives, and would whenever they liked, carry out measures that might prove distasteful to the latter. This kind of local self-government is a sham. [The *Gujaráti* (101) of the 13th and the *Dáturdun* (95) of the 17th January express somewhat similar sentiments.]

Legislation.—The Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill.

Heartily approves of the Viceroy's proceedings in the matter of the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill.

In alluding to Mr. Ilbert's account of the history of the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill from its first initiation to the settlement of the terms of the compromise given at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on Monday, the 7th instant, the *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the 13th idem, observes that the Law member's speech was a straightforward, courageous and satisfactory exposition of the whole affair. The Viceroy and the other supporters of the Bill would appear all through the proceedings to have honestly adhered to its essential principle. The members of the Government rightly decided what they should concede and what they should refuse to the menacing demands of the opposition. They firmly resolved not to budge one inch from their determination to stand fast in order to uphold the rights and privileges accorded to the Natives of India by Acts of Parliament and Royal Charters. Mr. Ilbert's address proves how true English statesmen under good and evil reports and under the most trying circumstances do their duty in befriending the weak and unrepresented millions of India, and try to protect the just claims of those millions against all odds, regardless of their own convenience and even interests. With reference to the Viceroy's speech on the same occasion, the *Chronicle* remarks that His bordship has fully vindicated the conduct of his Government in respect of the Bill. This he did by pointing out the necessity of confirming and adhering to the distinctly defined and repeatedly confirmed stipulations and conditions of the political relations of England with India, especially when that necessity became imperative by the conduct of the opposition. His Lordship very properly referred for the justification of the proceedings of his Government to, amongst other things, the Royal Proclamation which the people of India emphatically regard as their *Magna Charta.* After noticing other important features of the Viceregal address in the same approving tone, the *Chronicle* concludes by observing that His Lordship may rest assured that he has thoroughly satisfied all sensible persons and moderate and practical politicians in India. His Lordship's Government deserves the hearty congratulations of the people for the honourable success that has attended its patient, laborious and trying work in respect of the Bill. [The *Kaisar-i-Hind* (108) and the *Gujaráti* (101) of the same date express similar sentiments. The *Samsher Báhádur* (116) of the 18th January considers the speeches of the Viceroy and the Honourable Mr. Ilbert to be very valuable. The arguments advanced by the Viceroy are so very weighty that they are sufficient to convince the opposition and are a blow to those of Sir James Stephen.]

Says that the Supreme Government have gained a easy victory by the concordat in the matter of the Ilbert Bill and wishes for the extension of the system of trial by jury to the Natives.

The *Native Opinion* (10) of the 13th January, in an article headed "Upshot of the Ilbert Bill Compromise," says: All is well that ends well, and we congratulate all the parties concerned in this bitter controversy upon the well-patched-up peace they have come to. The masterly exposition by the Honourable Mr. Ilbert at the last debate in the Supreme Legislative Council must have cleared away any fallacies the opponents of the Bill may have hitherto clung to. As now arranged the scope of the original draft Bill is a little narrowed. Thus an easy victory has been secured to the Supreme Government, while the oppositionists, who threatened them with utter ruin, are sent about their business in peace. The difference between the original and the present draft Bill is not of a radical character. Under the former, in addition to the District Magistrates and Sessions Judges the Local Governments were to be empowered to confer the power of trying European British subjects upon those Native officers—not District Magistrates and Sessions Judges—whom their fitness and ability would entitle to the said powers. But under the new draft, for this latter clause the jury clause will be substituted, thus minimizing the scope of the change to the smallest extent possible. We are not prepared to say that the result of the concordat has been so far unfavourable, when it is accompanied by the privilege of a jury trial in the case of Natives. We make bold to say that we are not losers in the fight. The moral influence of the equality of our judicial officers, both Native and Europeans, will tend to minimize the evil effects of race superiority, while it will encourage the educated Native to strive the harder to gain the entrance into the sacred pale of the covenanted services. Surmises are still going round as to the fate of the statutory civilians, and though no special provision seems about to be made in the legislation in hand either in favour of or against them, the chances of their being invested, in the absence of a special provision to that effect, with these powers seem very distant. The Honourable Mr. Ilbert does not seem to draw any such distinction, possibly on the understanding that when a Native officer, whether convenanted or statutory, reaches the position of a District Magistrate or Sessions Judge he must as a matter of necessity possess those powers. Such a view of the status of the Statutory Civil Service may be correct, but it is likely to work mischievously in another direction. The statutory civilian will rarely attain to the position of a District Magistrate or Sessions Judge, and, if he does at all, every effort will be made to transfer him to districts where there are no resident non-official Europeans, thus neutralising the practical effects of his investment with these powers. We do not mean that when a Native civilian becomes eligible to them, he must always be given the chance of exercising them, but we merely indicate the manner in which the Act may be brought to a nullity at least in the case of the Statutory Civil Service. To guard against this difficulty a saving clause in the Bill may not be deemed unnecessary. Some seem to be of opinion that people in the mofussil are yet unprepared for the reception of the jury system, and the objection, we must admit, is partially true. We cannot say that all parts of the country are fully developed so as to deserve the introduction of that system of trial, nevertheless it cannot be gainsaid that at least some parts are; and it is in these latter districts at least the system ought to be introduced. The granting of this right to European British subjects is by itself an argument which, if well considered, proves that the greater part of the country is prepared for a boon which has hitherto been denied to it. Under the new Act the European British subject is to enjoy the privilege of a jury consisting of Natives and Europeans, and if Natives are fit to serve as jurors in the trial of a European British subject in whatever district he may commit an offence, it follows all the more forcibly that the Native community is quite fit to receive the boon. The very character of the concordat shows that by the acquisition of a jury trial, the Anglo-Indian community has endeavoured to secure for its countrymen all immunity, if possible, in their trials and a majority of its countrymen on the jury may secure it to them. If the grant of a jury trial to Anglo-Indians were to end in this way, the Bill, when an Act, will only be an instrument of torture in the case of Natives; and as a set off or counterpoise in this case, the Native community ought also to have the right of a jury-trial to protect their own interests. We hope the Select Committee who are now considering the Bill will in justice to the Native community provide in the Bill for this right on their behalf.

Says that it is unwise to oppose the concordat since its terms do not violate the principle of the Ilbert Bill.

The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 14th January says: The *Times of India* and the *Rást Goftár* (115) have, it seems, settled between themselves that Lord Ripon has committed a huge blunder in modifying the Ilbert Bill according to the terms of the concordat. The former prefers the withdrawal of the Bill; the latter, if we understand it rightly, advocates the passage of it in its original form, or if that cannot be done, its absolute rejection. The *Rást* gets a compliment for this from the *Times*, which is all in proper order. But how does it follow that the other Native papers are in the wrong and have been acting the part of blind leaders of the blind because they have still managed to retain their mental equilibrium instead of imitating the ways of a certain class and denouncing the Viceroy? The other papers have been able to see through the dodge, to which the *Rast* has easily fallen a victim. They have confidence in the Viceroy, because they are aware that His Lordship's motives cannot be questioned; they have read the terms of the concordat in their proper light, and think that so long as those terms do not violate the principle of the Bill it is unwise to oppose them. Even the Native papers on the other side of India, which had opposed the concordat soon after its announcement, have now come round. Who are the blind leaders of the blind then—the papers that wish for the impossible or the papers that loyally accept the satisfactory settlement which has been arrived at by Lord Ripon?

Condemns the concordat in connection with the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill as a serious political blunder.

In briefly alluding to the proceedings of the Viceregal Legislative Council meeting of Monday last in connection with the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill, the *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 13th January sarcastically observes that it is a great gain to the country that peace has been made between the Government of India and the opponents of the Bill, who did not scruple to offer personal insult to the Viceroy, and the long raging contest between the two has ended. It was stated that further proceedings at the Council meeting were postponed, because the Honourable Mr. Evans asked for the postponement in order to consult the Defence Association in connection with the question about the proposed concession of trial by jury to Natives also. But no such question had arisen. As stated in a telegram received by the *Times of India*, the Defence Association discovered a hitch about the trial by jury of European British subjects before District Magistrates, and it was suggested to Government that if a District Magistrate should find it impossible to convene a jury, he should transfer the case to a Sessions Judge, who should try it, exercising the powers of a District Magistrate. This suggestion has been adopted by Government, and the European British subjects in India have received another new right. Those who wished that Natives should not take exception to the concordat remarked that it would be difficult to convene a jury for the trial of European British subjects in the interior of the mofussil, and hence accused persons would prefer to be tried by a Native District Magistrate in order to save themselves from the annoyance of a long delay for their trial. Even this excuse to induce the Natives to take kindly to the concordat has disappeared. All this shows that India is governed by the dual Government of the Viceroy and the Defence Association. Treaties are made and compromises are arrived at between the two by means of correspondence and delegates. The compromise made in regard to the Bill may be just, but the way by which it has been arrived at is despicable. This double Government and the compromises made by them with each other show that the real Government of the country does not exist, and threaten a bad future to Government as well as the people. It seems that Natives are not to get the right of trial by jury under the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill. The concordat is a serious political blunder.

Is glad that the European British subjects of Calcutta did not oppose the proposal to concede to the Natives also the right of trial by jury under the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill.

The *Yajdán Parast* (127) of the 13th January observes that it was feared that the European British subjects of Calcutta would bring forward new objections to the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on Monday last, because at the immediately preceding meeting of the Council it was stated that the Legislature intended to concede to the Natives also a similar right of trial by jury. Properly speaking the European British subjects had no concern with the proposed concession to the Natives, and had they discarded the concordat, and created a fresh commotion in order to oppose the proposal, they would have placed themselves in a false position. It is gratifying that they did nothing of the kind and allowed the Bill to be made over to the Select Committee.

The Natives ought to get the concession of the trial by jury under the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill.

The *Yajdán Parast* (127) of the 13th January is highly grateful to the Honourable Mr. Amir Ali for giving an intimation in the Viceregal Legislative Council that he would move in the Select Committee upon the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill that the same right of trial by jury as has been conceded by the concordat to the European British subjects should be granted to Natives, and hopes that the Supreme Government will lend him due assistance to obtain the concession. The Natives were much disturbed by the terms of the concordat, as it created a new invidious distinction between accused European British subjects and accused Natives; but since the report that the latter are also to get the right of trial by jury, and both are to be placed on the same level as regards the dispensation of justice in the mofussil, every Native desires that the Jurisdiction Bill should be passed, preserving its important principle. The Honourable Mr. Ilbert has assured the public that if the European British subjects make a wrong use of the concession of trial by jury it will be taken away from them. This is good enough; but if the suggestion made by Mr. Pirozshá Merwánji Mehetá, that the prosecutor in the case should be allowed to appeal to the High Court if he is dissatisfied with the jury's verdict, be adopted, the precaution will be more assuring inasmuch as it will provide against the trying Magistrate being also partial to the accused and failing to submit the case to the High Court. [The *Gujaráti* (101) of the same date and the *Bombay Samáchár* (71) of the 14th January express similar sentiments.

The concession of trial by jury to Natives is desirable to prevent the frequent perpetration of injustice by capricious Magistrates and Judges.

In a leader advocating the concession of trial by jury to Natives under the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill, the *Gujaráti* (101) of the 13th January observes that a short time ago Mr. Fernandez, a Magistrate of Ahmedabad, disposed of a case of theft in which great injustice has been perpetrated. The accused in the case were some respectable Kanbi Kinkhábwálás, and the accusations brought against them were trumped up, but the Magistrate convicted and sentenced two or three of them. The truth in this case that the accusations were false and got up came to light afterwards, and yet it is strange that no notice has been hitherto taken of Mr. Fernandez's conduct in the matter. The proposed concession of trial by jury will prevent the perpetration of injustice that is often committed by capricious Magistrates and Judges.

Makes remarks on the conduct of Europeans in the agitation against the Ilbert Bill and says that Natives should not be backward in carrying on a constitutional agitation for guarding their own interests.

The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 14th January in discussing the last phase of the Ilbert Bill repeats many arguments which have been frequently reported, and observes that the Natives of India should never forget one particular fact in connection with the agitation which has just ended. The present rulers of India are the most civilized in the world. In their spoken and written utterances they give expression to the most exalted sentiments, but when they are called upon to redeem their promises, they exhibit the utmost selfishness imaginable. The Natives of India should be cautions in believing in the sincerity of their public declarations. They should not allow themselves to be deceived by mere words. The Ilbert Bill has brought out the real opinions of many eminent Anglo-Indians. Strictly speaking the Natives of India did not ask for the right of trying European criminals. Mr. Ilbert introduced the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill into the supreme Legislative Council in order to avoid certain administrative inconveniences. The provisions of the Bill in question were supported by the Viceroy, and this fact created a strong desire in the Native mind that Native Magistrates should be permitted to try European culprits. But the actual result has been utterly at variance with the expectations formed at the begining of this conflict. Four or five Natives of certain standing and position are to be allowed to sit in judgment on European offenders, but every European culprit has obtained the right of being tried by a jury of his own countrymen which he previously did not possess and for which he did not ask. The Natives of India ought not to forget a lesson which ought to be learnt from the result of the agitation made by the Defence Association. Their proceedings were most outrageous and disloyal, and similar exhibitions from any other quarter would have been severely punished. But the Natives of India ought never to be backward in carrying out a strictly constitutional agitation for guarding their own interests.

Observes that the Honourable Mr. Thomas ought to retract the remarks he made in the Imperial Legislative Council about the incapacity of Native Judges.

With reference to the statement made by the Honourable Mr. Thomas, the Member for Madras, in the Imperial Legislative Council, that a certain Covenanted Native Judge sentenced an accused to three months' imprisonment, but that the High Court quashed the sentence and decided that the accused should be made to expiate his crime by being hung, the *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 14th January observes that after making this statement Mr. Thomas recommended that the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill should be withdrawn, because the above instance had proved the incapacity of Native Judges. The fact, however, is that five years ago Mr. S. N. Tagore, then Session Judge of Ahmedabad, sentenced a murderer to transportation for life, but on an application from the Government of Bombay the High Court called for the papers in the case and sentenced the accused to be hanged. Under these circumstances, can the original disposal of the case be called a miscarriage of justice, as Mr. Thomas tried to make it? In numerous cases the Bombay High Court has quashed the sentence of hanging passed by the lower Courts. Mr. Thomas ought to withdraw in the Legislative Council the unjust remarks he made about the incapacity of Native Judges on a false assumption.

Municipalities.

Asks for the publication of the papers connected with the enquiry made by Government into the allegations

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 13th January, in an article headed "Official White-washing," disapproves of the way in which the inquiry into the serious allegations brought against Sir Richard Meade by Mr. Knight was made by Lord Hartington, and after styling the whole affair made by the *Indian Spectator* against Mr. Fernandez, late Chairman of the Ahmedabad Municipality.

as "travesty, a pure mockery," remarks: It is not unusual to see Government acting both as Judge and jury in cases where its servants, be they high or low, stand charged with delinquency or irregular procedure. An analogous instance of the sort of trial we have referred to above has just occurred in connection with Mr. Fernandez, the late official Chairman of the Ahmedabad Local Funds Committee. The difference between the two cases is one of kind, not of degree. In the one case it was a State official of high position whose conduct was impeached. In the other case it is subordinate official's mal-administration of the rate-payers' and trustees' funds that has been publicly criticised. But all the same is the solicitude of the bureaucrats in power to whitewash the protege of an influential Collector. The procedure is also the same. The reader is aware that we have exposed at various times since October last the unconstitutional and arbitrary proceedings of Mr. Fernandez while permanent Chairman of the Ahmedabad Local Funds Committee. It is needless to go over all the details of his mal-administration or to repeat the alleged breach of fiduciary relations in connection with the Ranchhodlál Charitable Dispensary Trust—a breach involving an offence under the Criminal Procedure Code. Our object is to point out how valueless is the Resolution of the Bombay Government as bearing on the matters which we have criticised. Our repeated reference to what has been justly characterised by the Ahmedabad public as a scandal had so much effect on Government as to rouse them into action. The Judges condescended to look into the papers on the subject and had energy enough to pass their judgment. The judgment is that Mr. Fernandez was slightly in error, but that there was nothing serious. Rather, if at all, the wasting of two lákhs of public money on worthless roads, the acquisition of private properties at ridiculously extravagant rates, acquisitions which were the subject of adverse comment by the late lamented Judge Phillpotts, notably the affair known as Rádhan Miyá's Havili, and the abstraction of Rs. 20,000 belonging to a trust—all these were such "highly successful" instances of Local Funds administration in the eyes of the provincial rulers that they seem to give credit to that official! What ordinary mortals could not view without a blush is here held up to praise and as worthy of imitation by popular Local Boards to be called into existence! Now it is clear to the meanest understanding that in a matter of this kind it is necessary, if the public are expected to endorse the Resolution of the provincial rulers, that all the papers received by them and on which they have found their judgment, be laid on the Editor's table. Let it be observed that the official criticised was the protege of the Collector, a nominee of the Governor. Is it a wonder if the Collector, under whose orders Mr. Fernandez must take shelter for his acts, has made a report in favour of that subordinate? Is it a wonder if the Commissioner of the District has recorded his opinion in an equally complacent manner on the strength of the one-sided report of the Collector? And we again ask, is it a wonder if the Executive Council has thereupon indited this Resolution? For all that such make believe trials might be held in the cells of Macbethian witches. We ask *where are the reports*? Do the facts contained in them correspond with the facts disclosed publicly? What assistance has Government rendered to the public of Ahmedabad, which demanded at one of its influential meetings a correct and authenticated copy of the proceedings, minutes and correspondence relating to the subject? If Government really mean well, and if they be convinced of the innocence of the party concerned, then it need not shrink from making every paper public. If the documents are of a satisfactory nature they will not fail to elicit from the public the opinion already expressed in the Resolution. And we shall be the first to concede the justice of the decision. But in the absence of such papers we cannot but characterise the proceedings as a mockery.

Expresses satisfaction at the Resolution of the Bombay Government regarding the official conduct of Mr. Fernandez, late Chairman of the Ahmedabad Municipality.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (116) of the 11th January in noticing the Resolution of the Bombay Government regarding the official conduct of Mr. Fernandez, late Chairman of the Ahmedabad Municipality, says that for some time past the name of Mr. Fernandez has become an eyesore to several persons, who do not miss an opportunity of giving vent to their passions. Their jealousy first passed off as rumour, but afterwards it took the form of anonymous petitions. When they failed in their cowardly attempts several disappointed individuals presented a petition some time back to Government. Mr. Reid the Collector, and other officers at that time, also made a strict enquiry into the allegations made against Mr. Fernandez. It is now known that some of the petitioners were kept in ignorance of what was stated in the petition. At any rate it was then proved that some envious persons had raised an outcry against him for no purpose. Now the *Indian Spectator* has been deceived by some and its complaint has been found to be a mistaken one. The Government Resolution ought to be studied by those who envy him. Not only has Government contemptuously rejected the charges preferred against him, but has appreciated his valuable services and praised them in due terms. Mr. Fernandez is not entirely free from defects. As a mortal creature he must have some defects along with good qualities. But a protest must be entered against the vile manner in which some wish to pourtray him. His assailants ought first to place themselves in his position and then complain; for preaching is easy but doing is very difficult. By virtue of his office, Mr. Fernandez may have perhaps incurred the displeasure of many, but he cannot therefore be blamed. When Mr. Hope, the late Collector of Surat, began the work of widening the streets of that city, he met with a similar reception. There are certain reasons beside this for the cry raised against him. Selfish persons cannot afford to view independent conduct with pleasure. He has displeased some of the leading men of Ahmedabad society by his independent action. It is natural that those who fail in their objects should feel displeased. As he has become unpopular with several selfish persons by his impartial administration of justice as City Magistrate, they have been creating a noise against him for a long time. The cry against Mr. Fernandez dates from 1875-76, when he decided the case pertaining to a remarriage amongst the Sarmáli caste. His decision enraged some young men belonging to the reformers, and they wanted since that time to have him transferred from Ahmedabad. The *Hitechchhu* newspaper has begun to take the lead among his assailants, and the cry has become strong since the time its Editor was sent to prison by Mr. Fernandez in the case of defamation brought against him by Mr. Giles in 1879 and which sentence was upheld by the High Court. Since that time a clique has been formed of some persons who have suffered imprisonment and of those who are dissatisfied with Mr. Fernandez. Some of these were the very persons who preferred a petition against him to Government and which failed in its object. The *Hitechchhu* first of all wanted to have Mr. Fernandez transferred from Ahmedabad on the plea that he was there for many years. The people considered this cry as one proceeding from spite, since there were several other officers in Ahmedabad who were serving in the city for a long period. As, on the contrary, Government appointed him permanent Chairman of the Municipality in addition to his other duties, considering his services necessary in carrying out certain works pertaining to the municipality, the cry grew stronger than hitherto. The chief complaint of the *Hitechchhu* is with respect to the misappropriation of the trust money of the Ranchhodlál Dispensary, the purchase of the building known as Rádhanmiyá's Haveli and the construction of the new road and market. These complaints appear to be without foundation, for Mr. Fernandez has not derived any profit from them; on the other hand, he has removed many inconveniences which the people suffered. He bought for the use of the municipality the Rádhanmiyá's Haveli and other houses with the same care and economy as a Márwári exercises in purchasing a house for himself. Mr. Fernandez is a very good tempered, experienced and popular gentleman. He is not a person who would favour rich or influential men, yield to pressure or be deceived by hypocrites. He first attends to the grievances of the poor and has acquired their love and blessings. The different offices he has filled and his praiseworthy good qualities have raised him many enemies. The *Samsher* is sincerely glad at the Government of Sir James Fergusson having done justice to its faithful and trustworthy servant by making a strict enquiry into the allegations brought against him and by publishing its result in public papers.

Disapproves of the resolution of the Ahmedabad Municipality regarding the non-furnishing of copies of minutes, &c., to the public.

The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 17th January says that at the last general meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Ahmedabad it was resolved by a majority of votes that a copy of the minutes and proceedings of the Commissioners should not be furnished to the public. By this resolution the Commissioners have lost the opportunity of gaining the confidence of the people in the work they have to perform. The people believe that the Commissioners are guided by the advice of officials and care for their interests than those of the public. But it is a matter for regret that the Commissioners should not have seen their own good and passed this resolution through the pressure and fear of their President. The public would have been enabled by the supply of the copy of the minutes, &c., to judge how far the Government Resolution on the official conduct of Mr. Fernandez is just. The public and the Government would have known for certain whether Government officers have deceived them in their enquiry or not. The leading men of Ahmedabad society have shown by this resolution that they are incapable of looking after their own interests. One of the Commissioners had intimated in private to a friend of the writer that he had no objection in giving copies of minutes, &c., but owing to the fear of the President and the presence of Mr. Fernandez, he and the other Commissioners kept quiet at the meeting. This will show what others think of the courage and views of Natives. European officers, along with thus hushing up unjust deeds, test the firmness of Natives. The Municipal Act nowhere enjoins the Commissioners not to furnish copies of their minutes, &c.; on the contrary it permits them to do so. It cannot therefore be understood why the Municipal President and Commissioners refuse to give copies? It will afford an encouragement to officers in their corrupt conduct. The Local Self-government Bills do not contain any allusion regarding the furnishing of copies; and the retention of the Collector as President shows that Government wishes to allow its officers to continue to commit unjust deeds.

Native States.

Papers connected with the enquiry held on the dead body of the late Mahárája of Kolhápur and remarks thereon.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of the 17th January in alluding to the publication of the papers with respect to the enquiry held on the dead body of the late Mahárája of Kolhápur, states that Government have exonerated Messrs. Green and Birch from all blame in this matter. In the first place Government have been dilatory in publishing their resolution on the enquiry held subsequently to the death of the Rája. The *Dnyán Prakásh* is not satisfied with the report of Mr. Jopp. No valid ground has been shown for withholding from the public the depositions of witnesses which were taken down by the Magistrate. There are serious discrepancies in the evidence of Mr. Green and Malhári. Mr. Jopp has tried to exculpate Mr. Green by stating that Malhári has made false statements for the sake of his master. Mr. Jopp says that the men composing the jury were intelligent and in all respects fit for judging the evidence submitted to them, but it is extraordinary that their names, excepting that of a Pársi juror, should not have been made public. The *Dnyán Prakásh* has heard that the jurors were not men of intelligence, nor capable of sifting the evidence which was submitted to them. Why did not Mr. Green go when Malhári told him to fetch Mr. Birch? If Malhári was capable of making a false statement to save the character of his master as is alleged by Mr. Jopp, then is not Mr. Green equally capable of making an untrue statement for the sake of saving his own life? If the Mahárája remained quiet after he threw a boot at Mr. Green, then the latter was not justified in using force in holding him. Have the Government weighed the evidence of the doctor? His opinion tends to show that Mr. Green used more force then was necessary. No reasons have been assigned for exonerating Mr. Green from all blame. The *Dnyán Prakásh* does not mean to assert that the Rája was purposely killed by any body, but from the published accounts it appears that Mr. Green did not take all the precautions which he ought to have done. The Bombay Government should make further enquiry and publish the result of it. No secrecy need be observed about this matter.

[The *Kesari* (36) of the 15th January, in writing on the same subject, makes somewhat similar comments. It further adds that no satisfactory explanation has been given how the doctor failed to observe the enlargement of the spleen between 18th and 25th December. It suggests that further enquiry should be made.]

Says that the jury which sat at the *post-mortem* examination of the body of the late Mahárája of Kolhápur was not composed of intelligent and independent persons as it ought to have been.

The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 14th January says that the jury which sat on the enquiry held on the dead body of the Mahárája of Kolhápur was not properly constituted. In order to test the guilt of Malharráw Gaikawad, it was considered necessary by Lord Northbrook to appoint high English officials and Native princes to conduct the enquiry. This being so, it is unaccountable why similar precautions were not taken in constituting the jury to sit on the enquiry on the dead body of a much more exalted personage like the late Mahárája of Kolhápur. From the information which it has received from Ahmednagar, the *Indu Prakásh* is of opinion that a jury composed of more intelligent and independent men than the one actually summoned could have been easily gathered in the city of Ahmednagar for the purpose of conducting the enquiry on the corpse of the late Mahárája of Kolhápur. It is impossible to believe that all the complaints about the manner in which the jury was packed could be untrue. Highly intelligent and respectable gentlemen like Ráo Bahádur Abáji Nánáji and Khán Bahádur Nasarvánji Karsetji were appointed to distribute money and alms on the 13th day after the death of the Mahárája, while for conducting the examination of the corpse it was considered sufficient to select Patils, Kulkarnis and contractors. The whole affair wears a most extraordinary aspect. Somebody has committed a fearful blunder in selecting men for the jury which sat at the *post-mortem* examination of the Mahárája's body.

Makes some suggestions to Colonel Hancock who is enquiring into the complaints made against the Rája of Nándod.

In alluding to the enquiry that is being made by Colonel Hancock into the complaints made against the administration of the Nándod State, the *Gujaráti* (101) of the 13th January observes that it is reported that one or two partizans of the Rája have spread a report among the people of the State that the enquiry will not injure the Rája, who will be quite free after the closing of the Commission, to act as he likes. This rumour has frightened the subjects of the State considerably, and they are afraid to come forward to lay their grievances before the Commissioner. Colonel Hancock ought, therefore, to take due steps to prevent the rumour producing bad effects and to punish those who set it afloat. Unless this is done many complaints against the oppressions practised by the Rája himself will not come to light. The subjects of the State are dissatisfied with their chief and are unwilling that he should rule over them in future. A rumour has spread in Nándod that the Rája has collected three thousand Bhils in the hills and will oppose his removal from the gádi, but there is no foundation for it.

Comments in connection with the contemplated meeting of the Native Chiefs in Mahi Kántha in the Camp at Harsol to meet His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (116) of the 18th January says that all the Native Chiefs in Mahi Kántha are to gather in the camp at Harsol to meet the Governor of Bombay. On account of the difficulty experienced in finding accommodation for all of them, it was necessary that some measures should have been taken beforehand for the accommodation of these royal guests in this cold season. All the Chiefs are not well-off; some of them are deeply involved in debt. They will have to incur heavy expenses in providing themselves with tents and other necessaries. As they cannot but spend money to keep up their position, the burden of debt will continue to increase. Government ought to advise them to stop extravagant expenses. As Governors and persons high in office now go on tour every year, it is advisable that Native Chiefs should, as far as possible, give up pompous living. The condition of the people living under British sway is similar to that of the above described Native Chiefs. Large amounts of money are spent by municipalities on the reception of high officials. It would be a boon to the public, if the municipal money, which is collected with great severity, were applied towards lessening the burden of taxation instead of being thus spent, for the condition of the people is becoming worse owing to want of employment. Moreover, the burden of taxation is very heavy.

Says that Mr. Shámráo should be re-appointed Diwán of Cambay.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (116) of the 18th January says that the eyes of the people of Cambay have opened at last. They now praise the administration of Mr. Shámráo, and complain against Máhádev Prajárám, who came forward to fight their cause. Government ought to entrust Mr. Shámráo once more with the work of reforming this corrupt State, for an injustice has been done to him in being obliged to leave the Diwánship. Moreover for no fault of his this experienced man will be better able to introduce reforms into the State than one unacquainted with it. He has derived experience from the recent disturbances how to manage the State, and the leading men of Cambay have also had an opportunity of judging between good and evil. The *Samsher* opines that if he is re-appointed Diwán, the public of Cambay will be greatly satisfied with his administration. Government ought to receive the blessings of the people by again nominating him Diwán of Cambay.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
26th January 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Abkári: Manufacture of liquor in Sálsette 6
Agricultural education: Expression of opinion that provision should be made for importing — to the children of Indian farmers ... 5
Agricultural improvements: Expression of opinion that Government should amend the law on the subject of taxing — and should not deal with this subject in Government Resolutions which are liable to be changed 4
Conservation of forests: Condemnation of the policy of Government about the — and advice for the settlement of the land-tax in perpetuity... 5
European traders: Complaint that next to benefiting Government, the officials try to give a helping hand to — 6
Judicial matters: Request to the Bombay Government for the non-abolition of the Assistant Judge's Court at Surat 6
Maintenance of Christian religious establishments from the taxation raised from Hindus and Mahomedans: Disapproval of the — ... 5
Public honours: Expression of opinion that Government should confer still higher honours on Mr. Navroji Fardunji for his public services. 8
Repairs to the new road at Bharoli: Complaint against the want of — and the necessity of widening it 7
Reports on the vernacular press: Expression of opinion that the weekly — prepared and submitted to Government by the official reporters should be made accessible to the public 7
Revenue settlement: Suggestion that the State should fix its share of the produce of land in kind and convert it into money value which should remain unalterable during the currency of the — ... 3
Stamp duty: Expression of opinion that duplicate and other copies of receipts for sums of money above Rs. 20 should be exempted from the —
    The *Gujarát Mitră* 7
    The *Hitechchhu* 7

PART II.—*Local Self-government*—

Bombay Legislative Council: Remarks upon the strange way in which the business of the — is conducted 8
Bombay Local Boards Bill:
    Approval of the — 10
    Approval of the — with certain reservations 11
    Disapproval of the — 11
Debate on the Local Self-government Bills in the Bombay Legislative Council: Comments in connection with the — 8
Proposal to confer the franchise on the educated classes: Regret at the rejection of the — in the Bombay Legislative Council 10

PART III.—*Legislation*—

Concordat arrived at between the Government and the European Defence Association in regard to the final settlement of the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill:
    Condemnation of the — as a serious political blunder 13
    Expression of opinion that it is unwise to oppose the — since its terms do not violate the principle of the Ilbert Bill ... 13
    Expression of opinion that the Supreme Government have gained a easy victory by the — and a wish for the extension of the system of trial by jury to the Natives 12
Extension of the system of trial by jury to Natives:
    Advisability of the — 14
    Desirability of the — for the prevention of the frequent perpetration of injustice by capricious Magistrates and Judges ... 14
    Satisfaction at the non-opposition of the European British subjects of Calcutta to the proposal for the — 14

C. R. 6925 INDIA OFFICE 20 FEB 91

INDEX.

Page.

Part III.—*Legislation*—continued.

Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill:
- Expression of opinion that the Honourable Mr. Thomas ought to retract the remarks he made in the Imperial Legislative Council about the incapacity of Native Judges... 15
- Hearty approval of the Viceroy's proceedings in the matter of the — 11
- Remarks on the conduct of Europeans in the agitation against the — and advice to the Natives that they should not be backward in carrying on a constitutional agitation for guarding their own interests 15

Part IV.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad:
- Disapproval of the resolution of the — Municipality regarding the non-furnishing of copies of minutes, &c., to the public ... 18
- Request for the publication of the papers connected with the enquiry made by Government into the allegations made by the *Indian Spectator* against Mr. Fernandez, late Chairman of the — Municipality 15
- Satisfaction at the Resolution of the Bombay Government regarding the official conduct of Mr. Fernandez, late Chairman of the — Municipality 16

Part V.—*Native States*—

Cambay: Expression of opinion that Mr. Shámráo should be re-appointed Diwán of — 20

Kolhápur:
- Expression of opinion that the jury which sat on the *post-mortem* examination of the body of the late Mahárája of — was not composed of intelligent and independent persons as it ought to have been 19
- Remarks in connection with the papers connected with the enquiry held on the dead body of the late Mahárája of — 18

Mahi Kántha: Comments in connection with the contemplated meeting of the Native Chiefs in — in the camp at Harsol to meet His Excellency the Governor of Bombay... 19

Nándod: Some suggestions to Colonel Hancock, who is enquiring into the complaints made against the Rája of — 19

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R
For the Week ending 26th January 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	450
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	484
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
11	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Fortnightly	950
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	600
	MARA'THI.			
*13	The Aranyă Pandit	Bombay	Fortnightly	100
14	„ Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
18	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
*19	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
*20	„ Chandrika	Kolhápur	Monthly	150
21	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
22	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
25	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
26	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
27	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
28	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
29	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
30	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
31	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
32	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
33	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*34	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*35	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
36	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
37	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
38	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
39	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
40	„ Mahárásthră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,000
41	„ Mahárásthră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
42	„ Málika	Poona	Monthly	100
43	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
44	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	100
*45	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
47	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
48	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*49	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	250
51	„ Prabhákar[1]	Bombay	Daily	350
*52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Weekly	200
53	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Do.	200
*54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Do.	600
57	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	150
58	„ Satyă Prakásh	Do.	Weekly	243
59	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*61	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
*62	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
63	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	90
*65	„ Srishtidarpan	Bombay	Do.	200
66	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
67	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
*68	The Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	150
69	„ Telagu Mitră	Do.	Do.	400
70	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár[1]	Akola	Do.	250
71	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	200
72	„ Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	175
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	200
*74	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
75	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
*76	„ Vinod	Poona	Do.	200
*77	„ Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
78	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	400
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
*79	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	400
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	349
82	„ Lok Mitră	Bombay	Do.	800
83	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
84	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	137
	GUJARA'TI.			
85	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
86	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	750
87	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	304
88	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*89	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	200
90	„ Bombay Punch	Bombay	Weekly	500
91	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,090
92	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	700
93	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	60
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	600
95	„ Dátardum	Bombay	Weekly	525
96	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,000
97	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	200
*98	„ Dnyán Dipak	Junágad	Do.	100
99	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
100	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	100
101	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	400
*102	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	200
103	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*104	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
105	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	525
106	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,400
107	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	115
*108	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	200
109	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	700
110	„ Kusum Guchchhă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	350
111	„ Nágar Udayă	Do.	Do.	300
112	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
113	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	381
114	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	814
115	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,225
116	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
*117	„ Saras Sár	Do.	Monthly	200
118	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
*119	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	200
120	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	533
*121	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	200
122	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	408
*123	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly	200
124	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	50
125	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	738
126	„ Vidyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
127	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
128	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	150
*129	„ Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.	200
130	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	768
*131	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	100
	SANSKRIT.			
*132	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	100
	URDU.			
*133	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
*134	„ Dabdabe Islám[3]	Do.	Do.	200
135	„ Khádam-e-Hind	Do.	Daily	200
136	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Weekly	160
	PERSIAN.			
137	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	300
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
*138	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	200

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[3] This paper is received *gratis* with the *Armagán*.

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Points out the advisability of the contemplated revival by the Government of India of five State scholarships in connection with the Indian Institute at Oxford.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of the 24th January gives a history of the creation of nine State scholarships for enabling Native lads to proceed to England to compete for the Indian Civil Service Examination, disapproves of their abolition in 1870 by the Duke of Argyle, refers to the contemplated revival by the present Government of India of five of those scholarships in favour of Indian students proceeding to England to complete their studies, and remarks:—If our surmise be correct, we need hardly say that the re-establishment of these scholarships will be one of those acts for which the administration of the Marquis of Ripon will be long and gratefully remembered by the people of this country. The aristocracy of India having voluntarily contributed its mite towards the foundation of the Indian Institute at Oxford, it is only fitting that the Government of India should supplement the efforts of the Indian aristocracy by founding State scholarships to enable young Indian students to complete their studies in England. Other Asiatic countries, such as China and Japan, have already taken steps in a similar direction, and it is certainly a disgrace to such an enlightened Government as the Indian Government that it should have lagged behind in this respect. We have no doubt that if Government takes a proper lead in such a movement and makes adequate provision, the Native States will in course of time follow suit and found similar scholarships for the benefit of their respective subjects. Nay, we would even go further and say that if the Duke of Argyle had not abolished the State scholarships in 1870, there would have been by this time additional scholarships founded through the munificence of our aristocracy. One example is more potent as an incentive to reform than a thousand precepts. Does not the fact that all our Universities have been richly endowed during the short period of their existence clearly point out that similar endowments would unerringly follow in the wake of a proper lead by the Government of India? We want at least fifty intelligent young men to proceed to England and other Western countries every year to prosecute their studies in the several branches of arts and sciences before the desired result manifests itself to any appreciable extent. It is certainly not preposterous to expect that every provincial administration in this country should annually spend between Rs. 10,000 and 20,000 upon such a scheme, and we have no doubt that in course of time the example set by Government will be more than adequately followed by the Indian aristocracy when Government, if it so choose, may withdraw its grant. The principal difficulty lies in taking the initiative. Though we agree with the Duke of Argyle in holding that the nine State scholarships were a very paltry provision for the vast population of this country, yet that circumstance instead of having been made a plea for their abolition ought to have led Government to increase the number of scholarships, which could have been easily done. If the nine scholarships were deservedly characterized as a paltry provision, the five scholarships proposed to be revived now in connection with the Indian Institute at Oxford must be still more so; but we are disposed to accept the proposed revival as a first instalment of the adequate realization by the Government of India of its duties and responsibilities in this direction. We want the initiative to be taken, leaving the future development and expansion to time. We hope that the proposed revival of five State scholarships will in due course be officially announced.

Prefers the mode of giving appointments to Natives of India in the Civil Service by competition.

The *Subodh Patrika* (12) of the 20th January says:—The Government of India are said to contemplate a change in the present unsatisfactory mode of selecting the Statutory Civilians. Two alternative proposals are reported to be under consideration. One is that the allotted places should be conferred upon such persons as rank highest at a competitive examination, to which young men from families of a comparatively high social status only will be admitted. The other proposal is that half the places should be given as at present and half by competitive examination open to all. We prefer the latter mode, as it is, we think, calculated to prove the superiority of the educational and intellectual test—and it is the only just and correct test—and eventually pave the way for that test alone being adopted in making selections for the ranks of Statutory Civilians.

Says that the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of volunteer corps is a waste of public funds.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 22nd January observes that the sum of ten lákhs of rupees annually expended upon the European volunteer corps is a mere waste. There are 12,000 volunteers, a large number of whom are foreign subjects, such as Goanese, Portuguese, Greeks, Danes, Germans, and French. Some of these are not likely to prove of service to India in the event of a war breaking out with the foreign power of which the volunteer is a subject. Moreover nearly half of these volunteers are likely to leave India every year for settlement in Australia or Africa. Again the danger of indiscriminate enlistment of Europeans as volunteers was made evident in connection with the opposition to the Jurisdiction Bill. Many volunteers threatened to lay down their arms if the Bill was passed. It seems desirable that all Government servants, whether European or Native, should be enrolled as volunteers, since they will not dare to threaten Government with sedition. A few private individuals may also be enlisted, but great precaution should be taken to select respectable citizens alone.

Contrasts the treatment of the Dacca students for quarrelling with some policemen with that of the grown-up Europeans who heaped insults and indignities on the Viceroy.

The *Subodh Patrika* (12) of the 20th January says:—The ways of the Government of Bengal under its present *régime* are wonderfully mysterious! It has been troubled by anxiety on the score of the Dacca students. It has weighed them in the balance and found them wanting, and the fiat has gone forth from the Government that among the said students there is a sad want of discipline. It is announced that they have contracted all the vices of political agitators; and Mr. Thompson apparently detects signs of grave danger to the stability of Her Majesty's Indian Empire in the "unruly" conduct which according to recent discovery is their special characteristic. Mr. Thompson and those who have helped him in making a valuable search of this kind are evidently not inclined to favour those who betray contempt for the constituted authorities of the land. The Dacca students have not gone beyond quarrelling with a handful of policemen. But elsewhere there have been civilised and grown-up men who have done something worse by courting sedition, by openly avowing disloyalty, and heaping insults and indignities on the Viceroy whom the Empire regards as the representative of its Government. If the Dacca students, who were recently flogged for obstructing some policemen on duty, were in Mr. Thompson's opinion leniently dealt with, what should be the due of those elsewhere whose conduct filled the country with shame and indignation? If Mr. Thompson is such a sincere hater of sedition and disloyalty in boys, he should tell the public through his administration reports what he thinks of the recent occurrences in Calcutta, to which boys were not parties.

Recommends the reduction of the rate of commission charged for money orders.

In noticing the report that Government have decided to send money orders by telegraph on payment of the telegraphic charges by the remitter, the *Gujarát Mitrá* (80) of the 20th January observes that the commission charged for money orders for large amounts is exorbitant. For a money order for Rs. 100 one rupee is charged; but a shroff or a Native banker gives a hundi for the same amount sometimes at par and at other times for four, six or eight annas. For this reason very few persons obtain a money order for large amounts. Money orders for small amounts are obtained by the people because the shroffs cannot issue hundis for a small commission, as they have to undergo a heavy expense on account of postage. It is desirable therefore that the rate of commission for money orders should be reduced all round, *i.e.*, one anna should be charged for sums below Rs. 10, two annas up to Rs. 25, and two annas for every Rs. 25 above that sum. A very small charge for a telegram should be exacted when the arrangement for sending money orders by telegraph comes into force. If these recommendations are adopted a larger number of people will avail themselves of the convenience afforded by money orders for making remittances.

Complains of the oppression caused by the A'bkári Act.

In an unfinished leader headed "Tyranny in the name of the A'bkári Act," the *Gujarát Mitrá* (80) of the 20th January observes that section 45 of Act V. of 1878 works harshly because the vendors of liquors are not educated and good accountants. They often commit mistakes through carelessness and inattention and are fined for such faults. A heavy tax is imposed on trees yielding spirituous drinks. When vendors of spirituous drinks and toddy are prosecuted for using short measures or for selling adulterated liquors, the A'bkári Inspector is the prosecutor and his peon the only witness, and the unfortunate vendors are punished on the evidence given by them. The toddy extracted from the khajuri (Indian date) tree is no doubt intoxicating, but such is not the case with *nira* (unfermented and fresh juice of palm trees). This assertion will be found to be true if the Chemical Analyser to Government or any other Civil Surgeon is called upon to give his opinion. *Nira* is not only not intoxicating but is a wholesome and healthy drink, and acts as a tonic in certain diseases. About five years ago a question arose whether *nira* should be treated as an intoxicating drink, and the then Collector of Surat decided after making due enquiries that it was not so. Recently Messrs. Lorimer, Clarke and Gulám Mahomed of the A'bkári Department have decided with the sanction of Mr. White, the District Collector, that *nira* is a spirituous drink, and have exercised a strict supervision on its sale. Two vendors of *nira* were recently charged before the City Magistrate with selling it without a license, and since then it has not been sold in the city. [The *Surat Akhbár* (83) of the 21st and the *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 25th January express similar sentiments.]

Complains of the unsafe condition of the road leading from Kapadvanj to Dákor.

A correspondent of the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (86) of the 22nd January observes that highway robberies are often committed on the road leading from Kapadvanj to Dákor, and the unsafe condition of the road has frightened travellers so much that they fear to use it. The authorities concerned ought to make arrangements for the patrolling of the road by armed police. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 24th January expresses similar sentiments.]

Requests the authorities at Kolhápur to make enquiries about the indecent behaviour of European soldiers and low-caste women by the side of a certain road at Kolhápur.

The *Dnyán Ságar* (26) of 21st January says that a correspondent reports that on the side of the road leading from the Executive Engineer's Office at Kolhápur to the post office some European soldiers behave indecently with low-caste women between the hours of ten and four during day time. Many persons in the neighbourhood have noticed the indecent behaviour of the soldiers and the women. The *Dnyán Ságar* says that if this statement be true, the conduct of the soldiers is most disgraceful. The authorities should make inquiries and put a stop to the shameful exhibition.

Local Self-government.

Points out the necessity of inserting a proviso in the District Municipal Act Amendment Bill for the supply of copies of minutes, proceedings, &c., of municipal bodies to the public.

The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 24th January says that the people were exceedingly glad at the announcement of the introduction of the Viceregal scheme of local self-government into the country, for they hoped to be entrusted with the independent management of local funds and municipalities and thereby to receive some sort of political education. But the Bombay Presidency has been more unfortunate in this respect than any other part of India, as is evidenced by the passing of the Bombay Local Boards Bill. By it Government officials have been made independent *rájás*. The retention of District Collectors as presidents of local boards has made the representatives of the people in those boards mere statues. The people cannot now complain against the commissioners, for their mouths have been stopped by the grant of the privilege of returning their representatives in the local boards. By this enactment Government officials have been provided with further means of carrying out their arbitrary wishes. All this has been done in the face of the denunciations of the representatives of the people, and public memorials and suggestions. Sir James Fergusson, who is not favourably inclined towards the scheme of self-government, has very unwillingly passed it. Mr. Peile has also disappointed the public in the expectations formed of him on his nomination to the Executive Council. The omission of an explicit mention in the Bill of the public being entitled to demand and receive copies of minutes, proceedings, &c., from municipal bodies will enable Government officials to carry on affairs in an arbitrary manner with impunity. It was necessary that a proviso should have been inserted in the Bill authorizing rate-payers to demand copies of minutes, &c., by paying a small fee. The rate-payers would thereby have been enabled to expose the arbitrary deeds of officials. Though by the present Municipal Act it is intended that such copies should be given, the absence of an explicit mention in the Act to that effect enables officers to screen their unjust deeds. This has been proved by the action of the municipalities of Ahmedabad, Surat, Poona, Nadiád, Dholka and other places. Owing to the wilful interpretation of this portion of the present Municipal Act by the municipal commissioners of Ahmedabad the public did not come to know of the waste of a large amount of municipal money on the construction of the new road at Ahmedabad and of the views of the commissioners on the subject. Nine out of twenty-seven commissioners, it is said, recorded their opinion, when Mr. Borradaile's memorandum was circulated amongst them, that much money had been wasted on the construction of this new road. They also referred to the misappropriation of the trust money of the Ranchhodlál Dispensary and other affairs and asked for a commission of inquiry. The *Hitechchhu* does not think that all these things were brought to the notice of Government in the recent investigation into the charges brought against Mr. Fernandez by the *Indian Spectator*. A resolution asking for a copy of the minutes and proceedings in connection with this matter was adopted at an influential public meeting held in the city, but the commissioners refused to furnish a copy. They have not given a copy of the minutes, &c., lest the advocates of the public cause should bring them to the notice of Government. The same was the case at Surat in connection with the extension of the People's Park and other affairs. The local newspapers asked for the publication of the papers connected with these matters, but the consideration of the request was postponed during the presidentship of Mr. White. But when Mr. Whitworth became president the request was granted, and the papers are now being published. Nadiád and Dholka have also suffered from similar mismanagement. It is therefore necessary that a proviso should be inserted in the District Municipal Act Amendment Bill providing for the furnishing of copies of all papers connected with any act of a municipality. A provision to that effect can be inserted in that portion of the Bill which is substituted for section 93 of the present Act. This will prove beneficial alike to the public, the municipal commissioners and Government, and a misunderstanding between the people and Government will be prevented. The commissioners will thereby give increased attention to their work. Copies may not be given if a work is under consideration and if it is likely that the furnishing of copies at that stage will prove injurious to the interests of the municipality. The Governor in Council ought to attend to this matter. The *Hitechchhu* requests public societies and newspapers to show to Government the advisability of the insertion of such a proviso in the new Municipal Act.

Legislation.—The Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill.

Is satisfied with the concordat in the matter of the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the 20th January observes that if the opponents of the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill really derive any pleasure from the delusion that the settlement of the question is no gain to Natives and that it is a complete triumph of the opposition, including the most rabid anti-Natives, they are welcome to the enjoyment of that kind of happiness. However, the facts stand as clear as noonday that the Government has indicated fully its policy, that the

Natives have obtained a substantial concession in the shape of the amelioration of their condition and the raising of their political status, and that the Europeans have been obliged to submit to an abrogation of what they asserted as their privilege as being that of a superior race. All this is in favour of the natives of this country, the realization of whose hopes certain Europeans had declared their intention, nay resolution, of preventing by all their might. The gain of the Natives is therefore in reality very great; and they must remain satisfied with that gain, not minding how certain carping spirits under the chagrin of disappointment cry like the sly fox in the fable that the grapes are all sour. [The *Gujaráti* (101) and the *Gujarát Mitrá* (80) of the same date express similar sentiments.]

Says that Natives have hardly an occasion to be dissatisfied with the concordat in the matter of the Ilbert Bill and points out the advisability of the extension of the system of trial by jury to Natives.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (53) of the 21st January, in an article headed "The Ilbert Bill Concordat," says:—The agitation which had stirred up India from one end to the other has been brought to a satisfactory end. In the Viceregal Legislative Council held last week the principle which had been challenged has been firmly established and recognized. Mr. Ilbert's speech shows beyond doubt that the Government of India will not be bullied by any section of the community. It is however held in certain quarters among the Native papers that the concordat is more disgraceful than the withdrawal of the Bill itself. We for one really fail to see the truth of this assertion. Those who say so cannot be supposed to have any adequate notion of the results of the withdrawal. These have been pointed out by Professor Wordsworth and would have been more disastrous than the compromise sought to be effected. Besides the principle which formed the life of the Bill and against which such a hue and cry was raised is entirely preserved. The theory that an Englishman had an unalienable right to be tried on criminal charges by European Magistrates and Judges has utterly exploded and the one demand of withdrawal of the Bill has been rejected. Considering these advantages there is hardly an occasion for discontent or discouragement. It must not, however, be understood that we approve of the arrangement in its entirety. One of the chief objects which the Bill had in view was to abolish once for all the invidious race distinction. This the Government partially fails to accomplish. It removes the distinction between the Judges and Magistrates but keeps up that among the people. We cannot see what harm would have followed if the privilege of trial by jury accorded to the British subjects had been also extended to Natives. To confer a privilege on one community and to refuse the same to the other establishes an inequality which can hardly be defended. And yet there are men who would beat their hearts if the privilege were bestowed upon Natives. At least to humiliate this hateful spirit and to explode the doctrine of race superiority the Legislature should have abolished the odious inequality by according the trial by jury to both. However, as Government finds it inconvenient to go so far at present, the arrangement arrived at cannot be pronounced a political blunder, for we all know that political advancement is always slow. Fears are entertained that miscarriage of justice might occur in many cases, since in the trial of Europeans the majority of the jury will consist of their countrymen. These fears are neither unreasonable nor unfounded. Even the Honourable Mr. Ilbert seems to have shared the apprehension, inasmuch as he said that if the instrument of justice which is intended and ought to be a terror be converted into a source of impunity for evil-doers the Government will take measures to quell the evil in time. But it is not prudent that such a grave contingency, by no means impossible, should have been left unprovided for. If Government thought it its duty to attend to the chimerical fears of a section of its subjects, it is incomprehensible that it should disregard those of the other section, which are neither imaginary nor trivial. The suggestion of Mr. Mehta of the Bombay bar that the complainant in cases of acquittal should have a right of appeal, if carried into effect, is likely to serve as a wholesome check on the jurors without curtailing their power, and demands consideration at the hands of Government.

Criticises disapprovingly the terms of the concordat in connection with the Ilbert Bill.

In an article headed the "Concordat," the *Native Opinion* (10) of the 20th January says:—The controversy over the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, now-a-days called the Ilbert Bill, has at last assumed a more sober aspect. From the time of its introduction into the Supreme Council this unfortunate piece of legislation has suffered such rough treatment as we think no other Bill has recently met with. It was carried over the whole of India, and like Pandora's box whenever it was opened it produced such a storm of vituperation and abuse as was almost awful to behold. Its devastation was not confined to this country only, but even in England it formed the subject of party strife and denunciations. The whole history of it, as far as it has advanced at present, is well worth a close study. Such incidents as these are most valuable in the study of contemporary politics, because they by their unusual proportions tear off the mask of false appearances, and opening the veil show the true inside of the situation. Before this Bill was enunciated Natives and Europeans alike had deceived themselves into a belief that they regarded each other as equals in law, and that race or colour formed no ingredient of the feelings with which each viewed the other. Both parties talked highly and loudly about meeting on the common ground of friendship and equality and mixing with each other on all social as well as public occasions on equal terms. It had begun to be thought that the Western had forgotten his barbaric pride and the Eastern his slavish abjectness, and that the white man had renounced his claims to superiority simply on the strength of the whiteness of his skin and agreed that merit and worth alone should decide the day. Even then signs were apparent that what appeared at the surface was not the truth, and that though matters were progressing towards that happy ideal yet they had not progressed so far. But these indications being minute were passed over and were not allowed to disturb that equanimity of assumed sentiment which both the races believed to be real. But the facts and incidents that occurred with reference to this Bill at once and clearly displayed the true nature of the relations between the two races, and anybody now can comprehend without the slightest mistake how far they have improved and how much they are yet behind that consummation which is desirable. Race prejudice and the conqueror's pride being fallacies repugnant to human nature must yield ultimately to worth and merit, and that they have even now considerably abated in their inciting vigour has been made abundantly clear by the concordat of Europeans and Natives with regard to this Bill. But the same conduct has shown that there yet remains much that is invidious and much that will take many years more to rectify. After noticing the modifications, the *Native Opinion* proceeds:—So the result is that as regards jurisdiction there is no distinction between Native or European Sessions Judges and District Magistrates in all ordinary trials, and both are to try European British subjects with the assistance of a jury. So the clear gain to the Native side is that a Native Sessions Judge is put on an equality in all respects with the European Sessions Judge. But as to the Native District Magistrate he is not in all respects made equal to his European colleague. The Native District Magistrate is equal to the European in all ordinary trials, but he has no summary jurisdiction over European British subjects, which the European has. Everything else remains as it has been. This last change made by the Government of India has come now to be styled as "the concordat." Now as to this concordat we think it is the name that has given more offence than the substance. That the Bill has been pruned considerably we do not for a moment deny, and we think that the pruning was made obligatory upon the Government by the strong pressure of circumstances, which it would be madness to deny. It may be asserted that Government have seemingly flinched, though not considerably, from the original position. But yet we cannot say that the Government made terms with the "Defence Association." It never surrendered to their violence nor succumbed to it. No doubt the opposition was stronger than was expected by some, and Lord Ripon and his colleagues must have thought that a partial retreat, if it disarmed that opposition, would be desirable, and so the retreat was made. That we think is the long and short of the new change. And in this respect we must praise His Lordship and his colleagues for the tact they have shown in this arduous struggle. It is not that they have not yielded, but they have not yielded much. They have taken care of the Native interests as much as lay in their power, and have secured to us at least one if not two conditions wholly to our mind. What is lost is due to the European agitation and what is gained is solely due in our estimation to the great and noble mind that at present rules our destinies. It would have certainly been better, we think, if the question had been somehow or other referred for decision to the Imperial Parliament, in which case we are almost sure the original frame of the proposal would have been retained. As to the trial by jury that is accorded to European British subjects, and we do not know as yet to what offences it is to be restricted, we think it will materially affect the actual working and make the experiment unsuccessful. In districts where a European jury may not be available this provision will virtually deprive the Native District Magistrate of jurisdiction over European British subjects unless there are offences made necessarily triable by District Magistrates; for the complainant will always prefer to go before a European first class magistrate in his district than before a Native District Magistrate who will have to refer the case to some other tribunal. That the system of jury-trial would be unworkable was foreshadowed by the Viceroy himself when he admitted that he was legislating for the day only and if any inconvenience arose it would be the duty of the Government of the day to remove it. It is this portion of His Lordship's speech that we take exception to, and it is this that makes us think that agitation against the Bill has become rather too heavy for the Government of India. We wish, however, that this thought for the present had been cast aside and His Lordship and his colleagues had given us something that will be enduring. The present position looks like haste with a disagreeable business and is in our view entirely unbecoming to modern statesmanship.

A severe condemnation of the concordat arrived at in the matter of the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill.

In alluding to the report that the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill is making satisfactory progress in the Select Committee, the *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 20th January ironically observes what a great satisfaction it is that the Bill, which was expected to pass into law a month ago, should make easy progress through the Committee, after it was subjected to clippings that have made it almost worthless! What a great victory that the Bill, the original draft of which had so much excited the Europeans as to bring about mutiny, should move through the Committee with ease after it was made so very weak as to induce Europeans to withdraw their opposition! What a great achievement that the members of the ruling race, who became the enemies of the highest authorities and inflicted shameful insults on them, should have been conciliated by conceding to them new rights! To withdraw the Bill would be a victory to the opposition, defeat to Government, and disappointment to Natives for not getting a right which Government had resolved to concede. The Bill could not therefore be thrown overboard. Government has kept its word about getting the Bill passed into law, though it has assumed a form quite different from what it originally had. Government promised to remove the race distinction made by the Code between Europeans and Natives, but has kept the promise by widening that distinction! Government resolved to give Natives their just rights and carried out that resolution by simply increasing the privileges of Europeans! Government has pleased Natives and Europeans! There was a prohibition against placing accused Europeans before Native Magistrates, and this restriction has been removed and Natives are pleased: the Europeans claimed that they should not be tried by Native Magistrates, and have been satisfied by the admission of their claim by Government! What an important right Natives have obtained! The accused European will be placed before a Native Magistrate, but he is not to be tried by the latter; his case will be decided by his own countrymen. And when no European jury can be convened in the mofussil the case will be sent to the District Sessions Court. The accused European has got the new right of trial by jury before a District Magistrate—a right that the accused Native does not enjoy; moreover the Sessions Judge, who had the power hitherto of trying an accused European, will hereafter have to try him with the assistancy of a jury composed of Europeans. The trial of an accused European be European juries before European Magistrates and Judges is a great advantage to the accused and a disadvantage to Natives, since European juries are partial to their countrymen and often give improper verdicts. Can Natives want more than this? They ought to be satisfied with what they have gained and ought to be grateful for it to Government!

Says that the concordat is no gain whatever to Natives.

In a leader headed "The difference between saying and doing," the same newspaper elsewhere observes that the speeches made by Lord Ripon and the Honourable Mr. Ilbert at the last Council meeting in connection with the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill are very valuable for the description given in them of a just administrative policy and for the defence of the principle of the Bill. But when these speeches are compared with the changes made in the Bill by the concordat, a great difference appears between the sayings and doings of those in power. The principle of the Bill is preserved nominally; it is written in the law but is not to be brought into force. The Bill asserts that the Native Magistrate has a right to try an accused European, but does not concede that right. A proposal was made to extend the jurisdiction of Native Magistrates over accused Europeans: the extension was allowed, but with the reservation that a European jury should try them. Does this not mean that without a jury the Native Magistrate is not competent to try an accused European? And if such be its meaning, how can it be said that the principle of the Jurisdiction Bill has been preserved or enforced? Lord Ripon deserves no blame for this state of things. Recent circumstances compelled him to preserve the shadow instead of the reality. An attempt is made to make the concordat appear a great victory in the interests of Natives, and they are advised to accept the compromise and be thankful for it; and hence the true character of the whole affair has been thus prominently depicted here.

Does not approve of Mr. Mehta's proposal of appealing against acquittals.

In an article headed "Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta on the Concordat," the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 21st January says:—Mr. Mehta suggests that where a British offender is tried before a Magistrate or Judge and a jury of his countrymen and is wrongly acquitted or lightly punished, the complainant in such a case should have the right of appealing to the High Court. That such a provision, if embodied in the Code of Criminal Procedure, would to a great extent deter perversely inclined juries from returning wrong verdicts cannot for a moment be doubted, but it seems to us that the remedy proposed by Mr. Mehta seeks to introduce into Indian legislation by a side-wind a principle which English jurists from times immemorial have condemned as unsafe to introduce into any enlightened system of jurisprudence. If complainants against British-born offenders be allowed the right of an appeal against an acquittal, the question will necessarily arise—why should not all complainants have the same right given them? The principle of the English law is that no man shall be tried twice for the same offence, and this rule is defended by English jurists on the ground that it is better that the guilty should escape than that even a single innocent man should suffer. This rule of English law, which we believe still forms part of the criminal laws of England, was adopted by the Indian Legislature till 1872, when, while amending our Code of Criminal Procedure, Sir FitzJames Stephen sought to modify it. The modification was at the time very much protested against by the Native press particularly, who contended that it was a menace to the liberty of the subjects and would lead to much trouble and anxiety to any person who might stand accused of an offence before a criminal court in India. The Native press were, however, assured that the right of appeal against an acquittal would not be given to private individuals but would be confined to the local Governments only, and that the local Governments would exercise that right only where they felt that the accused concerned had been acquitted in a manifestly unjust manner. With this limitation the English rule was altered. If it be now proposed that the rule should be altered further still, and particularly with reference to European British subjects, the question may arise—why should it not be altered with reference to others also? Are we prepared to accept such an alteration as will make an acquittal by a criminal court of no final effect but liable to be set aside by the highest Courts of Judicature, and that at the instance of a complainant? It is this that creates some misgiving at the outset in one's mind concerning the suggestion made by Mr. Mehta. We think that it is dangerous to allow private parties to appeal against acquittals. The criminal laws in India are already rigorous enough, and we should be careful not to accept a suggestion which may have the effect of adding to their rigour by enabling irresponsible complainants to persecute their enemies by accusing them of an offence before a criminal court and in case of their acquittal by dragging them again before the High Court. As the law stands at present the local Governments have the power of appealing against wrong acquittals, and it is desirable that the right should continue to be limited to them rather than that it should be extended to private parties. As to the fear that by the system of jury-trials which the Legislature are about to introduce in the mofussil in certain cases affecting European British subjects justice will not be properly administered and acquittals will be general in such cases, we may ask—does not the same fear exist now, or has it not existed for many years past? Has Lord Ripon's compromise brought it into existence or intensified it in any way? This question appears to have been ignored by many in writing upon this subject. Under the present law, which has been in force since 1872, a European British accused could be tried by none but a Magistrate or Judge of his own race, so that the fear of a wrong acquittal exists under that state of things as much as it will exist under the changes about to be effected according to the concordat. The Legislature adopted no safeguards with reference to wrong acquittals of European offenders tried by European Magistrates, and Lord Ripon in bringing forward the Ilbert Bill did not profess to provide any safeguards against such acquittals. All he aimed at was the removal of an administrative inconvenience, and Natives have defended the principle of the Ilbert Bill more because it sought to remove certain distinctions between the European and the Native magistracy and judiciary than because they thought such legislation was desirable for the purpose of preventing the wrong acquittals of European offenders. Lord Ripon never professed to provide a remedy for the evil, which exists as much now as it will exist hereafter, namely, the evil caused by European offenders either getting unjustly acquitted or leniently punished, and when we ask His Lordship to provide proper safeguards against a European jury in the mofussil acquitting an accused of their own race we are asking him to provide safeguards not against an evil which will come into existence for the first time under the innovations which he is making, but against an evil which existed as much before His Lordship had ever thought of such a thing as the Ilbert Bill. In other words, the chances of European British offenders escaping punishment by reason of the partiality of those trying them will be under the system about to be inaugurated not more than they were under the law as now existing and as it has existed for many years past. Some people talk as if by allowing the right of jury-trial to European British subjects Lord Ripon has brought a new evil into existence, as if under the existing law appertaining to European British subjects, which law His Lordship is going to modify, that evil did not exist, and as if in removing certain disabilities from the position of the Native judiciary His Lordship's principal object was to minimise the evil in question, *i.e.*, to remedy the injustice caused in the shape of wrong acquittals by European Magistrates and Judges trying men of their own nationality. We think it proper to point out that Lord Ripon professed no such object and has brought no new evil into existence. Wrong and perverse acquittals will not be increased by what he has done nor will they be less. Their chances in future will be as many as their chances for many years past have been. If then His Lordship has not increased those chances but has left them exactly as they were, and further if he never professed by means of the Ilbert Bill to minimise the evil by lessening the chances of wrong acquittals, would it be reasonable to charge him with having substituted what some people call a new and grave anomaly in the shape of jury-trials for an old and equally grave anomaly in the shape of a distinction between the European and the Native judiciary? It seems to us, looking at the matter in its proper light, that Lord Ripon's compromise in the matter of the Ilbert Bill has, where it has done us good, given us something new and something which it was his principal aim to give; and where it has done any evil, the evil is not new or one arising for the first time out of the compromise, but is one which existed before as much as it will exist under the compromise. Native politicians would do well to judge of His Lordship's policy relating to this particular question with due regard for the objects he has sought to accomplish and the evils which he has sought to remedy.

Education.

Makes suggestions regarding the diffusion of scientific and technical education in India.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 20th January, in an article headed "The neglect of scientific education in India—Important suggestions to Government," says:—We are very glad to hear that the first subject that engaged the attention of the National Conference at Calcutta was the extension of scientific education in India. The conference will be doing good service if it can formulate distinct and practical proposals for the attainment of this object and persuade Government to open more schools and colleges of science in every province and to decide that the men issuing out of them have preferential claims for State service. Abstract resolutions without the will and the power to put them into operation are of no use, and it is our earnest wish to see substantial progress made in whatever is undertaken by the leading bodies. It is now very well known that Government intend to extend the field of primary education and to pass an Education Act as the outcome of the labours of the Education Commission. We contend that inasmuch as Government levy special taxes for educational purposes the people are entitled to see not only that the money thus raised is applied to those purposes but that it is equitably apportioned between the different branches of education. We maintain that the distribution up to this time has been unfair and that the basis on which technical schools and colleges are founded is weak and requires to be strengthened. We would raise the standards of these institutions so as to secure men able to conduct the duties at present performed by the Royal and Civil Engineers, the Superintendents of the Schools of Art, the Locomotive and Carriage and Waggon Superintendents in connection with the railways, and in fact everyone imported from England on account of his technical training. But if this cannot immediately be done we would propose that the high schools should have Bachelors of Science and Licentiates of Civil Engineering to teach mechanics, chemistry, astronomy and other scientific subjects in preference to persons who have not made them their special study. As drawing-masters are attached to a selected number of high schools, so should these persons be attached to them. We would further propose that with a view to give a scientific turn to the juvenile mind some vernacular classes be attached to the Medical and Engineering Colleges to train up persons fit to teach in vernacular and some important primary schools. We would direct that scientific subjects be taught not only for the Matriculation standard, but in every standard in the high school. We would place adequate materials at the disposal of the science-teachers in order to enable them and the boys to conduct experiments. We would make it incumbent on these teachers to give periodical lectures to the boys of the schools collectively and to the people in popular phraseology. We would start an association for the purpose of composing or scrutinizing and adopting scientific books suited to every standard, for bringing into one focus the diverging views of scientists and urging the claims of science upon the notice of Government and the people. Recognizing the fact that the boys attending the schools belong to the middle and poor classes of society, we would charge very moderate fees and increase the percentage of free studentships and the number of scholarships. We would legally provide for technical schools and colleges by making the Government and the municipal and local fund boards responsible for their establishment, maintenance and supervision. We would fix a minimum limit of money and the number of institutions in each district by a legislative enactment. It is very much to be regretted that the Government of India expressly omitted the subject of technical education from the questions referred to the Education Commission, but a Government that can see the necessity for encouraging private enterprise and industries can easily see that no enterprise and industry can spring up unless the people are given means of gaining a proper knowledge of technical subjects. Government are as well aware of this fact as the people on whose behalf we have been writing. The Liberal party is essentially a popular party, and if during its tenure of office such important business is neglected, where shall we look for the courage and heart to introduce this reform in justice to this country? But we do not despair. We have the assurance of Lord Ripon's Government that the Indian subjects of Her Imperial Majesty will under his rule derive all the blessings of peace and be treated in the spirit of the principles enunciated in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 and the Charter Act of 1833, and we therefore appeal to the conscience and the good sense of the members of the Government of India and the local Governments to take immediate and effective steps in this matter. The liberality and public spirit of Native and European gentlemen should cooperate in this direction with the members of Government.

Native States.

Some remarks in connection with the incidents attending the death of the Mahárája of Kolhápur and the enquiry held on the dead body.

In an article headed "The death of the Mahárája of Kolhápur," the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 20th January says:—We have not the least doubt that Mr. Green had no intention of killing the Mahárája, but we certainly cannot acquit him of rashness and negligence. If Malhári's account be correct, then, as observed by Mr. Jopp, it is clear that Private Green erred in attempting to put restraint upon the Rája. Mr. Jopp, however, thinks that Mr. Green's account appears to be correct, as he repeated the same story to Mr. Birch when he entered the room, when Mr. Green had no idea of altering facts to screen himself. The reason is indeed good, but we cannot understand Mr. Green's conduct in refusing to call for Mr. Birch immediately. Mr. Jopp thinks that Mr. Green is liable to severe censure for this, though Government has not been pleased to notice this opinion. It is said that Malhári would naturally not say anything against his master, but is it more probable that Malhári would not say anything against his dead master or that Mr. Green would not depose against his own life? It is our opinion that even if Mr. Green's account be taken as correct, there was no sufficient justification to push and press the Mahárája as he did. The Rája was already dispossessed of his boots, and by leaving the room for a while Mr. Green could have well avoided the attack if he expected one. The Rája was not violent and could have been soothed immediately. We are quite sure that had Mr. Green left the room and returned after some time we should not have heard of the death of the Rája. Mr. Green lost his temper and did what he was not justified in doing, though Government think quite otherwise. The opinions of the guardians of the Rája also are divided on the subject. Mr. Birch thought that restraint was necessary to make the patient believe that no violence would be tolerated; while Mr. Cox, who had been there to pay a Christmas visit to his friend, deposed that restraint was justifiable only if His Highness seemed aggressive after throwing the boot. Mr. Jopp, who presided over the Court of Inquest, which by-the-by we are told partly consisted of men who could hardly write, has not given his opinion clearly on the point, but he thinks that Mr. Green could not be held responsible for the death of the Mahárája, "as the fall was not a necessary or even a probable result of the restraint used"; though he observes "it would be open to the heirs of His Highness *to prosecute Mr. Green for common assault.*" As remarked above, he also thinks Mr. Green is "liable to grave censure for not having at once informed Mr. Birch of His Highness's condition." With these recommendations of the Magistrate before us we cannot but express our strong dissent from the Government resolution on the subject. Had Mr. Jopp inquired into the history of Mr. Green's previous "tussles" with the Mahárája, we think he would not have regarded the fall as a rather improbable result of the restraint used. But even supposing that the result was not probable, Mr. Jopp is certainly wrong in saying that the Mahárája's heirs may prosecute Mr. Green for common assault only, as Mr. Green may under the circumstances published be held liable for a graver charge, viz., causing death by rashness or negligence under section 304 A. of the Indian Penal Code. He was rash in restraining the Rája and neglected his duty in refusing to call for Mr. Birch immediately. These are culpable elements in the story, and as Government took upon themselves the guardianship of the

Rája as against his relatives, we believe it is their duty to take legal action against Mr. Green instead of leaving the heirs of the Rája to settle the question as suggested by Mr. Jopp. In conclusion we hope that Government will take a lesson from this unfortunate and sad event and will not force in future their departmental treatment on young princes as against that of their guardians. Howsoever painstaking and well-meaning the officers of Government may be, they always lack that feeling of attachment which nature alone can supply. What would be said of a man who sent his sick sons to a hospital for treatment instead of treating them at home? In bringing up future rulers of States Government should of course see that they are freed from prejudicial influences, but to separate them from their relatives is not a sound policy. In selecting a new claimant to the throne we hope Government will take care that this history is not repeated on the supposition that there are no proper natural guardians for the boy. Separating a boy from his natural guardians is the last course to be resorted to, and we request Government to make such a choice that they will not have to interfere in the domestic treatment of the boy afterwards.

Says that a public enquiry should be made into Mr. Green's conduct in connection with the death of the late Mahárája of Kolhápur.

The *Native Opinion* (10) of 20th January observes that in addition to the papers published relating to the enquiry held on the corpse of the late Mahárája of Kolhápur Government ought to have made public the details of the evidence taken down by the Magistrate and the report of the doctor. But since this has not been done, all sorts of people are talking all sorts of absurdities as to how the Mahárája's death occurred. Hearsay evidence is not admissible in proceedings conducted according to law, but in the enquiry held subsequently to the death of the Mahárája this rule was not strictly observed. For the satisfaction of the people the evidence given by different witnesses ought to have been published. From the published proceedings it is quite clear that the Mahárája's death resulted from the rupture of the spleen. It must also be taken as proved that nobody had any intention of killing the Mahárája and that it was the result of mere accident. But although Mr. Green had no intention of hurting the Mahárája, yet his conduct is not altogether free from blame. In order to exonerate him completely it ought to have been shown to demonstration that Mr. Green took all the necessary precautions to prevent the Mahárája's death. But this has not been done. In the eleventh paragraph of Mr. Jopp's report he says that Mr. Green is deserving of blame for not at once sending for Mr. Birch when the Rája's condition became serious after the tussle. If Mr. Green had summoned Mr. Birch immediately after the tussle, the latter would have at once called in the doctor and it is not improbable that the Rája's life might have been saved. But the fact that Mr. Green prevented Malhári from going to fetch Mr. Birch shows conclusively that the former committed a fatal blunder. It is strange that the above observation of Mr. Jopp should not have been noticed in the Government resolution. In order to remove the false impression created in the public mind regarding the death of the Mahárája of Kolhápur a public enquiry should be held to enquire into Mr. Green's conduct. It would be well if Government were to attend to this suggestion.

Says that Mr. Green should be publicly tried for his conduct in connection with the circumstances attending the death of the Mahárája of Kolhápur.

The *Poona Vaibhav* (50) of the 20th January observes among other things that Government committed a blunder in delaying the publication of the papers relating to the enquiry held on the corpse of the late Mahárája of Kolhápur. Government also made a great mistake in completely exonerating Mr. Green from all blame. From the beginning to the end of this affair the policy of the Bombay Government is deserving of censure. Government ought not to have turned a deaf ear to the complaints of Native newspapers regarding the treatment of the Mahárája of Kolhápur because the English journals observed silence on the subject. Malhár Ráo Gáikwád was put on his trial on mere suspicion of his having attempted to poison the Resident at Baroda. On the death of an insignificant European in the service of the Mahárája of Cashmere the Government without any adequate cause suspected that the Mahárája had poisoned him and thereupon instituted a minute enquiry regarding the occurrence. But when a Native king met his death from the tussle which he had with an English soldier, the latter is not put on his trial. Such conduct is not befitting the just British Government. The *Poona Vaibhav* suggests that Mr. Green should be publicly tried before a legal tribunal.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
2nd February 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

A'bkári Act: Complaint against the oppression caused by the— ... 5
Civil Service: Preference of the mode of giving appointments to Natives of India in the — by competition 3
Indecent behaviour of European soldiers: Request to the authorities at Kolhápur to make enquiries about the — and low-caste women by the side of a certain road at Kolhápur 5
Money orders: Recommendation for the reduction of the rate of commission charged for— 4
Road leading from Kapadvanj to Dákor: Complaint regarding the unsafe condition of the— 5
State scholarships in connection with the Indian Institute at Oxford: Advisability of the contemplated revival by the Government of India of five— 3
Treatment of the Dacca students: A contrast between the — for quarrelling with some policemen and of the grown-up Europeans who heaped insults and indignities on the Viceroy 4
Volunteer Corps: Expression of opinion that the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of — is a waste of public funds 4

PART II.—*Local Self-government*—

District Municipal Act Amendment Bill: Necessity of inserting a proviso in the — for the supply of copies of minutes, proceedings, &c., of municipal bodies to the public 5

PART III.—*Legislation*—

Concordat arrived at between the Government and the European Defence Association in regard to the final settlement of the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill:

  Adverse criticism on the terms of the— 8
  Expression of opinion that the — is no gain whatever to Natives. 10
  Expression of opinion that Natives have hardly any occasion to be dissatisfied with the — and recommendation of the extension of the system of trial by jury to Natives 7
  Expression of satisfaction at the— 6
  Severe condemnation of the— 9
Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill: Disapproval of Mr. Mehta's proposal of allowing appeals against acquittals 10

PART IV.—*Education*—

Diffusion of scientific and technical education in India: Suggestions regarding the— 12

PART V.—*Native States*—

Kolhápur:

  Expression of opinion that a public enquiry should be made into Mr. Green's conduct in connection with the death of the late Mahárája of— 14
  Expression of opinion that Mr. Green should be publicly tried for his conduct in connection with the circumstances attending the death of the Mahárája of— 14
  Some remarks in connection with the incidents attending the death of the Mahárája of — and the enquiry held on the dead body 13

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R
For the Week ending 2nd February 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	450
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	484
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
11	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Fortnightly	950
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	600
	MARA'THI.			
*13	The Aranyă Pandit	Bombay	Fortnightly	100
14	„ Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
18	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
*19	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
*20	„ Chandrika	Kolhápur	Monthly	150
21	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
22	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
25	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
26	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
27	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
28	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
29	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
30	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
31	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
32	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
33	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*34	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*35	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
36	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
37	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
38	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
39	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
40	„ Mahárásthră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,000
41	„ Mahárásthră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
42	„ Málika	Poona	Monthly	100
43	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
44	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	100
*45	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
47	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
48	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*49	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	250
51	„ Prabhákar[1]	Bombay	Daily	350
*52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Weekly	200
53	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Do.	200
*54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Do.	600
57	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	150
58	„ Satyă Prakásh	Do.	Weekly	243
59	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*61	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
*62	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
63	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	90
*65	„ Srishtidarpan	Bombay	Do.	200
66	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
67	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
*68	The Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	150
69	„ Telagu Mitră	Do.	Do.	400
70	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár[1]	Akola	Do.	250
71	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	200
72	„ Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	175
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	200
*74	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
75	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
*76	„ Vinod	Poona	Do.	200
*77	„ Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
78	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	400
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
*79	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	400
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	349
82	„ Lok Mitră	Bombay	Do.	800
83	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
84	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	137
	GUJARA'TI.			
85	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
86	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	750
87	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	304
88	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*89	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	200
90	„ Bombay Punch	Bombay	Weekly	500
91	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,090
92	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	700
93	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	60
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	600
95	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Weekly	525
96	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,000
97	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	200
*98	„ Dnyán Dipak	Junágad	Do.	100
99	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
100	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	100
101	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	400
*102	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	200
103	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*104	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
105	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	525
106	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,400
107	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	115
*108	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	200
109	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	700
110	„ Kusum Guchchhă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	350
111	„ Nágar Udayă	Do.	Do.	300
112	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
113	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	381
114	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	814
115	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,225
116	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
*117	„ Saras Sár	Do.	Monthly	200
118	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
*119	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	200
120	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	533
*121	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	200
122	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	408
*123	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly	200
124	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	50
125	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	738
126	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
127	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
128	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	150
*129	„ Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.	200
130	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	768
*131	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	100
	SANSKRIT.			
*132	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	100
	URDU.			
*133	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
*134	„ Dabdabe Islám[3]	Do.	Do.	200
135	„ Khádam-e-Hind	Do.	Daily	200
136	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Weekly	160
	PERSIAN.			
137	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	300
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
*138	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	200

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[3] This paper is received *gratis* with the *Armagán.*

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—ă.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Says that the stability of the British rule depends on the contentment of Natives.

The *Shubh Suchak* (64) of the 25th January, in an article headed "How can the stability of the British rule be secured," says:—It is an undeniable fact that a people inhabiting a distant island gradually gained power in India and placed it on a sure foundation, and the same may in course of time receive an accession of strength and firmness, but how to accomplish this last result is a question of great importance. The rulers that wielded the scattered kingdoms in this country before the arrival of the English were neither cowards nor ignorant of the secrets of diplomacy. One who will take pains to study the causes that led to the passing of these kingdoms into the hands of the English and to the lenient treatment of the ruled by the rulers will perceive that if the generous and sage governors of those times had not followed the policy of ruling their newly acquired possessions with a mild hand, of dealing even-handed justice to all concerned, and of enhancing the mildness of their sway by abolishing all the oppressive levies of former regimés, their grasp would not have been as firm as it is, nor would the people of India have been in a position to appreciate the blessings of the English rule. In the face of these circumstances we are unable to conceive how very foolish is the cry of prestige and privilege of being tried by peers, which has been raised by European officers of all ranks, cobblers, gardeners and agriculturists, who are scarcely cognizant of the ways and means, fair and foul, by which their forefathers acquired the dominion of this vast peninsula. They only can judge how far such a cry becomes those whose scriptures inculcate the doctrine of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. We for one think that if there is any chance of the foundations of the British rule being strengthened, that chance does not lie in treating Natives with haughtiness, arrogance and injustice. How can those raw youths who hold views derogatory to the Natives, and who consider it an insult to the dignity of Europeans to be tried by Natives, be blind to the state of affairs in Presidency towns in India and in Ceylon. Do not Native Presidency Magistrates pass sentences on European accused? How can they reconcile their idea about this sense of dignity with this state of things? Have not the persons who are now clamorous in singing the superiority of Europeans heard that their forefathers had to wait on the Peshwas and Nizáms without shoes and with folded hands? When you fearlessly hold that an insignificant Native can try a Native prince, but that a Native, who has risen by length of service and experience to the post of a Sessions Judge, is not competent to try a white loafer, who will not say that all sense of justice has abandoned you, that you are not actuated by fear of God and that you are wholly overtaken by false pride? It will thus be seen that the cry of superiority raised by the Europeans of the present day is not only erroneous but is instrumental in giving rise to various sinful and unjust acts. Do these Europeans ever take thought of the extent to which the people of British India have been burdened with taxation? Do they ever consider the circumstances which have made the life of the subjects of the British Government unbearable on various accounts? These ignorant Europeans fail to recognize the fact that it is their duty to remove the causes of the distraction that is rapidly spreading among Natives on account of the disregard shown to their vested rights, the injustice done to them, and the impecuniosity brought on by their being deprived of their riches in various ways. What can be said of the attempts that are made to thwart Lord Ripon and his generous compeers in their efforts to please Natives by allowing them their due? During the recent discussion on the Ilbert Bill a European councillor is reported to have said that history does not show that it is possible to maintain a kingdom by means of a generous administration and liberal laws! What a narrow mind does such a statement betray? If India ever gets such a Viceroy, then the mouths of the people will surely be gagged. For a kingdom to be strong and firm it is necessary that the sympathies of the ruled should be on the side of the rulers, and if the people of India are kept pleased the British Administration will have nothing to fear for any length of time.

Necessity of reforming the present constitution of Indian Legislative Councils.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of the 31st January, in an article headed "Our Legislative Councils," says:—We believe it to be a generally admitted fact that our Legislative Councils, as at present constituted, are not at all satisfactory, and we think that the time has arrived when the problem of reforming them must be boldly faced and solved. It may even be contended that Lord Ripon would have done better if he had directed his attention to this question before initiating his now memorable policy of developing and extending local self-government in this country. It is in the long run better that such reforms should commence from the top than at the bottom, and then by the process of filtration permeate the lower regions. So long as our Legislative Councils are wholly constituted on the principle of nomination and so long as the non-official members in these Councils, or, to give them their proper designation, the additional members as they are called, are not permitted to put any interpellations in executive matters to the members of Government, they must continue to be powerless for good and only powerful for mischief. The Legislative Council in Ceylon is differently constituted, the non-official members thereof being elected by the various communities whom they represent. These non-official members can also put interpellations in executive matters to their official colleagues, and it need hardly be said that this power affords a salutary check to the vagaries of the executive Government. Moreover the Ceylon Legislative Council possesses control in financial matters, in so far as the annual budget is discussed and sanctioned by the Legislature. The Honourable P. Rámanátham told us that this system has worked very satisfactorily. Here then in the Ceylon Legislative Council we have a model before us to which it should be our endeavour to conform. If the system has worked successfully in Ceylon, between which and India there is no difference whatever, the former being only a part of the latter mainland, we fail to see why it should not be crowned with the same happy results in India. It is the Home Government, that is, the Secretary of State for India and the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom, that must move in the matter and alter the Government of India Acts of 1858 and 1861. Lord Ripon told us in his speech at Calcutta on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of the late Prasannakumár Tagore that it was he himself who carried the Indian Councils Act of 1861 through the Parliament. The Marquis of Ripon having been thus most directly connected with the initiation of a liberal policy which opened the doors of the Legislative Councils in India to the Natives, we believe we are justified in entertaining a hope that before laying down the exalted and responsible office he now so worthily fills the Marquis of Ripon will advise the Home Government to amend the Councils Act of 1861 so as to assimilate the system in this country with that prevailing in Ceylon, and which, as we have already remarked above, has been found after a long trial to work very successfully. We cannot conceive of a more fitting close to so splendid and successful a career as His Lordship has had in this country than that he should earn the lasting gratitude of the millions entrusted to his fostering care by giving them an adequate representation in their Legislative Councils. Moreover we think that the leaders of the great Liberal Party, who are now in power, must also turn their attention to this subject, if they are honestly to fulfil the expectations they raised in the minds of the people of India by their declarations when out of office. The speech from the throne when the first Session of the present Parliament was opened contained a declaration that an important departure in the administration of India was both advisable and necessary. With a view to pave the way for the introduction of the needful departure in the existing constitution of India it is necessary that a Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry should be appointed to inquire into and report upon the working of the existing system of the Government of India both in this country and in England and to suggest the needful reforms. It is now full twenty-five years since the direct administration of this country passed from the late East India Company to the Crown, and since then there has been no inquiry of the kind suggested above. Such an inquiry must precede the introduction of any reform in the existing system, for without such an enquiry the defects of the existing system will not be laid bare in all their naked hideousness.

Besides the traditions of the East India Company's regime point to the same direction and require that such an inquiry should precede any change of constitution. Formerly there used to be such an independent inquiry after every twenty years and before the periodical renewal of the Charter of the East India Company. That practice was undoubtedly very useful, and in the interests of India and in those of progressive Government it is essentially necessary that that practice should be revived and followed after periodical intervals. Without such an inquiry at fixed intervals there can be no guarantee of a progressive Government, and it is only an exhaustive review of the kind suggested above that can suggest the needful reforms. If we remember rightly, Professor Fawcett, who is an important member of Her Majesty's present Government and who we are told materially assists the Secretary of State for India by his ripe and judicious advice, suggested such an inquiry before the dissolution of the last Parliament by the late Lord Beaconsfield. If such was the case it is unaccountable why a Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry should not have been appointed long ago. Within a week more the fifth session of the present Parliament will be opened, and now that there is greater tranquillity in Ireland and there are no foreign complications to distract the attention of Parliament, we trust that the opportunity will be availed of by Her Majesty's Government to appoint a Committee of Inquiry of the nature suggested above. Our object will be gained by limiting the scope of the Committee's inquiry to the constitution of India only. The field of inquiry will thus be narrowed and a reasonable hope may be entertained that the Committee will be enabled to bring its labours to a close at an early date. The present Parliament is entering upon its fifth year and there is no knowing when it may be dissolved. Moreover owing to a variety of causes, more especially the bitter controversy that raged throughout the past year in connection with the Ilbert Bill, a great deal of interest in Indian subjects has been excited in England, and we therefore think that the present time is the most opportune for the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry of the nature proposed above.

Necessity of the disestablishment of the Christian Church in India.

The *Native Opinion* (10) of the 27th January refers to the article in the *London Times* of the 23rd December last on the subject of the disestablishment of the Christian Church in India, quotes extracts from a letter from Mr. Baxter, M.P., to the *Times* and from the *Indian Statesman* on the same subject and remarks :—So even according to the high authority of the *Thunderer*, which has been so long harping upon the subject of treating Natives as a conquered race in connection with the Ilbert Bill, a State-church in India is a great anomaly. We are glad the *Times* is prepared to pass over an Anglo-Indian's supposed vested rights in respect of his religion. The question of disestablishment is in a nutshell and should not require any hot controversy to arrive at any legitimate conclusion. The Government of India as the rulers of the Indian people do not and cannot profess any religion, and hence there ought to have been no State-church in this country; and yet we have such a church and a costly machinery attached to it to conduct its functions. This position of the Indian Church suggests two or three important questions. If the Indian Government does not profess any of the indigenous religions, why should a Christian Church be maintained solely for the religious behoof of foreigners at the cost of the people who do not recognize it? Again if the Indian Government while not professing any indigenous religion maintains a church for the spiritual welfare of foreigners out of the money of Indian tax-payers, have not the people themselves a far greater right to have their own religious needs provided for? Thirdly, can the religious endowments of former Governments be an argument in favour of the present State-church? As to the first question we need say no more than that a Government professing no indigenous religion can have no State-church, and its present existence is a veritable anomaly, the mere offshoot of the will, not of the law, but of those who hold the country under their sway. It is preposterous to say that a Government which pays so handsomely for the physical well-being of our great services should pay for their religious well-being also. And are not the services quite in a position to pay for themselves, and do not those visitors of the church who do not follow the tenets of the English Church pay their preceptors for their religious ministrations? And yet we have our Bishops, Deacons *et hoc genus omne* to add by so much to our financial difficulties. If the services out here want some people to take care of the peace of their souls, they ought to pay for it from their own pockets, handsomely lined as they mostly are. If it be urged that a provision in the case of British soldiers at least is necessary, nobody would ever object to such provision, provided that a similar provision was made in the case of the Native army by entertaining the services of their own priests and ministers. But when we find no such provision nor even remote possibility thereof we think the Government of India ought to leave the religious field absolutely neutral, and neither provide for the one nor neglect the other. We may not object to provision being made for the spiritual welfare of the soldier; but why should the well-paid civilian enjoy the lion's share of all this provision? If the civilian's soul requires the ministrations of religion, let similar Hindu and Mahomedan establishments be founded for the Hindu and Mahomedan servants of Government, and then there will be no cause for irritation among the people. But while the Christian spiritual hierarchy is given every encouragement in India, opportunities are never lost to knock on the head many indigenous religious establishments founded by former Governments, and for which the present Government can claim no credit. The British people have accepted the sovereignty of India as it has come down to them, and as successors of the Peshwas and the Emperors of Delhi they are bound to respect the institutions of their predecessors. They cannot, however, in the performance of that duty claim the credit of providing for other religions besides the Christian, as some Englishmen seem to think.

Complains of the stringency of the provisions of the Forest Act of 1878.

The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 28th January refers to the memorial addressed to Lord Ripon by some 26,000 inhabitants of the District of Kolába on the necessity of making changes in the Forest Act of 1878 and remarks:—The five years during which the Forest Act has been in force have encouraged those entrusted with its working to extend its application far beyond the intentions of the Legislature. The memorialists point out that "even the rights guaranteed by Mr. Dunlop's proclamation and upheld by the High Court of Bombay on the basis of that proclamation are now interfered with." The Forest officers decide what is and what is not within the purview of the Act. They are, practically speaking, uncontrolled. They have no sense of responsibility, such as is created when an official knows that what he does is liable to be scrutinised in, and set aside by, a court of law. The result is that a Forest officer is now more feared in the mofussil than a Magistrate or Collector. A belief prevails that a prosecution for a forest offence cannot end in anything else than conviction. Not long ago we met with a case where a Magistrate convicted a man accused of a forest offence, although, as the Magistrate himself admitted in his judgment, there was no evidence whatever to support the conviction except *the opinion* of the prosecuting Forest officer (which under the law was no evidence at all) that the accused had committed the offence charged against him! It is stated in the memorial that the assessment on land was fixed at a time when forest produce was available to the people for grazing cattle and for ráb and manure for their fields. Now while the assessment remains what it was the rayats are deprived of the advantage which existed when the assessment was fixed and which was taken into consideration by the Survey authorities in determining it. The memorialists are not asking Government to do away with forest legislation altogether. On the other hand they admit that they fully sympathise with the object of the Legislature in providing for forest cultivation, but admitting that forest preservation is most important for the prosperity of the country in future they submit that some regard is also due to the claims of the present generation. For instance, what can be more reasonable than to ask Government to make provision "for a reasonable use of forest produce for the grazing of the cattle of the agriculturists?" A few months ago when complaints were brought to the notice of the Government of India that the salt-tax was pressing heavily on agriculturists they issued a Resolution after consulting their officers intimating that steps should be taken to mitigate the evil. The present complaint seems undoubtedly to fall within the same category, for it concerns agriculture as much as the complaints against

the salt-tax. Government might hesitate to be lenient towards poorer classes like the Kátkaris, but both reason and self-interest demand that they should relax the forest rules with regard to the grazing of cattle. "There are," say the memorialists, "1,32,361 head of cattle in the Kolába District, and the expense for the grazing of these animals is about Rs. 5 per head per annum. All this was saved by the rayats before the common grazing grounds set apart under the last settlement were declared to be reserved forests." If Government feel disinclined to grant all the prayers of the memorialists, they should at least grant this, as it affects agriculture immediately.

Says that the Sind Encumbered Estates Act has not improved the condition of the landholders in Sind.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 27th January quotes that portion of Mr. Hope's speech delivered on the occasion of the introduction of the Sind Encumbered Estates Bill into the Legislative Council which enumerated four causes to which the poverty of the Jághirdárs and Zamindárs in Sind was in his opinion attributable, and remarks:—Have the causes abovementioned—improvidence, natural circumstances, survey or settlement, and the action of the Civil Courts—been all neutralized or eliminated? The Sind Encumbered Estates Act of course does away with the action of the Civil Courts and ostensibly protects certain landholders from the consequences of their improvidence, but the Survey and Settlement Department is as busy and flourishing as ever, and the capricious Indus is still the main source of irrigation in Sind. No Act of the Legislature can force the river to give up its fitful freaks, but the Survey and Settlement Department surely admits of vast improvements. Have these improvements been effected? Mr. Hope stated in one of his later speeches on this Bill that in Bombay "to know of an evil was to Revenue officers synonymous with taking every possible measure to redress it." But in the first place taking every possible measure to redress an evil is not synonymous with redressing it, the remedy being often worse than the disease; and in the next place one good which the creation of the Manager's Department has done is to give a direct lie to this sanguine official optimism. So far as we know no one has so vigorously protested against the operations of the Survey and Settlement Department in Sind as the Manager himself. He has felt himself bound in duty to point out the iniquities and hardships inflicted by the Revised Survey and Settlement in Sind. So much for Mr. Hope's roseate view of the Revenue administration. It is clear then that the Act purports at the most to remove two of the four causes of its proteges' poverty. The other two still exist and operate as fully and freely as before. The Civil Procedure Code no longer applies to the indebted Zamindárs and Jághirdárs, but the Bombay Procedure Code applies to them as much as to any other. A harsh adjective law is superseded, but the harsh substantive revenue law still remains. The jurisdiction of the Civil Judge is ousted, but not that of the Survey and Settlement Officer and his long train of hungry subordinates. This officer with his field book may be trusted to behave equitably when measures are taken to redress the evils of his method of assessment, but the Civil Judge, it seems, is incorrigible and irreclaimable. No measures can be taken to redress the evils he perpetrates, unless he is packed off bodily bag and baggage from the landholders' camp. It seems even a law repealing the usury laws and doing away with court fees in the case of landholders or embodying the pure essence of justice, to be found in the rules framed under the Sind Encumbered Estates Act itself, will produce no impression on the hardened heart of the Civil Judge. He is a wild animal that cannot be tamed; not so the Survey and Settlement Officer. All his ways are of course ways of pleasantness and all his paths are those of peace, while those of the unfortunate Civil Judge are nothing if not the reverse. The Settlement Officer has, it seems, enough and to spare of saving grace. Hence the Zamindárs and Jághirdárs need expect nothing but the milk of human kindness and the honey of pure justice from the Settlement Officers, while they have every reason to pray to be saved from the Civil Courts! And then imagine the checks against any alleged arbitrary proceedings of Settlement Officers. There is the Survey and Settlement Superintendent, who is always chary of the good name of his Department; there is the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, who has eagle eyes to detect the least inequality of assessment which may take something out of the pockets of Government; and there is finally the head of the Presidency, who is always ready to receive petitions, so long as they conform to the rules, to send them down for report to the local officers, and to act upon these reports. Every one of them is interested in justifying the existence of the huge Department by showing that its operations cost much less than the probable increase of income expected from them. Every one of them has to write his Administration Report and to prove therein the success of his administration. Unfortunately administrative success does not consist in showing that the previous calculations miscarried and that the revised settlements were a mistake because more expensive than lucrative. No one likes to be called imprudent or short-sighted. Who then can blame the authorities for taking care to spin the yarn of figures per day which go to form the weft of an Administration Report? Their demands upon the patience of the peasantry are of course very few—they are so little exigent, and of course whatever evils they were in the habit of inflicting are all now redressed by the prompt measures of Revenue officers. Only somehow or other, curious to say, the old cry comes to us again and again "save us from these unsettling settlements." If there is any truth in this cry it follows that one of the main causes of the landholders' poverty in Sind still subsists in full force. We have already shown that the natural circumstances of the province cannot be altered though they can be palliated by an elastic and easily intelligible system of remissions. We understand there is no such system in Sind; at any rate it is not at all well-worked. Thus two out of the four causes enumerated by Mr. Hope still continue to work woe to the landed interest, the Manager's proteges included, and the Sind Encumbered Estates Act is powerless to remedy them.

Advocates the free employment of Native undergraduates in the Agricultural Department in connection with the new system of agricultural statistics introduced by the Government of India.

The same in an article headed "The new system of agricultural statistics" observes:—A very important and much called for reform in connection with the Department of Agriculture has just been taken in hand by the local Government. It is another of the series of practical suggestions which originated with the Famine Commission. It must be remembered that it is no light task to organize an efficient staff for the purpose, if absolute veracity, which is the chief object aimed at by the Supreme Government, is to be attained in the record of agricultural statistics of every description. At present the work is left in the hands of illiterate village kárkúns and other underlings, who are so overburdened with work that it is foolish to expect anything like accurate returns from them. It is on the information collected in the first instance by such ignorant clerks that the district officers depend. The district officers have again in their turn so much to do, as has already been declared in State Resolutions, that they cannot afford to verify the data submitted by these subordinates. Want of such verification leads to mischievous litigation, and private individuals are at times deprived of their ancestral property. There is not a little of chicanery and falsification of records going on in all parts of the empire. The Government of Bombay has now made a beginning in right earnest. The first district where the Agricultural Department is to work in this connection is Dhárwár. Our suggestion to Government is that it should avail itself of young University undergraduates for the subordinate staff, who will prove a more intelligent and efficient class than illiterate and corrupt kárkúns. The undergraduate class await such employment, and we strongly urge their claims. By this means Government will be preparing a new class of men for subordinate State employment in the most important branch connected with Imperial revenue. The more numerous the elements composing such a class the greater will be the indirect benefits to the State. Native agency is absolutely needed. It must supersede European agency which absorbs a large amount of State expenditure in connection with land revenue and survey assessments. Otherwise we have no hope of the reforms being carried out in the spirit of the Resolution of the Government of India. The ends in view will be best attained if Government prescribe the employment of Native undergraduate agency now abundantly available in every part of the empire on reasonable salaries. It must be remembered that after all the selection of the subordinate staff ultimately rests with the district officer. We know from painful experience that in seven cases out of ten he is either so careless about the agency he employs or otherwise so completely in the hands of some favourite who thinks only of feathering his own nest or so abuses his master's patronage that the State and the rayats have to suffer between them. In the Survey Department especially abuses have gone on for years, which no Government has had the moral courage to put a stop to. Again there are Europeans everywhere provided for—men quite unqualified, who only know how to lord it over the crouching and corrupt menial and draw the maximum of salary with the minimum of work. Superior Native graduates might very well supersede these Europeans. An Imperial Resolution that shall minutely prescribe the sort of agency which ought to be employed in the future in reference to agricultural reforms is therefore necessary. Whether the Survey Department, which has so long fattened like locusts on the fruits of agricultural industry, will ever be extinguished is problematical. Off and on it has been hanging like a huge millstone over the State. It is a dread spectre haunting the rayat day and night. And we doubt if at the end of another quarter of a century this official cormorant, which has preyed upon the people for upwards of thirty years, will loosen its hold on the unhappy victims.

Points out the necessity of treating the cultivating classes of Khándesh with leniency in the matter of the realization of the second instalment of land revenue.

The *Khándesh Vaibhav* (37) of the 25th January points out the necessity of Government showing some consideration to the cultivators of Khándesh in the matter of the realization of the second instalment of land revenue. During the current year the cultivators have not been able to reap a harvest sufficient for their maintenance and they were enabled to meet the demand for the first instalment by the sale proceeds of the scanty crops of cotton and sesamum. They are thus left without any means of satisfying the Government demand. Government officers however have been resorting to coercive processes for the realization of revenue, and this circumstance has given rise to several complaints among the agricultural classes.

Approves of the abolition of the Government Central Book Depôt in Bombay.

The *Yajdán Parast* (127) of the 27th January is thankful to Government for abolishing the Government Central Book Depôt in Bombay. The existence of the Depôt was a stumbling block in the way of private enterprise, and its abolition will be beneficial to the public. The step taken by the authorities is in unison with the policy recently adopted by the Government of India in the matter of giving encouragement to private industry and ought to be hailed with joy.

Does not approve of the contract given to Messrs. Thacker & Co. for the supply of books.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of the 30th January says that the main object of the authorities in closing Government Book Depôts was the development of a spirit of enterprise among Natives, and this object is made clear by the general tenor of the policy of Lord Ripon's Government in connection with the encouragement of Native manufactures. If this be so, why should the contract of supplying books have been entrusted to the European firm of Messrs. Thacker & Co.? Do the Native booksellers of Bombay charge higher rates than Messrs. Thacker & Co.? It is not known whether the Director of Public Instruction has effected this arrangement with or without the sanction of Government. In our opinion it was absolutely necessary to call for tenders by public advertisement from all booksellers. We suggest that Government should make the necessary enquiries in the matter and devise means for carrying out the primary and praiseworthy object of Lord Ripon's policy above indicated. [The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 28th January expresses similar sentiments and invites the attention of the Director of Public Instruction to the inconvenience that has been caused to school boys by the closing of the shop attached to the Government Central Book Depôt for the retail sale of books].

Some suggestions in connection with the abolition of the Government Central Book Depôt.

The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 31st January says that though the contract given to Messrs. Thacker & Co., Limited, is somewhat objectionable, no opinion can be expressed about it as long as the terms of the contract are not made public. However, the contractors should be required to sell books at a fixed price, and a list of such prices should be exhibited in their shop, or other booksellers might be permitted to sell the same books and thus competition be allowed free-play. The *Hitechchhu* then points out the advisability of the speedy abolition of district depôts, and says that booksellers should be permitted to publish the books required for use. It will be sufficient to ask the Translator's Department to see that they are not badly and incorrectly printed. It should also be arranged that the booksellers could print new Government publications, the proof-sheets of which should be submitted for approval to the Translator's Department. The booksellers should be made to pay for the increased cost of the Translator's Office and other necessary expenditure. By so doing Government will free itself from trouble and encourage private enterprise. It is to be hoped that Government will give speedy attention to the matter. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 28th January also expresses an opinion that the prices of all school-books should be fixed.]

Complains of the dearness of the justice dispensed in British Courts of Law.

The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 28th January says:—Four years ago we drew the attention of our readers to the fact that Government were making a trade, as it were, of the administration of justice. We then showed that the High Court of this Presidency was yielding to Government surplus profits, and suggested the desirability of making justice cheaper than it was. The discreditable anomaly has not been remedied however, and people can form no idea of what resort to a Court of Justice means. In the mofussil it means reduction to poverty; in Bombay it means absolute ruin. One has only to file a suit and the sad truth ere long dawns upon him; he finds that slowly but surely the cost of litigation involves him in misery once for all. It has come to this—that the Courts exist for the profession, and the Government and the suitors are at the mercy of both. Sir Richard Garth, the present Chief Justice of Bengal, has not a day too soon opened the eyes of Government to what is doubtless an administrative scandal sanctioned by the Legislature. In a minute lucidly written His Lordship says that "in any other country such a burden upon suitors would be considered intolerable. In England there has always existed a very strong feeling against the revenue making anything like a profit out of a tax of this kind. We have seen that a plaintiff suing in the mofussil for a debt of Rs. 10,000 would have to pay an institution fee of Rs. 475, and if in the same suit an appeal were instituted the appellant would have to pay another stamp fee of Rs. 475 before he could file his appeal." The practice in the High Court on the Original Side is no less ruinous, though Sir Richard thinks it is. It is true that parties have not to pay as heavily for stamps as they have to do in the mofussil, but they are borne down in a different direction by counsels' and solicitors' fees, which are at times quite out of proportion to the amount of the claims. One or two instances of this kind came recently before Mr. Justice Scott, of the Bombay High Court, when His Lordship could not help feeling surprised at them. When will the Legislature provide a remedy for this evil?

Says that the work of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Ahmedabad is carried on very slowly.

The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (85) of the 30th January says that the work of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Ahmedabad is at present carried on very slowly. Since the time Government refused to extend his term of office, and asked him to continue to perform his duties till further orders, Mr. Mukundrái has not heard contested cases. As he only takes up short and urgent cases the people are obliged to put up with postponements and suffer inconvenience.

Expresses an opinion that Assistant Collectors in the Dhárwár District should be ordered to stay during the rains within their charges instead of going to Dhárwár.

The *Chháva* (21) of the 13th January, but received on the 28th idem, says that the circumstances that have led to the transfer of Mr. Richardson to Násik give rise to feelings of surprise and regret at the inconsistent nature of the ideas of justice and sympathy entertained by the rulers. It is said that the transfer of Mr. Richardson has been effected at the instance of the First Assistant Collector of Násik, who pointed out the inconvenience caused to certain European accused by the absence of a European Magistrate at the head-quarters. But has similar sympathy been ever shown to Natives? Great inconvenience is caused to the people of the Dhárwár District by the absence in the mofussil of Magistrates empowered to commit cases to the Sessions Court, and the parties concerned are even in the height of the rainy season compelled to make long and inconvenient journeys. It is meet therefore that orders should be issued directing Assistant Collectors to stop at places within their charges during the rains instead of running down to Dhárwár.

Points out the necessity of establishing a Branch Post Office at Redi in the Vengurla Táluka of the Ratnágiri District.

A correspondent of the *Satyă Shodhak* (60) of the 27th January complains of the inconvenience caused to the inhabitants of Redi in the Vengurla Táluka of the Ratnágiri District by the absence of a post office, and invites the attention of the authorities of the Postal Department to the necessity of establishing a Branch Post Office to be managed by the schoolmaster at that place. A calculation of the postal receipts of the village will convince the authorities of the justice of such a step.

A postal complaint.

The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (85) of the 30th January says that though the mail from Wadhwán is received at the Ahmedabad Post Office by 8 P.M., letters are delivered at about 11 A.M. the next day along with those received from Bombay. The people loudly complain of this delay. It will be better if the letters received with the Wadhwán mail are distributed the next morning, if not on the same night.

Gives some information about a highway-robber of Káthiáwár.

A correspondent of the *Gujarát Mitră* (80) of the 27th January states that Muwar Saghwáni of Mália, with a following of ten mounted and armed highwaymen, has been committing highway robberies in Káthiáwár for some time past. After alluding to some of the crimes committed by this highwayman, the correspondent describes the encounter that recently occurred between the robber and Major Humfrey, and observes that the daring robber is a resident of Mália and visits the place at night. Sometimes he stops there for several days together, and it is very strange that the Thánadár and other authorities of the place should not have apprehended him. He will not be secured unless some special arrangements are made for his capture. It is said that this highwayman and his companions have been receiving good support from some persons residing in the Viramgám Táluka, and Major Humfrey ought to make due enquiries in this direction. If he does so he will very likely be able to capture the robber and his companions.

Complains that hawkers of provisions are prevented by the police of Bombay from visiting certain quarters of the city.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (108) of the 27th January complains that the police of Bombay has prohibited the hawkers of raw provisions of daily consumption from frequenting one or two quarters of the city on the plea that thefts are frequently committed in those parts. The prohibition has caused inconvenience to the residents of those quarters and loss to the hawkers. The police ought not to prevent any dealer from frequenting any quarters because thefts are of common occurrence there. The attention of the Commissioner of Police is requested to this complaint.

Local Self-government.

Disapproves of the Bombay Local Boards Bill and says that it is the result of the struggle for the retention of absolute and illimitable power so long enjoyed by the Indian bureaucracy.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 27th January, in an article headed "The Debate on Bombay Local Self-government Bills," condemns the proposed constitution of the Local Boards as likely to end in failure and says:—We have already observed that the structure of the Bills is founded on "belief" and "hypothesis" supported by the opinion of the only unofficial body once unjustly discredited by Government itself. Of course the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha is entitled to its own views; and if it suits the present purposes of Government to accept them, we have no right to complain. But what we protest against is the declaration that the views so represented are "representative" of those of the people of the entire Presidency. This is a statement which cannot be allowed to pass by without a challenge. We have shown that the author of the Bills has simply made a show of having "considered" really representative opinions. In reality he has passed the Bills on a foregone conclusion. Mr. Peile having resolutely determined that he would draw the line somewhere, it was useless for the people to oppose that determination, however loud their protests, and however reasonable and convincing their remonstrances. He has throughout assumed the attitude of *non possumus.* By all means have "cautious progress." But the attempt of Government seems to make this "cautious progress" practically impossible, except in name. It is with this device that we are dissatisfied, because it cuts at the very root of "cautious progress." We make bold to say that it will only end in retrogression of a discouraging character. We are not at all advocating "more precipitate action" with which Mr. Peile has tried to frighten his Government and all people outside. For our part we fear there is nothing like fair dealing. This is in short the charge we lay at the door of the local Government. The Acts as at present framed are merely to please the Imperial Government. But we dare say that Government will detect the fallacies. The Supreme Government may refer back the Bills for the modifications which the memorials from almost all representative bodies have prominently pointed out touching the necessity of allowing a preponderating elective element. The East India Association must lose no time in memorialising the Supreme Government on the subject. It is better to insist on this preponderance. Then alone will the popular demand be reasonably satisfied. There will be nothing in it to endanger "cautious progress." But the authorities need not at present assume that Local Boards with a majority of the elective element will work unsuccessfully when all representative bodies assert the fact of business capacity and intelligence to be found in rural and urban districts. Our rulers must put the people in a position to prove their assertion. Instead of that they try to stand by their own foregone conclusion which can never stand the test of facts. It is a conclusion which in reality opposes the "cautious" advance of popular self-government. There is nothing like finality in the present legislation, which is ostensibly experimental. So we do not see the pertinence of Mr. Peile's observation that the law when once passed will permit of no retreat. Are we to be told that the paternal Government is powerless to repeal an Act and enact it anew just as it suits its purpose? We thought this was the process which the Provincial Government was never slow in adopting. How many measures have been tinkered, amended, repealed and re-enacted during the last 15 years? Surely if the Local Self-government Bills, after being framed on popular basis, are found to be unworkable or unsuccessful, there will be nothing wrong in a retreat; and the people in that contingency may not object, because Government in such an event will be in a position to justify the course. But such a contingency is not at all likely to arise. The struggle is for the retention of absolute and illimitable power in local administration so long enjoyed by the Indian bureaucracy. To have framed the Bills on the basis of the popular demand so as to make them really successful in practice would have been tantamount to a surrender at discretion. Our bureaucrats know too well that in proportion to the success of local self-government will be the reduction of the illimitable power they have hitherto wielded. The hitch is there. The theory of "caution" is purely imaginary.

Suggestions in connection with the District Municipal Act Amendment Bill.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 27th January, in an article headed "Our last appeal to the Legislature," places in juxtaposition what it calls the defects in the District Municipal Act Amendment Bill and the necessary amendments to be introduced in it and after justifying its distrust in the executive officers of Government, remarks :—It is as clear as anything can be that municipal bodies, whether town or city, have advanced a good deal more than Local Fund Committees, and unless most of the members of the Legislative Council are ready to eat their own words, they cannot say that local and urban boards are on the same level. Is it then just that the latter should be lowered down to the status of the former? Then we come to the important point of classification. What can the Legislature say to the provisions of section 27 of the principal Act, which so far as we can see has not been repealed. The section made a distinction between the different municipal towns and can the Legislature undertake to say that the ten towns, where Chapter V. of the principal Act has been in operation for the last ten years, cannot claim to stand at the top of the list of 164 municipal towns? Can His Excellency and his colleagues in the Council say that the 14 towns which have been recently raised to the status of city municipalities have been so raised by a haphazard selection and that there was nothing before Government to guide it in that selection. All this points to one fact that different towns are differently civilized and that they must be classified under different groups. As publicly declared by His Excellency there are at least 12 towns in the Presidency where non-official gentlemen who can well be made presidents have been found. If so, why not provide in the Act that these first class municipalities will have non-official presidents elected by themselves? Let the 14 towns have vice-presidents and let the Collector continue to preside in smaller towns. It appears from the proceedings that official and non-official opinions are at one on these points; what harm is there then in providing the same in the Act? We may state that every one of our suggestions has been, so far as we can see, approved of, but the only difference that yet remains is that we want what Government promises us as of right, while Government wants to give it to us as of grace. We beg to draw the attention of the honourable member in charge of the Bill to the report of the Select Committee on the Bengal Municipal Bill. The Bengal Bill, as originally framed, was, we may say, a twin of the Bombay Bill, but the Select Committee has so modified it that it meets the requirements of the people and the wishes of Government. Mr. Peile will do well to read what he himself has said, and then we have no doubt, unless he wishes to contradict himself, that he will readily yield on the points we urge. In conclusion we hope that the non-official members in the Council will not disappoint us as they did in the case of the other Bill. If there are any engagements or pleasure tours let them be postponed; if there are other businesses, let them be sacrificed; for if the Municipal Bill passes in its present form the scheme of local self-government will have been introduced with a vengeance, and Lord Ripon will probably have to see municipalities involved in deep debts, people oppressed and civilianism rampant throughout the Presidency. [The *Gujaráti* (1) of the same date advises the Bombay Government to frame the District Municipal Act Amendment Bill on the lines of the Bengal Bill.]

Legislation.—The Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill.

Approves of the enactment of the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill.

In alluding to the passing of the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill, the *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the 27th January observes that the Bill in its final shape is a sure gain to the country. Seeing through what difficulties the measure had to be carried without prejudice to the diginity of Government, the rights of the Natives and the peace of the country, all concerned ought to be thankful for the result arrived at. There is certainly cause for congratulation for all on what may be termed the happy termination of an affair which at one time threatened to prove the occasion of interminable race-antagonism in the country, and of serious inconvenience, not to say great anxiety, to the authorities. The Native members of the Council appear to believe that the concordat is not fair to their countrymen and right in principle, and hence the discussion raised by the Mahárája of Darbhanga and vigorously carried on by the Honourable Mr. Kristodas Pal. Without meaning to uphold the course they pursued it might be observed that the Native members of the Council were not without some seeming excuse for what they did. They, in common with a large section of the Natives of Bengal, really felt somewhat disappointed at the turn which the Bill took within the last two months. It would, however, have been much better if they had refrained from putting forth the amendment. Both the Honourable Mr. Ilbert and His Excellency the Viceroy, though willing listeners to the suggestions for extending the right of trial by jury to Natives, were distinctly of opinion from the first that no conclusive arguments or reasons had been produced showing the necessity for the adoption of the suggestion. They also emphatically declared themselves averse to the adoption of such a radical suggestion without previously consulting the local Governments; and all things considered, they were right in their views. The representatives of Natives might therefore as well have accepted the concordat with a good grace and left the new Act to run its natural course. But since they chose to act upon their own views, the Viceroy and his colleagues had no alternative but to oppose the amendment put forth by the Mahárája of Darbhanga, and to controvert the arguments urged in support of the same. The line of action taken by the Viceroy, the Honourable Mr. Ilbert and the Honourable Mr. Hunter was perfectly justifiable. [The *Yajdán Parast* (127) and the *Gujaráti* (101) of the same date, and the *Bombay Samáchár* (91) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 28th January express similar sentiments. The *Káside Mumbai* (109) of the 30th January approves of the passing of the Bill and praises the conduct of the Viceroy in the matter. It disapproves of the conduct of those Natives who express dissatisfaction with the enactment. The Europeans have conquered the country with the sword and the beginning of the curtailment of the right enjoyed by them for centuries past has been made with great wisdom. The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 31st January is satisfied with the enactment and wishes that a Bill for the extension of the system of trial by jury to Natives were speedily introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council. The Native public is anxious that such a Bill should be brought before the Legislative Council during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon, in whose justice and impartiality it has full confidence].

Education.

Requests the Principal of the Grant Medical College to contradict the false reports that the Pársi male students have grossly insulted the female students of the College.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 3rd February observes that false reports about the Pársi male students of the Grant Medical College shamefully insulting the female students of the same College are being extensively circulated in some Anglo-Indian newspapers and most of the Vernacular newspapers of this Presidency. It is also reported that the Professors of the College have refused to teach certain subjects of the curriculum to the female students. The Principal of the College ought to contradict these false reports in the interests of the Pársi students and the College itself. [The *Yajdán Parast* (127) of the 27th January recommends that the boys who may be guilty of such want of discipline should at once be dismissed from the College.]

Remarks in connection with the system of grant-in-aid pursued by the Bombay Educational Department.

Referring to the report that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has consented to preside at the ceremoney for the distribution of prizes in the new English School, Poona, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of the 31st January says:—Now that we are on the eve of the inauguration of an important departure in the educational policy of Government towards private enterprise, consequent upon the recommendations of the Indian Education Commission of 1882-83, we trust that the time is not distant when this worthy Institution will have a helping hand extended to it by Government in the shape of grants-in-aid. Such an attitude of cordiality towards this institution will immensely increase its utility, and will moreover directly encourage the establishment of similarly conducted institutions throughout the Presidency generally, but more especially in the more advanced districts.

The educational policy of Government must be placed on a firm and sound basis before such a result can be realized. Now that so eminent an educational authority as the Honourable Mr. J. B. Peile, C.S.I., whose administration of the Educational Department as the Director of Public Instruction was most successful and was characterized by an attitude of cordiality towards private enterprise, is controlling the educational policy of the Government of Bombay, we have great hopes that he will place the policy on a firm and sound basis. That policy has not hitherto been placed on a sound and firm basis, and moreover it has never had a fair trial. We have no doubt that if Mr. Chatfield, who succeeded Mr. Peile as Director of Public Instruction, had loyally persevered in the policy first inaugurated by his predecessor, we should have had by this time several flourishing private schools in the leading towns of this Presidency. And it is our past experience which leads us to insist upon the educational policy of Government being placed on a firm and sound basis instead of being left to be regulated at the sweet pleasure and caprice of the head of the Department for the time being. In short we await with considerable impatience the orders of the Government of India upon the voluminous report of the Indian Education Commission, without which the local Governments cannot be expected to take any action in the matter.

Railways.

Prefers several complaints against the G. I. P. Railway Company.

A correspondent of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (108) of the 27th January complains that there are two booking offices at a long distance from each other at the Bori Bandar Station of the G. I. P. Railway for issuing third class tickets, and the tickets are given on some occasions from one office and on other occasions from the other office. One booking office is situated at the end of the station buildings on the market side, and the other office at the other end of the building, namely, on the Bázár Gate side. No timely intimation is given to third class passengers from which of the two offices tickets will be issued, and many of them are obliged to run with haste just about the hour of the departure of the train from one booking office to the other in order to secure tickets in time, and several passengers cannot get them early enough to allow of their availing themselves of the departing train and are left behind. There seems no good reason why third class tickets should not be issued from both the booking offices at the same time or why timely intimation should not be given from which of them tickets will be given on particular occasions. At the Bori Bandar and Byculla Stations Native passengers are not allowed to take their servants with their luggage to the platforms nor can the passengers get the station porters to carry the same, and they are therefore obliged to carry their luggage themselves. European passengers, however, are freely allowed to enjoy the indulgence. Great difficulty is experienced in getting time tables and the one posted at the station is placed so high that it cannot be read without something to stand upon. The Bori Bandar Station is lighted insufficiently. The *Kaiser* requests the Railway authorities to remove the cause of the above-mentioned grievances, and observes that these and other complaints against the railway may be traced to the invidious distinction made by the Railway authorities between Europeans and Natives. The European lads employed at the larger railway stations treat the Native passengers with incivility; the third class carriages are as bad as waggons for carrying live stock; and no seats are provided at the Bori Bandar Station for passengers waiting for tickets.

Municipalities.

Asks the Postal Department to get the Municipality of Bombay to correct the wrong names of streets and to preserve one set of numbers upon houses.

After expressing gratitude to the Postal Department for making arrangements for the sorting of letters in the railway trains for the different quarters of Bombay and for requesting the public to mention in the address the number of the house and the name of the lane, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 29th January observes that of late the Municipality has changed the names of several lanes and put new numbers on houses without removing the old ones, and this circumstance will stand in the way of the public giving their precise addresses and of the postmen finding them out soon. For instance the lane near the Mumbádevi tank is named Kálbádevi Street, and sign-boards with the name Lohárchál are put up from near the market corner to the Trinity Church near Dhobi Taláv. Many more instances of wrong names given by the Municipality may be quoted. New numbers are given to houses without removing the old numbers, and there being considerable difference between the two, people find themselves at a loss to understand which is the correct number. For the convenience of the public and the Postal Department the Municipality ought to remove old numbers and correct the mistakes made in naming streets by writing on the street-boards the names by which they are widely known. The Postal Department ought to move the Corporation to do this work as early as possible.

Native States.

Suggests the establishment of a special court for dealing with the complaints of Native Chiefs.

The *Shiváji* (63) of the 25th January, in an article headed "Our Political Department," observes that though it cannot be denied that the concession of adoption has afforded considerable relief to the Chiefs of Native principalities, still there are other matters in which their position is yet troublesome and which, if not well attended to, will not fail to bring about a repetition of the critical times of 1857. A consideration of the relations of Political officers with Native Chiefs cannot but force a conviction that the latter enjoy no happiness. Our Native Chiefs are no better than life-convicts, and it is the present administration of the Political Department that is responsible for such a state of things. It is not good to annoy the Chiefs in this fashion. We do not think such a policy will prove beneficial to Government. On the contrary there is great danger in the disaffection of Native Chiefs, and it is therefore most advisable that steps should be taken to keep them satisfied. Their patience is sorely tried in all cases in which they seek redress from the wrongful acts of Political officers, and generally their efforts are not crowned with success, which is but natural, considering that redress has to be sought in the quarter from which the wrongs proceed. Some measures must therefore be devised by which redress can be vouchsafed to these Chiefs. Government should constitute a tribunal consisting of the leading Native Chiefs, who should be associated with by competent Judges selected by Government. This tribunal should deal with all complaints from Native States and its decisions should be binding on Government. Such a step will leave no cause for complaint to the Native States and remove all possibility of a misunderstanding regarding the apparently unjust treatment of a Native Chief. Without affecting prejudicially the interests of the paramount power it will confer a mighty boon on the Native States, and they will be spared the humiliation which at present it is their frequent misfortune to suffer. Their loyalty to the British Crown will be more firm and the foundations of the British rule will receive an accession of strength. The tribunal above described should also have cognizance of questions of adoption on failure of heirs of the body. It is true that such an arrangement will deprive the officials of a portion of their authority and gain, but considering that it will in the long run be advantageous to the interests of Government officers with sincere motives should not disregard it.

Condemns the acceptance of provisions, &c., by Political officers, their guests and dependents from Native Chiefs.

In noticing the prohibition regarding the acceptance of presents from Native Chiefs by Government officers which has been recently repeated by the Government of the Panjáb, the *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 27th January does not understand why this order should be confined to that province alone. This civilized method of receiving bribes has considerably overgrown in Native States. Not only in the Panjáb but in most other parts of this country do the Political Agents or Residents and their guests and dependents get from Native Chiefs provisions, including sheep, carriages and horses, and other conveniences, and consequently they enjoy themselves as much as the Indian Viceroy does, and save their salaries. This is a heavy tax on the Native States from which they ought to be relieved.

Alleged disappearance of a large amount of money from the Morvi State Treasury during the administration of the State by Mr. Fernandez.

The *Gujaráti* (101) of the 27th January observes that after his return from England the Thákor of Morvi found that about sixty thousand rupees had disappeared from his treasury while Mr. Fernandez was in charge of the administration of the State, and has therefore imprisoned all those who acted under the orders of the late Administrator. Mr. Fernandez wasted some money while he was administering the State. He was prohibited from building a palace, and yet he built one, and in doing this work a large amount of money has been misappropriated. The Thákor ought to try his best to detect the fraud. On the appointment of Mr. Fernandez to the Morvi State the *Gujaráti* remarked that as he had acquired a bad name elsewhere it was not proper to entrust him with the administration of the State. He has contracted the bad habit of doing all things on his own responsibility, and this evil practice made him act as he did at Morvi. If the Bombay Government cares for the good name of its officials and wishes to uphold what it said before, it should call upon the Thákor and Mr. Fernandez for an explanation about the alleged mismanagement of the Morvi State funds. If it will not do this the people will be confirmed in their belief that Government overlooked and whitewashed Mr. Fernandez's mismanagement of the Ahmedabad Municipality. [The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 31st January quotes this article from the *Gujaráti* and requests Government to investigate the matter and publish the result of such investigation. It also requests Government to publish the papers connected with the enquiry held into the charges brought against Mr. Fernandez in connection with his administration of the local municipality.]

Affairs at Cambay.

The *Deshi Mitră* (96) of the 31st January says that Aga Mahomed Nabikhán, Diván of Cambay, is a good man but he appears to be very timid. Instead of transporting Mahádev Prajárám, Champakrám Dulbharám and others who took a leading part in the recent disturbances at Cambay, the Diván has given these rebels employment under the State. This is very strange on the part of the Diván, who appears to be wanting in experience. He gave Champakrám, the *Mukhtyár* of those who created the disturbances, the post of *Faujdár* of the town of Tárápur. Will not Mr. Spry the Political Agent and the Bombay Government interfere in such an anarchical state of things ?

RAOJI BHAWANRAO PAVGI,
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
9th February 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Abolition of the Government Central Book Depôt in Bombay:
  Approval of the — 9
  Disapproval of the contract given to Messrs. Thacker and Co. for the supply of books after the — 9
  Some suggestions in connection with the — 10
Agriculture: Advocacy of the free employment of Native undergraduates in the Department of — in connection with the new system of agricultural statistics introduced by the Government of India ... 8
Assistant Collectors in the Dhárwár District: Expression of opinion that — should be ordered to stay during the rains within their charges instead of going to Dhárwár 11
Disestablishment of the Christian Church in India: Necessity of the — 5
Forest Act of 1878: Complaint regarding the stringency of the provisions of the — 6
Indian Legislative Councils: Necessity of reforming the present constitution of the— 4
Judicial matters:
  Complaint regarding the dearness of the justice dispensed in British Courts of Law... 10
  Statement that the work of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Ahmedabad is carried on very slowly 10
Land Revenue: Necessity of treating the cultivating classes of Khándesh with leniency in the matter of the realization of the second instalment of — 9
Police:
  Complaint regarding hawkers of provisions being prevented by the — of Bombay from visiting certain quarters of the city ... 11
  Some information about a highway robber of Káthiáwár ... 11
Postal matters:
  A postal complaint... 11
  Necessity of establishing a Branch Post Office at Redi in the Vengurla Táluka of the Ratnágiri District 11
Sind Encumbered Estates Act: Expression of opinion that the — has not improved the condition of the landholders in Sind 7
Stability of the British rule: Expression of opinion that the — depends on the contentment of Natives 3

Part II.—*Local Self-government*—

Bombay Local Boards Bill: Disapproval of the — and expression of opinion that it is the result of the struggle for the retention of absolute and illimitable power so long enjoyed by the Indian bureaucracy 12
District Municipal Act Amendment Bill: Suggestions in connection with the — 13

Part III.—*Legislation*—

Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill: Approval of the enactment of the— 13

Part IV.—*Education*—

Grant Medical College: Request to the Principal of the — to contradict the false reports that the Pársi male students have grossly insulted the female students of the College 14
System of grants-in-aid pursued by the Bombay Educational Department: Remarks in connection with the — 14

Part V.—*Railways*—

G. I. P. Railway Company: Complaints against the — 15

Page.

Part VI.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay: Request to the Postal Department to get the Municipality of—to correct the wrong names of streets and to preserve one set of numbers for houses 15

Part VII.—*Native States*—

Acceptance of provisions, &c., by Political officers, their guests and dependents from Native Chiefs: Condemnation of the— 16
Cambay: Affairs at— 17
Establishment of a special court for dealing with the complaints of Native Chiefs: Suggestion for the— 16
Morvi: Alleged disappearance of a large sum of money from the—State Treasury during the administration of the State by Mr. Fernandez... 17

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R

For the Week ending 9th February 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	450
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	484
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
11	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Fortnightly	950
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	600
	MARA'THI.			
*13	The Aranyă Pandit	Bombay	Fortnightly	100
14	„ Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
18	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
*19	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
*20	„ Chandrika	Kolhápur	Monthly	150
21	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
22	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
25	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
26	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
27	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
28	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
29	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
30	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
31	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
32	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
33	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*34	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*35	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
36	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
37	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
38	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
39	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
40	„ Maháráshtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,000
41	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
42	„ Málika	Poona	Monthly	100
43	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
44	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	100
*45	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
47	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
48	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*49	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	250
51	„ Prabhákar[1]	Bombay	Daily	350
*52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Weekly	200
53	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Do.	200
*54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Do.	600
57	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	150
58	„ Satyă Prakásh	Do.	Weekly	243
59	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*61	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
*62	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
63	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	90
*65	„ Srishtidarpan	Bombay	Do.	200
66	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
67	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

CON 1080

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
*68	The Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	150
69	„ Telagu Mitră	Do.	Do.	400
70	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár[1]	Akola	Do.	250
71	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	200
72	„ Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	175
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	200
*74	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
75	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
*76	„ Vinod	Poona	Do.	200
*77	„ Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
78	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	400
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
*79	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	400
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	349
82	„ Lok Mitră	Bombay	Do.	800
83	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
84	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	137
	GUJARA'TI.			
85	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
86	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	750
87	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	304
88	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*89	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	200
90	„ Bombay Punch	Bombay	Weekly	500
91	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,090
92	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	700
93	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	60
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	600
95	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Weekly	525
96	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,000
97	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	200
*98	„ Dnyán Dipak	Junágad	Do.	100
99	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
100	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	100
101	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	400
*102	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	200
103	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*104	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
105	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	525
106	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,400
107	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	115
*108	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	200
109	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	700
110	„ Kusum Guchchhă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	350
111	„ Nágar Udayă	Do.	Do.	300
112	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
113	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	381
114	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	814
115	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,225
116	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
*117	„ Saras Sár	Do.	Monthly	200
118	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
*119	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	200
120	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	533
*121	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	200
122	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	408
*123	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly	200
124	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	50
125	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	738
126	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
127	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
128	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	150
*129	„ Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.	200
130	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	768
*131	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	100
	SANSKRIT.			
*132	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	100
	URDU.			
*133	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
*134	„ Dabdabe Islám[3]	Do.	Do.	200
135	„ Khádam-e-Hind	Do.	Daily	200
136	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Weekly	160
	PERSIAN.			
137	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	300
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
*138	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[3] This paper is received *gratis* with the *Armagán*.

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Monopoly of high offices in India enjoyed by Europeans and its sad consequences.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of the 4th February quotes an extract from a "Ladies' Letter" from London which appeared in the weekly edition of the *Times of India* for the 19th January 1884, alluding to a complaint about the monopoly of high offices enjoyed by the German relatives of the Royal Family, and observing that England for the English might well be the cry of that country and especially of those who after long years of service find some raw youth promoted over their heads, and remarks:—Now the great reflection which the careful perusal of the foregoing extract suggests naturally is that if such be the feelings of Englishmen or at least of a large section of them in consequence of some half a dozen or dozen lucrative appointments in the British service being held by foreigners or "these German relatives of our Royalties," what must be the feeling of the Natives of India when they see not a portion but all the lucrative appointments in their country monopolized by foreigners? There is certainly no dearth of intelligence, ability and integrity in the country, as can be easily seen from the fact that some of our biggest Native States have prospered and are prospering to this day under the enlightened administration of purely Native rulers. In British India there is no field for a Salar Jang, a Dinkar Ráo, a Rangacharlu, a Madhavráo, a Sheshaya Shástri and a host of others that can be named. In this respect the present condition of India is quite without a parallel in the annals of history. This is not the first time that India has been under foreign yoke. The Mogals held sway over this country for centuries, but there is this to be said in favour of that foreign rule—a thing which, as every one is aware, cannot be said of the present foreign rule,—that the higher, lucrative and responsible offices under Government were not then, as now, exclusively monopolized by the members of the dominant race. The higher appointments in the Civil and Military Services are now exclusively reserved for the members of the dominant race; even the appointments in the Uncovenanted Civil Service, which is understood to be exclusively reserved for the Natives of the country, are given away to such members of the dominant race as fail to enter the Covenanted Service. The relatives and friends of those high in authority, who fail to enter the sacred ranks of the Civil or other Covenanted Services, are pitch-forked into the highly-paid posts in the lower service. In short it may be said without the slightest exaggeration that India is now a rich preserve for Englishmen of all ranks, no matter though their qualifications and abilities are in no way more marked than those of their Native competitors. It is even well-known that under some plausible plea or other many appointments are created for the benefit of Europeans. We shall name an instance in point. It is not considered sufficient now if the head of the District Police is a European officer; he must needs have one or two probationers under him to qualify themselves as his Assistants. Such probationers, who are of course Europeans, have been recently appointed to almost every district. In short the feeling of indignation in the country at the multiplication of offices held by Europeans is growing more and more intense; and the people are gradually realizing to themselves the inherent injustice and hardship of the procedure adopted in disposing of the higher appointments in the gift of the Government of the country. If half a dozen or a dozen appointments held by foreigners in England, or, to speak more accurately, by "these German relatives of our Royalties" are "almost enough to make one radical," what should be the feelings, we earnestly ask, of the Natives of India when they find themselves religiously excluded from every lucrative and important office and when they see that India exists for all practical purposes for Englishmen and not for themselves? And when concessions to native aspirations and ambition are grudgingly made, and when no pains are spared to deprive the concession of more than half its value, the people are expected to be thankful for these small mercies and to remain ever contented and loyal to their heart's core!!! Those people who raise the cry of "England for the English," and we must here observe that we thoroughly sympathise with them, though the evil complained of appears to us to be so small as to be almost insignificant, ought certainly to be able to realize to themselves in a fair degree the feelings of the Natives of

India. The magnitude of the evil from which we suffer is infinitely greater than that of the evil which has found an expression in the letter in the *Times of India* from which we have given an extract. If Englishmen had suffered in this respect to half the extent to which we in India suffer, we have no doubt that they would have all turned "radical" and would have made one successful effort to put a stop to the evil. It is only the Indian population that can put up with such an evil generation after generation. But patient and enduring as the Indian population undoubtedly and admittedly is, there is a limit to everything human, and we should not be true to ourselves and to our duty if we did not warn our rulers that unless they mend their ways in due time the inevitable result must follow—a result the magnitude of which will startle the world, and before which the grandest revolution that the world has ever seen will sink into insignificance. What the end of the British rule will be no one can foretell, but we agree with Sir Arthur Hobhouse in holding that its end will be as unprecedented as its beginning has been.

Advises the abolition of the License-tax and the re-imposition of the import duties on European cotton goods.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 9th February observes that the License-tax ought to be abolished and the import duties on European cotton goods re-imposed. By this policy an annual income of 75 lákhs of rupees will be earned and the burden of taxation which sits heavily on the poor people will be shifted to the shoulders of rich persons. The License-tax does not fall upon barristers, medical practitioners and other professional persons who earn large incomes, while its incidence presses heavily on the poor people. The Income-tax is an equitable levy, but Government do not impose it through fear that the rich would loudly complain against its imposition. The import duties on European cotton goods ought to be re-imposed because their abolition has not benefited the cotton manufacturers of Manchester to any appreciable extent. There has been an increase in the consumption of cotton cloth to the extent of five per cent., but this has not been the result of the abolition of the duties. The general prosperity of the country has been the cause of that increase. There has been no fall in the prices of goods since the duties were abolished. The rich people in particular use Manchester cotton cloth and they can afford to bear an increase in prices that would be necessitated by the re-imposition of the import duties. For these reasons Government ought to abolish the License-tax and re-impose the import duties.

Demands the publication of the reports made by Mr. Woodward and Dr. Pollen on the subject of the Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act and of all the papers connected with the re-settlement of land revenue in the Málvan Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 3rd February, in an article headed "Wanted greater publicity for important State records," says:—The teachings of the statesmanship of the west, combined with the progress of education, must supplant the reign of bureaucracy in India by means of a new political faith that shall beat in unison with the aspirations of the whole nation. The dawn of such a new faith is already visible. The policy inaugurated by Lord Ripon's administration has in many ways given a new life to the country at large. In this connection therefore the greater the amount of healthy criticism, for which the bureaucrat has great horror, which is brought into play on the numerous burning problems of the day, especially as to land and finance, which are the very backbone of the Indian empire, the more rapid will be our material and political progress. It is therefore a matter of satisfaction to observe the interest that the Bengal Rent Bill, the Agricultural Loans Bill and similar measures for the amelioration of the condition of the impoverished Indian peasantry have called forth. But these topics must be discussed more fully and intelligently by the light of official information. And there is the hitch. Bureaucracy holds orthodox views on these subjects, and inasmuch as the general public holds opinions at variance with those views, it is chary of giving publicity to important records. The official class has set up certain idols in reference to the question of land revenue in all its ramifications. And when some official, who for the time being happens to be in the confidence of his Government, acts as the high priest at the shrine of a particular idol he has set up, and to which he clings with fond devotion, it is very hard to knock down his special deity. If an attempt is made, the high priest tries to prop it up and extol its virtues based on mystic rites, which are known only to himself and a few who share his belief. There are two recent instances of such secrecy. It is said that Mr. Woodward has made a report in which he has tried to prove that the Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act is being practically found to be all that its author had wished—that in fact all the misgivings expressed by the opponents of the measure, notably by Mr. Justice West, have been nowhere. Now outside critics demand the publication of Mr. Woodward's report. Is it forthcoming? If not, why not? If the idol raised by Mr. Hope is perfect, then why not allow the public to offer it willing homage? But that is not to be. In the name of the people we demand the publication not only of Mr. Woodward's report, but the previous reports of Dr. Pollen. Facts have only shown that the views held by Mr. Justice West are gaining strength. Again, for some time past a contemporary has been directing public attention to the question of revenue survey assessments, and notably to the rough-riding of Sir Charles Wood's despatch of 1864, wherein it is laid down as a cardinal principle for the guidance of Governments that in no case shall assessments be valued at more than 50 per cent. of the net yield of a holding. The local Government has just published in the official *Gazette* the fact of the settlement of 58 villages of the Málvan Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate under the Bombay Land Revenue Code. The *Bombay Gazette* promptly suggested the desirability of placing in the Editors' Room all papers connected with that settlement. As so much has been and is being daily written on the subject of the tyrannical revenue survey, our contemporary is quite in order when he observes that the publication of these papers will help materially to remove many doubts and uncertainties in the matter. We entirely agree in and support the suggestion that the Government should comply with so reasonable a request. The interests of the agriculturist and those of the public at large demand that the history of the settlement of the Málvan Táluka be made known forthwith. Will Government satisfy the public in both the matters referred to above? Or will they ignore the demand for fear of criticism? Whatever their wishes, we must again impress on them the value of publicity. Nothing can be gained by secrecy. It is much to be wished that our provincial rulers became alive to the manifest advantages of giving free publicity to reports and papers on important matters affecting the interests of their subjects. All records of important State transactions should be published in time, while public interest may be still fresh or while public criticism is actively directed thereto. What is the use of burying such papers in the secret bureaus of the Secretariat and allowing the public the barest glimpse at times, when all their interest or freshness is lost and when they retain their value only for polemical or historical purposes? How much criticism of the wrong sort, based on inaccurate or insufficient data, might be avoided by publicists, if timely and authentic information were given to them! How much greater trust might be established in the popular mind by such a procedure! How needless apprehensions of mischief from this or that arrangement might be allayed! But the provincial bureaucracy is never at ease unless when attempting mystification. It cannot bear the light of intelligent criticism. Short-sighted mortals! As if the interests of the State were not identical with those of the people! It is here that the root of the error lies.

Says that the Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act is a miserable failure.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 3rd February writes:—It is over a year since Mr Woodward was appointed to make certain inquiries in connection with the working of the Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act. We then suggested that a regular commission should be appointed for the task; but owing to its wonted apathy and culpable neglect in listening to public voice the Government of Bombay cared not to act upon the suggestion, and now we learn that Mr. Woodward has submitted his report to Government—a report which contains nothing new. We pointed out two years ago what the report of Mr. Woodward points out to-day. And what is it? It is nothing else than that the Act is a miserable failure. It was never expected that a measure so antagonistic to the principles of political economy as the Relief Act, a measure based upon unsound principles, a measure that was launched with the view of concealing the real source of the fountain of misery; a measure that was drafted to draw away public attention from real hard facts; a measure by the aid of which Government wanted to throw off its own responsibilities on to the shoulders of the sávkárs; it was never expected, we repeat, that such a mischievous measure could end in anything but failure. The conduct of the Government that initiated the measure, passed and enforced it, is grossly censurable, if not culpable. Government, we believe, is too well aware that if it allowed the reports to see the light it would only draw deserved abuse upon itself. It has not therefore the courage to lift the veil of secrecy so skilfully thrown over the matter. We challenge Government to publish the papers in order that the public may see if what we have said about the Act is not true to the letter. [Several Vernacular papers express similar sentiments.]

The treatment accorded to prisoners confined in Indian jails.

The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 7th February says that though prisoners in Indian jails are now better treated than formerly their condition is deplorable. They are not well clothed; in fact they are kept half-naked. A piece of cloth passed round their loins, a short waistcoat and a cap form their full dress. They have neither shoes to cover their feet nor anything to protect them from the rains and the heat of the sun, while working hard in open places. The result of this sort of treatment is that many either die in the jails or leave them in a state verging on death. It is true that there is a doctor in the jail to attend them, that medicines and food are given them; but all this is simply nominal. If the doctor is kind-hearted, he personally attends to the supply of medicine and food to sick prisoners; otherwise he simply comes, stays awhile and walks away. The same is generally the case with persons nominated by Government to visit jails. The articles of food supplied to the prisoners are those of the cheapest kind and those which the public reject as useless. Though great caution is necessary in the selection of articles of food for the prisoners, the contractors manage to pass inferior articles. A distinction is also observed between the treatment of European and Native prisoners. While the former get rations of the value of annas 8 and more, the poor Native prisoners only get rations of the value of one anna and a half. When Government itself has thus kept up a distinction between the treatment of European and Native prisoners, what sympathy can be expected from jailors and other European officers? Indian jails are places of either torture or death when compared with those of the civilized countries of Europe. The *Hitechchhu* then quotes a description of the treatment and supply of food given to prisoners confined in the jails of France and remarks that kindness is very effectual in the reformation of criminals. Moreover, the system of allowing a prisoner on his liberation one-third of the earnings of his period of confinement is very good. It prevents commission of crime by enabling the liberated prisoner to maintain himself. In India no sooner are offenders admitted into jails than they are made to dig, grind, carry weights and do such other work, while in France they are given that work only which they know. This proves beneficial both to the Government and the prisoners. It is to be hoped that the Government of Lord Ripon will give its attention to the improvement of the condition of prisoners confined in Indian jails.

Says that Government should receive back court-fee stamps and paper that are not required by the purchasers or should make their transfer to others legal.

The *Dhárwár Vritt* (24) of the 31st January complains that great inconvenience is caused to the public by the new court-fee adhesive stamps and papers. It not unfrequently happens that parties purchasing court-fee stamps or paper cannot get back their money if they subsequently find that all need for the stamps has ceased. The stamps and paper are not transferable because they bear the names of the purchasers. This state of things has resulted in a loss to many people who are in possession of stamps and paper that are of no use to them. In these circumstances it is necessary that Government should either issue orders for receiving back such stamps and paper or should make their transfer legal.

The benefit of the Insolvency Act should be granted very sparingly.

The *Yajdán Parast* (127) of the 3rd February observes that now-a-days numbers of insolvent persons easily pass through the Insolvency Court. Numerous petty dealers and persons with small incomes incur heavy debts and obtain the benefit of the Insolvency Act very easily. Several insolvents make their appearance in the court more than once and succeed in getting rid of their liabilities without trouble. They get interim orders and final discharge without much delay, and therefore do not scruple to incur heavy debts over and over again. This ought not to be the case. Strict enquiries ought to be made into the causes of the insolvency of the parties concerned, and interim orders and final discharges should be sparingly dealt out. Unless this is done trade in petty loans threatens to come to a standstill.

Complains of the unreliable nature of the health reports submitted by Táluka officers.

The *Dhárwár Vritt* (24) of the 3rd January says that there is reason to believe that the health reports periodically submitted by Táluka officers are not reliable. The report for Dhárwár contains no mention of diseases and epidemics, while small-pox is raging in the town. This shows that the officers submit their reports without taking the pains to know the real state of things. It will be better if the Collector attends to this matter and warns the Mámlatdárs to be careful.

Complains that prices of English school-books have risen since the abolition of the retail shops established in connection with the Government Central Book Depôt.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 4th February observes that before the closing of the retail shops established in connection with the Government Central Book Depôt English educational works could be had at the rate of eight annas per shilling; but that the same works are now sold by private booksellers at the rate of ten to twelve annas per shilling, while no retail sales are transacted at the depôt. The Branch Book Depôts at Surat and Poona have been closed and this has given rise to a complaint that no school-books are to be had in villages and minor towns. If the school boys in villages order books from the head-quarters of their respective districts they will have to pay one-fourth or one-half as much again as the original prices. Sometimes old school-books are discarded and school boys are required to buy new editions. Hitherto in such a contingency old school-books were periodically sold by auction at the Government Book Depôt. But how will the private booksellers hereafter get rid of their stock of rejected school-books?

Suggestions to Mr. Keyser, Collector of Kolába, in the matter of his appeal to the public of Bombay for pecuniary help to the inhabitants of the village of Morbe in the Mángaon Táluka.

The *Arunodayă* (14) of the 3rd February, while approving of the action taken by Mr. Keyser, Acting Collector of Kolába, in having addressed a letter to the *Bombay Gazette*, appealing to the generosity of the public of Bombay for aid to the inhabitants of the village of Morbe in the Mángaon Táluka of the Kolába District, who have recently been reduced to a destitute condition on account of their houses with all the belongings having been destroyed by fire, observes that it would have been better if Mr. Keyser had given in his letter some additional information which is necessary for a proper consideration of its subject-matter. Has Mr. Keyser asked for the balance that remains to the credit of the Surat Relief Fund, and if so, with what result? If the License-tax has been imposed with the view of making provision for famine times, why cannot this contingency fall under that category? It is indeed very desirable that the public should contribute towards the cost of rebuilding the houses of those that are destitute, but Mr. Keyser should have stated in his letter if Government are willing to make free grants of timber for the purpose and at the same time to contribute a sum equal to that contributed by the public. He should also have stated that Government are willing to remit the dues on account of land revenue for one year. The generosity displayed by Mr. Keyser in this matter gives reason to suppose that he has already secured the concessions above noticed from Government, but it being unfair to keep these particulars from the public, it is to be hoped that he will see his way to giving them publicity. [The *Suryodayă* (27) of the 4th February advises Government to make the concessions noticed above.]

Makes certain remarks upon the trial of Charles Pattison of Surat for an attempt to murder.

In alluding to the trial of Charles Pattison of Surat for an attempt to murder, held at the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 8th February observes that the accused being a European the jury that was empanelled to try him was composed of six Europeans and three Natives, and thus it was almost wholly a European jury. Under these circumstances it would have been better if all the three Natives had been Hindus instead of one of them being a Mahomedan, another a Jew and the third a Portuguese, in order that they might have better understood the feelings of the complainant and his witnesses, who were mostly Hindus. Again the Mahomedan juror was allowed to continue to sit on the jury even after it was discovered that he did not know English well enough to understand the evidence taken in the case; it would have been better if he had been allowed to make room for a juror who knew English well. The counsel for the defence alluded to the Ilbert Bill and attempted to rouse the feelings of the European jurors. The Judge ought to have prohibited him from expressing such objectionable sentiments, as such indiscretion is likely to lead to evil consequences. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 8th and 9th February also expresses similar sentiments. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (86) of the 7th and 8th February says that the decision given by Justice Scott in this case has completely dissatisfied the Native public. It is much to be regretted that a Judge who is remarkable for his patience and justice should have so acted in the present case. This is by no means a pleasant augury of the future results of trials in the mofussil by juries consisting of a majority of Europeans.]

Complains of the heaviness of the price at which liquor is sold by the Abkári farmer at Surat.

The *Surat Akhbár* (83) of the 4th February says that the local consumers of liquor complain of its heavy price and bad quality. The Abkári farmer charges Rs. 3-4-0 for one gallon of liquor, out of which he has to pay Rs. 2 as duty. This duty is very heavy. Poor people die of want of liquor in their old age. Dr. Blaney expressed himself to that effect at the time of the inquest he held over the dead body of Mr. Rána, the late Shroff of the Bank of Bombay. It is said that Government has sanctioned the prices at which liquor is at present sold by the Abkári farmer. This statement cannot be relied upon. One gallon of liquor costs the Abkári farmer annas 8, while he sells it to the old and helpless poor, who use it as medicine, at two and a half times its cost. Has Government sanctioned such a contract? The dearness of liquor is a desirable thing; but its present dearness is discouraging its use for medical purposes and as food for the old.

Says that the postmen of Bombay ought to be allowed the concession of pension and sick leave.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 3rd February, in referring to the issue of reply post-cards and the arrangements for the earlier delivery of letters than hitherto from the beginning of the current month, remarks:—But all this means additional trouble to officers and servants, most of all to postmen. We believe the work of the delivery and other peons must have quadrupled in the course of the last few years. It is therefore with sincere regret that we find from a printed copy of a correspondence between the Honourable Mr. Mandlik, the champion of the postmen of Bombay, and the Postal authorities that these humble but most useful servants of the State have not been allowed the right of pension and sick leave which they have so long been claiming. The men are poorly paid and hardworked. It is clear that Lord Cranbrook, some time Secretary of State for India, dismissed their memorial under a misapprehension of facts. The local authorities, who cannot but feel for their men, must press the matter on the attention of the Director-General of Post Offices, and that officer, whose sympathies are known to be active, will earn the gratitude of the peons by laying the matter before Lord Ripon. We are anxious to see justice done to this most deserving class of Her Majesty's servants.

Says that instructions in the Vernaculars should be printed on all postal cards directing that the name and address only should be written on their face.

The *Pratod* (54) of the 4th February says that postal cards bear a direction on their face that the name and address only should be written on that side. This instruction is however in English and not in any Vernacular, and great inconvenience is caused to the public by their ignorance thereof. It is therefore necessary that similar instructions in the Vernaculars of the Presidency should be printed on all postal cards.

Complains of an increase in the number of thefts at Bandora.

In alluding to an attempt at burglary recently made in a bungalow near St. Mary's Church at Bandora, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (108) of the 3rd February observes that considering the large population of the town there are very few policemen to guard the life and property of the inhabitants. It is said that there are only three policemen to guard this large place! Either the authorities ought to increase the number of policemen with due regard to the safety of the people, or the town should be made over to the Bombay police, as thefts and burglaries have become very common of late.

Prevalence of thefts in Sátára.

The *Bodh Sudhákar* (19) of the 6th February complains of the extensive prevalence of thefts in the town of Sátára, and requests the attention of the authorities concerned to the necessity of taking effective measures for restoring peace among the people. The *Sudhákar* attributes this state of things to the insufficiency of the police force for the requirements of the city and to the meagre remuneration enjoyed by the members of that force, and requests Government to remove all cause for complaint.

Complains of the increase in the number of thefts committed in the town of Ahmednagar.

The *Nyáyă Sindhu* (46) of the 4th February says that thefts are being fearlessly committed in the town of Ahmednagar. The police however do not deserve blame for this state of things. The present police force is insufficient for the requirements of the town and needs to be augmented. It is also necessary that a detective agency should be employed. Want of occupation has driven many people to gambling and similar walks of life and they cannot but resort to thieving practices. [The *Jagadádarsh* (31) of the 3rd February expresses similar sentiments.]

Local Self-government.

Remarks in connection with the reports of the Select Committee on the Bombay Local Self-government Bills.

Referring to the reports of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council, appointed to consider and report upon the two Bombay Local Self-government Bills, the *Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha* (4) for January 1884 says:—While we are glad to note that the Select Committee has seen its way to accept several of the suggestions that we ventured to put forth in these pages, we must confess to some feeling of disappointment which the perusal of the reports in question has caused. The principal reason of this disappointment is that the Select Committee has not seen its way to accept some of those suggestions which the spirit pervading the speech of the Honourable Mover of the Bills of the 25th August last required the Select Committee to accept, and that undue stress has been laid on the discretion and good will of the Executive Government and its officers. Nobody is more aware than we are that in certain matters we must leave much to the discretion of the Executive Government and that the cordial good will of the Executive Government and its officers is a *sine quâ non* to the eventual success of the grand experiment about to be inaugurated. But though we are fully aware of all this, we cannot reconcile ourselves to leaving to the discretion and good will of the Executive Government those matters which it is essentially necessary should be definitively guaranteed by the Legislature in the body of the law. We hold that nothing that the Legislature can now definitively and firmly secure without endangering the public interests should be left to the discretion of the Executive Government; otherwise there would be no use in having the Legislature as opposed to the Executive. We are quite willing to abide by the dictum laid down by Sir James Fergusson in the concluding portion of his speech of the 25th August last that every principle which the public interests require to be withheld as a concession in the direction of popular liberties should be withheld, but we must say that that dictum has a corollary which also must be accepted as true, that corollary being that every concession in the direction of the extension of popular liberties, which can be made without endangering the public interests in any manner, or which, in other words, the very public interests demand, should on no account whatever be withheld from the people. We need hardly say that we agree with much that the Select Committee has said in the preliminary portion of its report on the Bombay Local Boards Bill regarding the constitution portion of the two Bills. But there are three points in the constitution portion of the two Bills wherein we do not at all agree with the Select Committee. These points relate to (1) the elective minimum in the District Local Boards, (2) the absence of an express provision in the body of the law that salaried servants of Government shall not be eligible as vice-presidents of local boards and municipalities, and the absence of an equally express provision by which the position of the elected vice-president can be assured instead of being made dependent, as it is now proposed, on the mere sweet will and pleasure of the official president, and (3) the absence of an express provision in the body of the municipal law that municipalities fulfilling certain well-defined tests shall have the right of electing their own president. In all these three respects the Bills have been left very defective so far as their constitution portion is concerned; and our surprise at this omission is all the greater because, so far as one can judge of the intention of Government from the opening speech of the Honourable Mover, their views correspond remarkably with our own. As regards the elective minimum in the District Local Boards the Select Committee has not only confessed its inability to advance a single argument against entertaining the proposal of the Sárvajanik Sabha, but is on the contrary forced to admit that the arguments of the Sabha are "not without weight"; and yet we are told that there is nothing to the contrary in the Bill, and that the question must not be argued as though the Bill laid down both the minimum and the maximum proportion of elective members. We are further told that it would depend upon the popular representatives to justify the raising of their proportion, and that when practical experience recommended such a course, the Executive Government would readily do so. We think that the Legislature is not bound to pay heed to any considerations other than those of public interest and safety, and that it should concede the larger minimum without hesitation, if there are reasonable grounds to suppose and hope that such a concession would not lead to an abuse of power. As regards the first argument of the Select Committee that there was nothing to the contrary in the Bill, we are not disposed to attach any weight to it. One might as well say that there was "nothing to the contrary" in the existing District Municipal Act of 1873, if the Government of Bombay had been disposed to concede the elective franchise to the leading municipal towns even prior to March 1882. But as a matter of fact we know that the Bombay Government was dead opposed to move an inch in the matter even in the case of the most advanced towns. It is within our knowledge that in 1880 the District authorities at Poona were fully prepared to entertain favourably a proposal that one-third of the nominated Municipal Commissioners should be allowed to be elected by the rate-payers, but as the Divisional Commissioner and the authorities at the head-quarters were not disposed to entertain any proposal howsoever reasonable, the negotiations fell through. The truth is that though there was "nothing to the contrary" in the Municipal Act, the Bombay Government, as is quite natural in the case of all bureaucracies, was quite loath to make a single advance in the direction of the extension of popular liberties. The Government of India appear to have taken a due note of this fact, for we find that that Government in their letter No. 1521, dated October 4, 1882, reviewing the Bombay Resolution of September 19, administered a deservedly sharp rebuke to the Government of Bombay for its gross neglect to have availed itself of the discretionary power vested in it by law in the case at least of advanced towns. Nobody who knows the true history of the whole movement can for a moment question the absolute propriety and justice of the rebuke thus administered by the Government of India to the Bombay Government. The initiative taken by the Government of India perforce compelled the Bombay Government to elevate fourteen towns to the rank of City Municipalities and to extend the elective franchise to all the old and new City Municipalities. Accordingly in March and April last elections took place in twenty-three towns, and the result of this first experiment has been officially admitted to be highly successful and encouraging. The circumstance shows very clearly that the apprehensions of the Bombay Government which found expression in its letter of October 20th, 1881, were quite unfounded and were due simply to unworthy and mean prejudice. In short our past experience and the lessons it teaches us render us naturally very anxious to secure *now* by law every concession in the direction of popular liberties which reason and conscience tell us ought to be secured without delay. For the further development and extension of popular liberties we must of course depend upon the good sense and discretion of the Executive Government for the obvious reason that we must be firm in the ground already secure before we make a further advance. Having said this much we shall now proceed to show how reason and argument are in favour of the Legislature accepting the proposal made by the Sárvajanik Sabha. The principal argument advanced by the Select Committee for declining to raise the elective minimum in the case of the Táluka Local Boards and of Municipalities also is that nothing can now be predicted as to the quality of the elected members, because the electoral body which is proposed to be formed in both the cases will be constituted on a wide and liberal franchise. We fully accept the force of this argument but fail to see how it can apply in the case of the District Local Boards. It is undoubtedly true that something definite can always be predicted of the quality of members elected by nominated or sufficiently restricted constituencies, like those to be formed under the North West-Provinces Local Boards Act, or, to come nearer home, like those formed as the Justices of the Peace in Bombay. It is then clear that if any electoral body or constituency is wholly or partly formed of Government nominees the proportion of members to be elected by such a constituency must be larger than the proportion which would be deemed advisable in the other case, where the Government has no voice as to whether a particular man will have a vote or not, so long as that man satisfies the tests definitively laid down in the body of the law. Now it is a matter of surprise to us that the Select Committee of the Council did not take due note of the striking fact that the electoral body of a District Local Board differs vastly in character from the electoral body of a Táluka Local Board, and partakes very largely of the character of a nominated constituency like the Justices of the Peace in Bombay. That there is such a distinction between the two electoral bodies cannot for a moment be questioned, and it cannot therefore be reasonably contended that the same degree of uncertainty in the matter of predicting the quality of the elective members exists in the case of the District as in the case of the Táluka Local Boards. Every Táluka Local Board in a district and every municipality whose population is 18,000 and above is entitled by section 7 of the Bill to send a delegate to the District Local Board, both the Táluka Board and the Municipality referred to being composed of two equal component parts, viz., the elective members and the Government nominees. Thus the Government nominees in the Táluka Board and the Municipality will not only have an influential voice in selecting their delegate to the District Board but will moreover be themselves eligible as delegates. Under such circumstances we think that the Legislature is bound to sanction a corresponding distinction between the proportions of elective members in the two classes of local boards, we mean a distinction corresponding with the markedly distinctive character of the electoral bodies of the two classes of local boards. We may fairly and reasonably assume that the representative members elected by the Táluka Local Boards and by the Municipal towns containing a population of 18,000 souls and above will be "the cream of the cream," and that when these representative members are supplemented by Government nominees in the proportion of one nominee for every three or even two representative delegates, they can be safely relied upon to intelligently exercise the large powers proposed to be vested in them as a body. We do not think that by sanctioning our proposal the Legislature will be running any risk whatever of imperilling the public interests. So far as we can judge of the principle underlying the two Bills, that principle, in the words of Sir James Fergusson, appears to be that the Government "desires to go as far as it safely could in the first place, and to leave ample room for expansion in the future." If our surmise regarding what constitutes the principle of the two Bills be correct,—and it is upon such a principle that we have hitherto acted in making our proposals—that principle requires that our foregoing proposal about the elective minimum in the District Local Boards should be accepted by the Legislature. As nothing will reconcile us to anything being overdone by the Legislature which may be calculated to endanger the success of the grand reform about to be inaugurated, so nothing will reconcile us to anything being underdone by that body; in other words we cannot consent to anything being deferred to a remote date, which both reason and conscience tell us ought to be done to-day. That the Government will not have a majority on its side in the District Boards, if our proposal be sanctioned, is a consideration with which the Legislature has no concern whatever, any more than the consideration that by fixing the elective minimum at one-half only in the Táluka Boards and the Municipal Boards the Legislature will almost invariably secure a majority to Government need concern the people. The only consideration or principle upon which both the people and the Government must act in this matter is what degree of liberty can be safely given without in any way endangering the interests of the public; and applying this test to the problem we are now considering, we do not feel the slightest hesitation in expressing our firm belief that we can safely fix the elective minimum at least at two-thirds, if not three-fourths, in the case of the District Boards. We now come to the consideration of the second point which has reference to the appointment and position of vice-presidents. What we have to say about this point applies with equal force to the third point also, and we shall accordingly consider the two points together. The Select Committee has not accepted the recommendations of the Sárvajanik Sabha on these points, but we search in vain in its reports for a statement of its views on the subject. Now it is clear that the recommendations of the Sárvajanik Sabha and the intentions of Government, as propounded in Mr. Peile's speech, are perfectly identical. If so, why this hesitation to give the sanction of the Legislature to definite provisions in the body of the law? The very object of making a provision that every board, whether urban or rural, shall elect its own vice-president whenever its president may happen to be an official, is to gradually train non-official gentlemen under proper guidance to efficiently perform the duties of president. If so, why not expressly provide that salaried servants of Government shall not be eligible as vice-presidents? When the framers of any legislative measures mean a thing definitely, we think it is their duty, as far as possible, to express their meaning in precise language, so that there may be harmony between the letter and the spirit of the law. It is quite notorious that when the original intentions of the promoters of any legislative measure are forgotten, the tendency always is to stick to the letter of the law and to ignore its spirit. Again it was officially admitted by Mr. Peile on behalf of the Bombay Government that "the reservations which must at present be made in the case of the rural boards and the Municipal Boards of the smaller towns are not equally necessary in the case of the larger municipalities," which "already exercise a larger measure of independence, and it is to be expected that there will be found in them non-official gentlemen with the necessary capacity and public spirit to undertake the office of president at once." After such a creditably frank admission as this is it not really surprising that the Select Committee should have declined to entertain the proposal of the Sárvajanik Sabha, the acceptance of which would have been in complete accord with the convictions of Government as shown above? We have not the slightest doubt that Sir James Fergusson's Government means what it says, and that it will act accordingly, but what guarantee is there that unless the concession in question is by law secured irrevocably to certain classes of municipalities, a subsequent administration will not ignore the original intentions of the promoters of the whole policy by virtue of the unduly large discretion left to it by law? It really gives us extreme pain to have to prominently refer to unpleasant facts of the past times, but the Select Committee of the Council is to blame for this by reason of its unaccountable reluctance to give legislative sanction to what are understood to be the intentions of Government and the wishes of the people.

Sir James Fergusson and his honourable colleagues in the Bombay Government must remember, and we tell them so frankly, that, having had such a painful experience in the past, the people of this Presidency are not disposed to consent to any arrangement which contemplates leaving to the discretion of the Executive Government anything that can now be safely guaranteed by the Legislature in the body of the law itself. It augurs well for the future success of the reform about to be inaugurated that on all main points there exists a happy harmony and agreement between the official and non-official views, and our regret is therefore all the greater that there should be any disposition whatever on behalf of Government to hesitate to emphasize those points of agreement by legislative sanction. This demand of the public is perfectly reasonable and legitimate, and we appeal confidently to the good sense of Sir James Fergusson and his Government to say whether the people of this Presidency will not have a just grievance if his Government fails to give due legislative shape to its promises. The very fact that there exists a complete accord between the official and non-official views renders it superfluous on our part to adduce any further arguments in support of the legitimate and moderate aspirations of the people of this Presidency. We now come to another point to which the same observations apply with equal force. That point relates to the recommendation made by the Sárvajanik Sabha and other exponents of Native public opinion that an express provision be made in both the Bills requiring the Executive Government to publish in a draft form, before finally issuing them, all rules and regulations which the several sections in both the Bills empower it to make, so that the public may have an opportunity to express an opinion on them in due course. The orders of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, embodied in the two memorable circulars of 1882 and 1883, require that this demand be complied with; and what is more to the purpose, we find that in all legislative measures introduced into, and passed by, the Viceregal Legislative Council with a view to give effect to the views of the Government of India on local self-government in various provinces, an express provision of precisely the same character has been invariably inserted. And though the Bombay Government has already expressed its concurrence in the orders of the Government of India in the Legislative Department referred to above, the Select Committee of the Council did not accept the suggestion of the Sabha and other bodies. What enhances our surprise is that even the Honourable Mr. Badrudin Tayabji, who is fully aware of the great importance of the suggestion, and who in common with the Honourable Ráo Sáheb Vishvanáth Náráyan Mandlik, C.S.I., laid due and prominent stress on this point on the occasion of the debate on the 25th August last, does not appear to have strongly pressed the point upon the attention of his colleagues. We fail to see any reason whatever for "relying upon Government not passing any rules under either of the Bills without first publishing the drafts and inviting the fullest public criticism, specially from the members of the Council," when the most satisfactory way to finally dispose of the important question would be to make an express provision to that effect. Mr. Badrudin ought to have known well that the misappropriation of the local funds during the past six years and more towards objects not contemplated by the framers of Act No. III of 1869 is wholly attributable to the unrestricted power which section 12 of that Act conferred on the Governor in Council, we mean the power of making rules and regulations for giving effect to the policy of that Act. There is an innocence about Mr. Badrudin's confidence in the good intentions of subsequent administrations that is truly naive. Who requires to be told that if a provision like the one we are now contending for had been embodied in the Act of 1869, it would not have been possible for Sir Richard Temple to have brought about such a change of policy as he actually accomplished? Possibly, bold and daring as he was, he would have shrunk from initiating his disastrous policy. We must not also ignore the teaching of that old and sagacious proverb, which we find to be common to all countries, and which cautions you against implicitly trusting your princes (rulers). If you have such an implicit confidence in your rulers, why insist upon express provisions being made in the law for the elective minimum, the qualifications of voters and of members; in short what necessity is there for having a Legislature as opposed to the Executive? The truth is that undue confidence in your rulers is neither healthy nor desirable in the interests of either, and is positively demoralizing to them and yourselves, and accordingly the efforts of the Legislature in all countries and in all ages are always directed towards circumscribing the sphere of those cases in which you cannot help relying upon the good faith and good intentions of your rulers without detriment to the public interests. An Executive Government, if its powers are not jealously circumscribed within the narrowest limits consistent with the public interests, is as liable to exceed those powers as any urban or rural board, if not even more liable, and, holding such a firm belief as we do, we must strongly enter our emphatic protest against the existing state of things being continued, when other provinces, whose Governments are not less competent than ours to exercise such powers, have already accommodated themselves to the altered state of circumstances. We hope Mr. Badrudin will kindly reconsider the question and urge it strongly upon the attention of his colleagues. It will not be out of place if we refer here to an instance furnished by the amended Bills, showing how little reliance can be placed in the non-shifting character of Government discretion. It was originally declared by Government in the Resolution of September 1882 that "females should not be disqualified to vote merely on account of their sex, if qualified to vote as coming within classes 5, 6, 7 or 8, but will not be qualified to sit as Municipal Commissioners." As regards the rural elections the same Resolution in another paragraph laid down that "the disqualifications alike for voters and members should be the same *mutatis mutandis* as in the case of Municipal voters and Commissioners." Consistently with this executive declaration section 19 of the Local Boards Bill and section 21 of the Municipal Bill were originally drafted, and the Select Committee has amended those sections so as to disqualify females as voters simply on account of their sex, and you search in vain for a statement of the reasons in the Select Committee's reports, which may afford you a clue to understand what could have induced the Honourable Member in charge of the Bills to disqualify females as a class, when it was originally proposed not to so disqualify them. Now suppose such a question had been relegated to executive rules, then what would have happened? One administration may think that females ought not to be disqualified on account of their sex and ought to be given the franchise along with males, while another administration may think differently and act accordingly. The executive discretion, it will be thus seen, is liable to vary with the changes in the *personnel* of the Executive,—a state of things which is far from desirable; and hence the necessity of checking this tendency in the Executive by providing that the rules which it may be empowered to make shall always be published in a draft form with a view to elicit public criticism prior to their final promulgation.

Legislation.

Disapproves of the Partition Bill now before the Supreme Legislative Council.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 3rd February observes:—The Partition Bill is before the Supreme Legislative Council for disposal. So far as we can understand the provisions of the Bill, we are inclined to say that the Bill will prejudice the interests of more persons than it will serve. It appears at first sight that so long as a pie of revenue has not been increased or lessened, the Bill cannot justly be condemned; but the reader should go a little deeper and he will find that the Bráhmans and Rajputs, whom the Bill directly affects, will ere long be put to such an immense trouble and inconvenience that they will sooner like to give up their five acres of land than consent to submit to the Partition Act. The Act will no doubt lighten the labour of a few Government officials, but this of itself can never justify the passing of an Act. The Legislature has primarily to guard the interests of the governed and then those of the Executive Government; the raiyat therefore ought never to be inconvenienced for the convenience of the latter. It is such little things that work mischief most, and it is therefore necessary that Government should be very careful in such matters.

Education.

Says that the high school and college departments of the Gujarát College ought to be made independent of each other.

The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 7th February, in referring to the permission granted to the Gujarát College to teach up to the standard of the First B.A. Examination, says that permission ought to have been granted to teach up to the final B.A. Examination, because the poor students of Gujarát would thereby have been saved the trouble and expense of residing in Bombay. At the most the services of one or two extra professors would have been necessary. The professors cannot be blamed if they are unable to pay as much attention to the college as is necessary, for they are also required to do the work of teachers in the school attached to it. The high school department ought to be made a separate department altogether, and the professors ought as far as possible to be made to devote themselves exclusively to the training of the college students. This arrangement will prove advantageous to the college as well as the school department, and the students will have no cause for complaint. If some of the college professors have not sufficient work in the college, they may be required to teach the students in the school for a certain number of hours. It is to be hoped that Mr. Chatfield will speedily attend to this matter.

Says that Vernaculars should be taught up to the sixth standard in all Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools.

A correspondent of the *A'ryávart* (15) of the 2nd February complains that the increase that has been effected by Government in the number of Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools, though apparently very beneficial, has proved detrimental to the cause of Vernacular education. These Second Grade schools generally teach the Vernacular up to the fourth standard, but such boys as are unable to pay the extra fees charged for teaching English are obliged to abandon their course. Moreover those that can afford to pay the additional fees are taught English up to the second standard and even then they are not admitted into the next standard classes in the high schools, and therefore do not fare better than those that leave the course. Again their insufficient knowledge of their Vernacular does not admit of their appearing for the Public Service Examination. In these circumstances it is extremely desirable that Government should direct that the Vernaculars should be taught up to the sixth standard in all Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools irrespective of any instruction that may be given in the English language.

Railways.

Comments in connection with the policy pursued by Government in the matter of the construction of railways in India.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 3rd February says:—It is a matter for regret that as yet there is no settled policy in regard to the construction of railways in India. Up to the present time various systems have been in vogue, viz., systems of guarantee, private enterprise and State construction. Each one has its own disadvantages. Government cannot undertake to construct railways as it has no State funds sufficient for the purpose. Even if it should undertake such works and try to stand upon its own feeble legs, as has been done in a few cases, failure in the undertaking is certain. The State can under no circumstances afford to lay out from its annual income a capital of Rs. 50,000 per mile to construct a railway. Private enterprise also cannot be much depended upon in this respect. Our country has admittedly been reduced to utter poverty and no amount of private effort, howsoever strongly backed by co-operation, can raise large funds for the construction of railways. Besides our people are utterly ignorant of the principle of co-operation. This is the case with the wealthy classes; while the few that know the principle well and can also preach it to their rich fellow-countrymen are nothing better than inmates of a pauper asylum. The system of guarantee has been found to work well, but then the country suffers much thereby. A large amount is raised for investment by a company of foreign capitalists and Government guarantees payment of interest on the capital. Under this system it is useless to expect economy and good management, for Government cannot with due decency exercise any control over a private company. But the worst feature of it is that profits being carried to a foreign country our land is drained of its own resources. Under these circumstances it would be better for Government to borrow money from foreign capitalists and proceed on its own responsibility to construct railways in India. Our Government has ample credit in England and can therefore borrow at a lower rate of interest than others. English capitalists also can very conveniently and readily offer to invest their money at such a rate, as money is available in England to a large extent. For the satisfaction of such of the interested people as maintain that to undertake such works as railways is no part of the proper function of Government, we may cite the authority of John Stuart Mill. Although we hold and recommend that the State should as proprietor undertake to construct railways in India, we cannot insist upon its taking up the supervision of their working. Local effort must be encouraged to a certain extent and it would be well to employ the agency of private companies under a lease for a term of years for working lines owned by the State. Great economy and convenience would be secured by placing a certain length of railways under one management. There is another way of conducting the management of State railways, viz., by entrusting it to public boards or trusts; and we are sure the plan will work most successfully. We therefore earnestly hope that the objectionable system of guaranteeing interest on capital which honourably passes under the false name of aided private enterprise will be put a stop to, and the healthier one we have recommended adopted in future. The people have implicit faith in the present noble Viceroy and would confidently rely on his disinterested efforts in the direction pointed out for the amelioration of the general status of this country. We may also suggest that along with the settlement of the future railway policy His Excellency Lord Ripon will settle once for all the question of the railway gauge. Now that the hitherto all-absorbing Jurisdiction Bill has been finally disposed of the Viceroy will have no objection to take this question in hand as being almost the next in importance, and dispose of it before the expiry of his term of office.

Recommends the construction of wooden bridges at the Church Gate and Parel stations of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

In alluding to the reported death of a Pársi boy by being run over by an engine while crossing the line at the Parel station of the B. B. & C. I Railway, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (108) of the 3rd February observes that considering the large passenger traffic at the Church Gate and the Parel stations of this line, wooden bridges should be constructed at these stations for the safety of the passengers. At the Church Gate station a large number of persons employed in the Government and other offices in the Fort and school-boys have to cross the line to avail themselves of the down trains, and a large number of operatives of the B. B. & C. I. and the G. I. P. Railway Companies' workshops and mill-labourers use the Parel station, and in their interests there ought to be wooden bridges at those stations.

Native States.

Affairs at Janjira.

The *Kesari* (36) of the 5th February learns from a correspondent that the State of Janjira is running into debt owing to the inability of the present Kárbhári to exercise as much economy in expenditure as is desirable, and that the subjects of the State have become greatly dissatisfied on account of the importation of numerous foreigners into the State. The Nawáb being young is led by his Kárbhári and Munshi. The surplus which the late Kárbhári Mr. Shirgaonkar was enabled to secure by a judicious and economic administration has disappeared and the State has been under the necessity of borrowing money from bankers in Bombay. If this report be true, it is to be hoped that the Kárbhári will mend his ways.

Berár Affairs.

Points out the necessity of taking steps to give a training in agricultural science to the cultivating classes in Berár.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (53) of the 4th February says that although the present condition of the agricultural classes in Berár is better than that of those classes in the Bombay Presidency, still it is possible that after the lapse of a few years the former will be reduced to the level of the latter. It is therefore necessary that both the Government and the people should take due precautions to prevent the occurrence of such a state of things. There are three ways of meeting the difficulty, but it is very doubtful whether all of them can be fully taken advantage of. To make the Government assessments unchangeable, to prescribe effective checks to population, and to improve the soil by manure—are the questions that deserve consideration. If Government are inclined to view the matter favourably, all enhancement of assessments may come to a close. But the question of over-population does not stand any chance of being considered in all its practical bearings so long as the customs regarding early marriage remain in full force. The question of improvement of the soil is however one which calls for the urgent attention of Government and the people, and it is but fair that the authorities in Berár should earnestly set about the task of securing for the agricultural classes a training in the science of agriculture. This is the most favourable time when steps in this direction stand a fair chance of bringing about good results. Agricultural classes should be established at Akola and Amráoti and model farms should be started.

RAOJI BHAVANRAO PAVGI,
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
16th February 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

A'bkári: Complaint regarding the heaviness of the price at which liquor is sold by the — farmer at Surat 8
Abolition of the retail shops established in connection with the Government Central Book Depôt: Complaint that prices of English school-books have risen since the— 7
Appeal to the public of Bombay for pecuniary help to the inhabitants of the village of Morbe in the Mángaon Táluka of the Kolába District: Suggestions to Mr. Keyser, Collector of Kolába, in the matter of his— 7
Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act:
  Demand for the publication of the reports made by Mr. Woodward and Dr. Pollen on the subject of the — and of all the papers connected with the resettlement of land revenue in the Málvan Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate 4
  Expression of opinion that the — is a miserable failure ... 5
Health reports submitted by Táluka officers: Complaint regarding the unreliable nature of the— 7
Indian Jails: Treatment accorded to prisoners in— 6
Insolvency Act: Expression of opinion that the benefit of the — should be granted very sparingly 7
Judicial matters: Remarks upon the trial of Charles Pattison of Surat for an attempt to murder 8
License-tax: Advisability of the abolition of the — and the re-imposition of the import duties on European cotton goods 4
Police:
  Complaint regarding an increase in the number of thefts at Ahmednagar 9
  Do. do. at Bandora 9
  Prevalence of thefts at Sátára... 9
Postal matters:
  Expression of opinion that the postmen of Bombay ought to be allowed the concession of pension and sick leave 8
  Expression of opinion that instructions in the Vernaculars should be printed on all post-cards directing that the name and address only should be written on their face 9
Public service: Complaint against the monopoly of high offices enjoyed by Europeans in India 3
Stamps: Expression of opinion that Government should receive back court-fee — and paper that are not required by the purchasers, or should make their transfer to others legal 6

Part II.—*Local Self-government*—

Bombay Local Self-government Bills: Remarks in connection with the reports of the Select Committee on the— 9

Part III.—*Legislation*—

Partition Bill: Disapproval of the — now before the Supreme Legislative Council... 14

Part IV.—*Education*—

Gujarát College: Expression of opinion that the high school and college departments of the — ought to be made independent of each other... 15
Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools: Expression of opinion that Vernaculars should be taught up to the sixth standard in all— ... 15

Page.

PART V.—*Railways*—

B. B. & C. I. Railway: Recommendation for the construction of wooden bridges at the Church Gate and Parel stations of the— ... 16
Policy pursued by Government in the matter of the construction of railways in India: Comments in connection with the— 15

PART VI.—*Native States*—

Janjira: Affairs at— 16

PART VII.—*Berár Affairs*—

Training in agricultural science: Necessity of taking steps to give a— to the cultivating classes in Berár 17

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R
For the Week ending 16th February 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	450
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	484
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
11	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Fortnightly	950
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	600
	MARA'THI.			
*13	The Aranyă Pandit	Bombay	Fortnightly	100
14	„ Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
18	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
*19	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
*20	„ Chandrika	Kolhápur	Monthly	150
21	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
22	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
25	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
26	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
27	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
28	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
29	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
30	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
31	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
32	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
33	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*34	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*35	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
36	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
37	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
38	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
39	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
40	„ Maháráshtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,000
41	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
42	„ Málika	Poona	Monthly	100
43	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
44	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	100
*45	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
47	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
48	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*49	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	250
51	„ Prabhákar[1]	Bombay	Daily	350
*52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Weekly	200
53	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Do.	200
*54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Do.	600
57	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	150
58	„ Satyă Prakásh	Do.	Weekly	243
59	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*61	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
*62	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
63	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	90
*65	„ Srishtidarpan	Bombay	Do.	200
66	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
67	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
*68	The Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	150
69	„ Telagu Mitră	Do.	Do.	400
70	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár[1]	Akola	Do.	250
71	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	200
72	„ Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	175
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	200
*74	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
75	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
*76	„ Vinod	Poona	Do.	200
*77	„ Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
78	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	400
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
*79	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	400
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	349
82	„ Lok Mitră	Bombay	Do.	800
83	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
84	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	137
	GUJARA'TI.			
85	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
86	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	750
87	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	304
88	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*89	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	200
90	„ Bombay Punch	Bombay	Weekly	500
91	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,090
92	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	700
93	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	60
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	600
95	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Weekly	525
96	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,000
97	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	200
*98	„ Dnyán Dipak	Junágad	Do.	100
99	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
100	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	100
101	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	400
*102	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	200
103	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*104	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
105	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	525
106	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,400
107	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	115
*108	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	200
109	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	700
110	„ Kusum Guchchhă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	350
111	„ Nágar Udayă	Do.	Do.	300
112	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
113	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	381
114	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	814
115	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,225
116	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
*117	„ Saras Sár	Do.	Monthly	200
118	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
*119	„ Saurăshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	200
120	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	533
*121	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	200
122	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	408
*123	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly	200
124	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	50
125	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	738
126	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
127	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
128	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	150
*129	„ Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.	200
130	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	768
*131	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	100
	SANSKRIT.			
*132	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	100
	URDU.			
*133	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
*134	„ Dabdabe Islám[3]	Do.	Do.	200
135	„ Khádam-e-Hind	Do.	Daily	200
136	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Weekly	160
	PERSIAN.			
137	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	300
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
*138	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	200

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[3] This paper is received *gratis* with the *Armagán.*

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berar papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Discusses the question whether the foundation of the British rule in India rests on the strength of the sword or on the consent of the people.

The *Shivâji* (63) of the 8th February says that the thanks of the Indian public are due to Mr. Ilbert for having brought forward the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill which has served to elicit a free discussion of the question whether the foundation of the British rule in India rests on the strength of the sword or on the consent of the people. A glance at the history of the origin of the British power in India will serve to show that that power owes its existence chiefly to trickery and deceit. It cannot however be said that the strength of the sword had no share in the foundation of this empire. As opportunities offered the British were not backward in signalizing their prowess by means of the sword. It is not altogether meaningless to say that the English are inferior to all other civilized nations in the warfare of the sword, as recent events in Afghánistan, Soudan and Zululand have shown that the edge of their sword has become altogether blunt. But however blunt their sword when viewed in comparison with other nations, it is keen enough for the Indians, as otherwise it would have been impossible for them to rule over 25 crores of the Indian people. Whatever the materials that form the foundation of the British rule in India it is thus clear that the consent of the people is not one of them. No people can like a foreign rule and the same is the case with this country. If the British administration had been popular in India no complaints would ever have been made nor commotions raised. If the foundations tumble down at this day, the people will not be grieved even in the least. The people however would not like to see the British rule displaced by another foreign rule, because the present regime is generous and considerate. It is therefore their wish that unless they are able to establish a Government of their own the present administration should continue. The past history of this country shows that the predominance of the ruling power is always followed by the ascendancy of the people, and according to this historic phenomenon when the strength of the present Government fails the people will have their day. It is well-known that the Musalmáns are a stern and an unrelenting people and that the Native State of Hyderabad is pre-eminently a Mahomedan principality. On the recent occasion of the installation of the Nizám the Viceroy's seat was to the right side of the Nizám. The Nizám had to address the audience in a standing posture while the Viceroy delivered his address without rising from his seat. What do these things signify? Simply that there is no help for such a state of things.

Regrets that no mention of India was made in the Queen's speech at the opening of the present session of Parliament.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 10th February observes:—The Queen's speech which was delivered on the occasion of opening this session of Parliament contains no mention of India. It is certainly very surprising that such an omission should have occurred a second time. When we remember that this portion of Mer Majesty's dominions has of late engaged much attention in England, and when we remember that had it not been for the clever way in which discussions in and out of Parliament were controlled, some questions of the day would have compelled the leaders of political parties at home to stake their power on the issue of a fresh election, our surprise becomes all the greater. This woful silence about India can only be explained on two grounds, either that there has been some gross blunder in despatching the news by telegraph or that the cabinet has been led to avoid any mention of this country lest an adverse vote on some of the leading questions may be attempted by the opposition. A strong belief is gaining ground that the relations of England with India are becoming closer every day and naturally enough we expected that some authoritative declaration to that effect might be made by Her Majesty. But to our greatest regret we have been disappointed. [Several Vernacular papers also notice the omission with regret.]

Says that the power of imprisoning political offenders without trial, which is now enjoyed by the Viceroy of India, should not be allowed to continue.

In alluding to the circumstances under which one Ranjit Sing committed suicide in the Lahore Jail, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 14th February observes:—The event is full of significance and it will not do to trifle with it as some Anglo-Indian journals have thought fit to do. It raises various questions which demand serious attention. It is said that the deceased was confined in the Lahore Jail as a political prisoner in 1871 on a simple order from the Governor General, but what the offence was for which this punishment was inflicted and why the prisoner was kept in confinement so long without being tried by a judicial tribunal are questions which should engage the prompt attention of the Viceroy. We must first know whether Lord Ripon was made aware of the existence of such a political prisoner and whether any arrangements at present exist for giving information on the subject to a new Viceroy and other officers. If no such arrangements exist it must indeed be considered a matter of great injustice and steps ought to be taken to remedy this serious defect in the administration. But then where is the necessity of arming an Indian Viceroy with power to imprison a subject by a simple mandate of his own without resorting to a public trial? Not only in this but in many other instances this power has been used with great severity. Such power is not enjoyed even by the authorities in England and it does not appear to have been exercised even in the case of the Irish rebels. In a country like Russia such autocracy prevails to a great extent and it redounds greatly to the credit of England that its exercise is strongly animadverted upon by the English press and that it does not exist in that country. The present laws are so strict and the judicial tribunals are generally so independent that they can bring to justice a political offender of any description. Why then should the exercise of such power, which is only compatible with a state of barbarity and the sway of an autocratic ruler, be allowed to continue?

The License-tax may be readjusted on the express condition that the proceeds arising from its levy will be kept apart for forming the interest fund on capital borrowed by Government for public works.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 10th February says:—Successive Finance Ministers have admitted the injustice of the continuance of the License-tax, and the sum raised by it is so very insignificant that an organized protest against it will have its proper effect, especially as the present is an occasion for the consideration of fiscal measures. In our last impression we said that in favouring the movement of raising loans in England for the extension of railways in India we were indirectly giving our support to the continuance of this obnoxious tax by making the famine insurance fund our capital for paying off interest on the loans, and this is quite true. If we really wish that we should thrive by the introduction of some sound public works policy, we shall have to consent to being taxed for a few years more, but we certainly do not mean to say that this iniquitous tax should continue. If the public works policy of our Government is determined once for all and is known to be that which the people approve of, there is not even the slightest doubt that the people will consent to pay a light tax, the proceeds of which will serve as a famine insurance fund. The sum raised by the License-tax, about Rs. 49,00,000 annually, is certainly a very small sum, and if that were made the interest fund it would enable Government to borrow at 3 or 3½ per cent. a sum of money that would give us only about 2,000 miles of railway every year. What we therefore urge is a proper readjustment of the tax with the express promise that the proceeds will be kept apart as an interest fund for capital taken for public works.

Prefers the Income-tax to the odious License-tax.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 10th February says:—Will Sir Auckland Colvin have the courage to discard the iniquitous License-tax? The tax has been, we believe, universally condemned by the non-official community, European and Native. The higher officials who first thought well of it now denounce it as vigorously as publicists do. We remember that Major Baring expressed strong disapproval of this form of taxation. But he thought he had more pressing work to go through. We cannot say what his successor thinks of

the matter. Once the inherent wickedness of the impost is acknowledged the question will be as to a better substitute. We believe Government must go back to an honest Income-tax, of which Lord Northbrook was unnecessarily afraid. A light tax on income would remove the present iniquity and yield a larger return than the one-sided License-tax so odious in its application. [Several Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular papers recommend the abolition of the License-tax.]

Recommends the permanent location at Rájkot of the Court of the Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent in Káthiáwár.

A correspondent of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (108) of the 10th February observes that hitherto appeals against decisions passed by Thánádárs and Deputy Assistants to the Political Agent lay to the Agent's Assistants, and that special appeals only could be preferred to the Judicial Assistant. But on a complaint regarding delay in the disposal of appeals it has been ruled that no appeals should be heard by the Assistants to the Political Agent, but that they should be preferred at once to the Judicial Assistant. This ruling came into force from the first day of the current year, and since then many civil appeals have been preferred to the last-named officer. But as this officer moves throughout the province for eight months of the year, and as neither he nor his establishment get travelling allowance if they remain at one place for more than ten days, parties to the appeals find it very inconvenient to appear before him. People of distant parts of the province have sometimes to traverse a distance of more than two hundred miles in order to present themselves at the Court of this officer. Rájkot is a convenient centre for all parts of the province and the permanent location of the Judicial Assistant's Court at that place would result in a saving of much inconvenience and expense to the people and in a reduced cost to the State of the maintenance of the Court.

Does not approve of the order of Government recouping the expenses incurred by certain officers of the Bombay Police in defending a charge of assault brought against them by certain Bohra shopkeepers.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 12th February does not approve of the steps taken by Government to recoup the expenses incurred by the Police in defending a charge of assault brought against some of their officers by a few Bohra shopkeepers. The writer tries to examine all the circumstances of the case and says that the facts elicited did not prove the charge of assault to be altogether unfounded. It is the duty of the Police to be courteous and discreet in the discharge of their duties, and if in this case they had from the beginning behaved themselves with the discretion and courtesy that are required of them, things would not have taken the turn they subsequently did. For these reasons it would not have been unjust to let the defendants take a lesson from this case by paying for the expenses incurred by them. Such a measure would on the contrary have produced beneficial results.

Suggestions in connection with the Government Resolution regarding the insolvency of Government servants.

The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 14th February approves of the Resolution published by Government regarding the insolvency of Government servants and says that it is just and wise. But such Resolutions have also been issued in former times and have remained unheeded. European officers disregard them and contract debts in contravention of the orders contained in them. Government circulars have force only in the case of Native servants of Government. The indebtedness of officers raises apprehensions that justice will not be properly administered in the country. If it is intended that the present Resolution should prove useful, Government servants should be required to furnish returns showing the amount of debt incurred by them, the rate of interest at which money is borrowed, the cause of their indebtedness and the name of the person who lends them money. If this is done the number of insolvent Government servants can easily be made out every year. These returns should be published in the *Government Gazette* so that their correctness may be tested. This measure will prove efficacious in preventing Government servants from incurring debts. If Government wish to see their Resolution acted upon, they should speedily attend to this suggestion.

Complains that Natives have not been made Justices of the Peace in sufficiently large numbers.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 16th February observes that very few graduates of the Bombay University have been made Justices of the Peace, and that while almost every European solicitor has been made a Justice, only a fourth of the small number of Native solicitors and barristers have been raised to that position. Again while a large number of partners of European mercantile firms and their European assistants have been made Justices, Native merchants have been treated differently. The Government of Sir James Fergusson appears to have followed the rule that the names of such Justices of the Peace as may have taken the benefit of the Insolvency Act should be struck off the list of Justices; but it must be observed that this rule has not been enforced with impartiality. A race distinction is noticeable in this matter, for there are some European Justices who have taken the benefit of the Insolvency Act, but whose names are still borne on the list of the Justices.

Expresses satisfaction with the result of the trial of Mr. Pattison at the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 11th February, in a paragraph headed "The Surat Case," says:—We think it is possible to judge of the result of the trial of Mr. Pattison, late Engineer of the Surat Mills, at the Sessions of our High Court just ended without indulging in race bias or appealing to the Ilbert Bill. It seems to us, after having watched the trial personally and not confining our attention solely to the report of the case that appeared in the dailies, that it is unfair to lay any blame on Mr. Justice Scott, the presiding Judge. His Lordship was, we think, justified by the proceedings of the case in expressing his regret that the committing Magistrate should have sent up the case to the High Court instead of dealing with it himself. The charge of attempt to murder could not be sustained in the face of the conflicting evidence which was produced, and it must be mentioned that if anybody is primarily responsible for the acquittal of the accused on that charge it is the complainant Mr. Gulábdás himself. There were no doubt certain circumstances which went to show that the accused was not altogether innocent, but it was evident that there had been indiscretion on both sides. The jury could have at the best brought a verdict of guilty on the minor charge of assault, but after the complainant's break-down in the witness box and the conflicting testimony of the witnesses even that chance disappeared, and it became clear that there had been a good deal of "give and take" on both sides. Even if the jury had consisted of Natives, the accused would have, we think, been acquitted. Nothing could be more absurd than to find fault with Mr. Justice Scott for the result of the case. By making a grievance of cases like the present we are prejudicing our own interests and turning the sympathies of reasonable Englishmen against us. We should have hardly thought the case worth any notice but for the importance which some writers are attempting to give it, evidently without having had any opportunity of knowing all the facts that were elicited at the trial before the Sessions Court.

Comments on the trial of Mr. Pattison at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 10th February says:—On what principle was the jury empanelled and why was not a single intelligent Native juror put in? When it was found that the Musalmán Juror could not follow the proceedings, was it too late to mend matters? How came this gentleman to be a juror and what has the High Court done to prevent a repetition of such cruel mockery? But our strongest objection must be lodged against Mr. Inverarity's irrelevant allusion to the Ilbert Bill. He is too shrewd not to know that his client's case has no more to do with Mr. Ilbert's little dragon than it has to do with the Code of Manu or the Laws of Confucius. But revenge is sweet to the lawyer; it matters not to Mr. Inverarity if his remarks excite Native writers and thus embitter race feeling. [The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 10th February says:—The facts disclosed are a sufficient commentary on the whole case. Will not Government interfere in the matter? Oh! we forget! Pattison is not a Government servant and Government cannot therefore punish him. It is members of the non-official Anglo-Indian community that are the dread. They are the tigers from whose attack the Native sheep require protection. The *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 10th

February also points out the absurdity of having jurors who do not understand English and says:—There are several jurors who do not understand English, and care ought to be taken that they are not permitted to serve as jurors in future. The *Yajdán Parast* (127) of the same date expresses similar sentiments and recommends that a new jury list be prepared by the Sheriff in consultation with the leading members of the different communities. The *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 13th February also makes a similar recommendation and points out certain discrepancies between the principles on which members of common and special juries are selected from the Native and European communities.]

Requests the Postal Department to keep receiving boxes at the stations of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (108) of the 10th February complains that great inconvenience is caused to the public by the absence of postal boxes for receiving letters at the stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and expresses a hope that the Postal authorities will see fit to remove the cause of complaint.

Local Self-government.

Approves of the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Bill.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the 10th February observes that the Honourable Mr. Peile and His Excellency the Governor fully vindicated the course adopted by Government in framing the Bill, defending triumphantly the principles and provisions of the same. They showed successfully that the measure was quite in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions of the Government of India and as liberal as the state of this Presidency and its people could allow. It was also clearly shown that this Bill and the District Boards Act compared very favourably with the enactments of other Provincial Governments on the same subject. Certainly great credit is due to Sir James's Government for the very liberal spirit shown in rendering the scheme as favourable to the growth of popular government in this part of the country as the general welfare of the people needed. The Honourable Ráo Sáheb Mandlik was the only opponent of the measure. He is a confirmed advocate of advanced municipal government. As such he could not perhaps help asking as much for the people as he honestly believed they ought to have at least in principle. His contention in the main was for securing to the people the utmost concession of powers and privileges without reference to their capacity, either present or future, to be able to use the same. He seemed to believe that if there was an opening the people would try to approach the avenue that they must enter sooner or later. And as an independent, honest, honourable and highly-educated member of the advanced class of Native society, he was justified in acting and speaking in the way he did. He asked for concessions some of which the representatives of Government did not see their way to grant just at present. As responsible heads of Government His Excellency and his honourable colleagues had every reason to be cautious in their proceedings and to tread on sure ground. The Bill as enacted is a liberal measure of local self-government, and is in many respects better and more favourable to the growth and development of popular municipal government and the political education of the people than similar schemes of other Provincial Governments.

Education.

Suggestions for the encouragement and spread of scientific education in India.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 10th February, in an article headed "A scheme for scientific education; an appeal to the Bombay University," refers to the publication by the University of the prize essay on the advantages and means of diffusing a knowledge of Natural Sciences in India, written by Mr. C. B. Sethna, B.A., LL.B., and observes:—When appointing the Education Commission the Government of India remarked that as the subject of technical education had been already separately considered by them, it should not be inquired into by the Commission. We are not aware of any papers on the subject having been published by Government beyond the Resolution regarding the Thomason College at Roorkee. Nor are we aware of any recent changes in the quality or quantity of instruction in science, in this Presidency at any rate, and therefore ask Government to be pleased to publish the result of their consideration of the subject. We have already pointed out the inadequacy of the number of the existing scientific schools and of the expenditure incurred on them. If Government think that the Educational Department has not sufficient funds at its disposal, they have the power of placing them at its disposal by readjusting the expenditure in other departments. At any rate they ought to spend more money on account of scientific education. The allotment of funds to the different branches of education should be more fair than it has been. The state of science and of the middle classes of society indicates the state of the country. In India we have very few, if any, mechanics, artisans and engineers. They do not flourish at all. On the contrary their state is miserable. The present is indeed a transitional period. Hundreds and thousands are changing their old avocations for new ones, because their business is gone. Our people must see that times are changed and they must be prepared to take to any legitimate work which, honestly performed, would prove the means of their maintenance. They must leave their caste and other scruples behind. If they do not make haste they will find, when too late, that in the race they are outstripped by classes whom they are used to consider their inferiors. The social scale is being slowly but surely affected by causes over which we have no control. In the Incorporation Act of the Bombay University, No. XXII of 1857, there is nothing that can prevent it from moving successfully in this matter. It has great influence with Government and on the course of instruction imparted in schools and colleges. The University exists for encouraging the study of "literature, science and art." It must see that the course prescribed by it is not suited to the great wants of the country, and that the colleges require to be reconstituted as regards scientific education. In the present state of the country more inducement than hitherto should certainly be offered in the shape of a greater share of the higher appointments in the public service. Will the members of the University be so good as to review their proceedings in this matter and approach Government with proposals adequate to meet the growing necessities of the country? Mr. Sethna advocates the establishment of three grades of institutions corresponding to the primary and secondary schools and colleges already existing. These elementary schools must be widely scattered over the whole country and rendered adaptable to the poorest persons and rudest minds. Teachers for these schools must be supplied by several normal schools or training institutions in the country, which also must be established. In primary schools the subjects to be taught are elementary chemistry, physiology, systematic botany and geography, which should include lessons on the formation of the earth's crust and the classification and distribution of its inhabitants, animal and vegetable, extinct and recent. Easy lessons illustrating the nature and elementary laws of heat, light and electricity should be taught as introductory to chemistry. The instruction must be in vernacular by means of easy primers to be studied by the pupils. In secondary schools the whole course of study should be necessarily more advanced than that in elementary schools, and greater scope should be given to original work so as to awaken the intellectual faculties of the students and befit them for higher scientific studies in colleges or for learning any technical profession. The elements of natural science, including chemistry, physics, biology, physical geography and meteorology, should be taught. The standards should serve a twofold object. They must supply (1) the general wants common to the several sections of the middle classes and (2) the special requirements of each section. The latter object being met by technical schools, teachers for these schools should be supplied by colleges and such other higher institutions in the country. College and University education should be the natural outgrowth and development of secondary education. The divisions of physical science, including physical geography and geology, physics, chemistry and biology, should find here a wider scope than in schools and be represented not merely by professors and lecturers but by laboratories, wherein the students guided by well-trained demonstrators should work out facts for themselves and come into that direct contact with reality which marks the chief characteristic of scientific education. The Indian colleges must become active national instruments for the furtherance of scientific knowledge. They must foster original scientific research. Science requires the services of a class devoted to the extension of knowledge precisely as other classes of society are devoted to commerce, to politics or to agriculture. Such a class is sadly wanted in India, its absence being the greatest defect in the social system. It should therefore be the first concern of our colleges and Universities to make it up for the proper working of the social machine. With a view to encourage original research the following proposals are submitted:—(1) The establishment of a complete staff of scientific professors; (2) the appropriation of Fellowships and other endowments of the kind to the maintenance of persons engaged in original research; (3) foundation of laboratories expressly intended for research and for the training of advanced students in the methods of research; (4) maintenance of scientific museums to an extent beyond what is required for purely educational purposes; (5) institution of a degree of doctor of science. This is the scheme Mr. Sethna has elaborated, and we commend it for consideration by Government, the University and the gentlemen interested in the welfare of this country.

Reviews the position taken by the Education Commission in regard to the relation of the State to private enterprise.

The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 11th February reviews the position taken by the Education Commission in regard to the relation of the State to private enterprise and observes:—Thus on the whole the views put forth by the Commission are healthy and more or less in accord with Native opinion. We sincerely trust they will be followed by Government. The extreme backwardness which many of the provinces, Bombay in particular, have hitherto shown in evincing any interest in private educational enterprise amply proves that there is something wrong in the system of aid at present in vogue, and that Government, if they desire to act up to the despatches of successive Secretaries of State for India, must find some means of improving the present state of things. Bengal and Madras have already in a manner shown that with suitable encouragement Natives will not be found wanting in enterprise and public spirit. Bombay and the remaining provinces will likewise soon prove their capacity, if only the right means are employed.

Disapproves of the way in which Mr. Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, discharges his duty.

The same newspaper, in a paragraph headed "Mr. Chatfield and his department," says:—The art of being stolidly indifferent to criticism has been so very carefully cultivated by Mr. Chatfield that we doubt whether the suggestion made to him by the *Times of India*, that as "the head of a great department" he should not only supervise but also "inaugurate and carry out large measures of improvement," will find favour with him. While holding the office of Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Peile is believed to have more than once remarked that it offered very little scope for the exercise of one's administrative faculties, and perhaps long familiarity with the work has bred in Mr. Chatfield a feeling of contempt for educational activity. The *Times of India* regrets that his annual reports are too dry and "dull" to interest the general reader. A month ago the *Bombay Gazette* regretted that the Director had made it a point not to grace the annual convocations of the University with his presence, while it is an open secret that Mr. Chatfield's subordinates look upon him as one who has not much sympathy with the department over which he rules. He is splendidly formed for active work, but beyond the performance of routine duties the public has got nothing out of him ever since he secured the post of Director.

Railways.

Complains that some third class passengers by the B. B. & C. I. Railway are made to travel in open waggons.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 15th February states that third class passengers are on account of a scarcity of third class carriages made to travel in open waggons from the Goa Gate station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway while proceeding in the direction of Chándod. The unfortunate passengers suffer much from the sun and ought not to be subjected to such treatment.

Municipalities.

Local Self-government at Ahmedabad.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of 10th February observes:—Mr. Fernandez has returned to Ahmedabad from Morvi. The people prayed that he might be sent elsewhere. They seem to dread his presence at the Municipal Board. So long as there was a shrewd and experienced Collector like Mr. Borradaile at the head of affairs, they did not fear much. But with a plastic and inexperienced superior the public of Ahmedabad fear that Mr. Fernandez may again defy Municipal laws and rules and thus bring a fine experiment into discredit. Already they find copies of records withheld from them, the Collector-president shouting, we are told, "will not give, will not give, will not give," and the unhappy Commissioners trembling under Mr. Fernandez's gaze and voting with the officials. If this be even partially true, what a sad pass the scheme of local self-government is coming to! Our first impulse in such cases is to deplore the lack of public spirit among representatives of the people. These men talk bravely to the ratepayers before election and then desert their cause. It is these men who encourage the officials in their highhandedness. But whence can they have public spirit unless Government infuses it in them by keeping a strict watch over public interests and by insisting upon their officials not to run counter to popular opinion in a matter in which the people are so vitally interested? It rests with the Government of Bombay to give genuine municipal government to the city.

Native States.

Does not approve of the delay in nominating a successor to the vacant throne of Kolhápur.

The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 11th February says that the public are greatly surprised at the delay in the nomination of a successor to the late lamented Rája of Kolhápur. That the State is not to be annexed, that a ruler is to be nominated to the vacant throne, that it is not difficult to find a successor, that several persons are moving heaven and earth to forward their claims, and that there is ample room to choose from amongst them—if all these things are true, where is the hitch? This is indeed a mystery which would defy the intelligence of an ordinary person to fathom it. There would appear to be three things at the bottom of this delay: they are influence, intrigue and greed. Of these the first two have connection with the subjects of the State, while the last applies to the paramount power. The times of 1765, which are known to the readers of Indian history as being connected with a dispute regarding the nomination of a successor to the throne of Mir Jaffir of Bengal, which ended in the selection of Nijám Uddawla against the dictates of the Mahomedan law and recognised usage in consideration of the handsome reward of Rs. 13 lákhs which was divided among themselves by the then Governor of Bengal and his colleagues, have now passed away and we are now living in different times, and therefore we need entertain no serious apprehensions regarding the repetition of those events. We say *serious* apprehensions because we must always speak with caution in such delicate matters and cannot be sanguine about their result. It is rumoured in some quarters that the present Regent's son will be adopted as the next heir to the throne, others say that enquiries are being made in the Sátára District for a proper successor, while some people say that no definite line of policy has yet been sketched out. Whatever the truth, it is certain that everything will be settled according to the inclination of the paramount power, irrespective of what may be proper according to the law and ancient usage. It is however to be hoped that Government will not depart from usage in this matter. In coming to a decision on this question the rulers should take thought of how the public and posterity will judge of their acts.

Remarks in connection with the death of the Mahárája of Kolhápur.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 10th February says:—We have to thank Government for the copies of papers relating to the public inquiry held at Nagar about the death of the Mahárája of Kolhápur. A perusal of the depositions and other papers supplied to us shows that our remarks on the Government Resolution on the subject are fully borne out.

There is nothing in the papers to show why Mr. Green should have been allowed to escape without even the mildest punishment in the shape of a censure or an expression of regret. There is also nothing in the papers that can support the spleen enlargement theory. The papers conclusively prove that though the Mahárája may have been subject to the influence of confirmed dementia, he was not beyond the influence of natural passions. He missed his wife as much as any strong, stout and healthy male person would do in his mature years and the fact that he was torn from his dear wife and that he had to sell his love to a menial prostitute at times are as heartrending as any such facts can be. Poor soul !! Unfortunate indeed !!

Berár Affairs.

Delay in the introduction of Local Self-government in Berár.

In an article headed, a "Reminder to the Resident," the *Pramod Sindhu* (53) of the 11th February says :—More than two and a half years have elapsed since the memorable Resolution of our noble Viceroy of May 1881 vouchsafing the extension of local self-government to the people of this land was published; and yet nothing has been done in Berár. More than a year ago the people of Akola and Amráoti petitioned the Resident for the grant of elective municipal franchise and they were assured by Mr. Jones that before long their prayers would be acceded to. A slight move was made in August last when a conference was held at Hyderabad to deliberate upon the introduction of Local Self-government in Berár, and at that time the main principles upon which the scheme should be tried were discussed. But since that time there has been quite a calm. It is not even known whether the recommendations of the conference have been formulated or have received any tangible shape. This sort of apathy does not speak well for our administration. It is true the Resident has many things to look to. But two years and a half can hardly be considered as too short a time for arranging preliminaries, particularly when we remember that after the recent legislation in the other parts of India there is hardly any occasion for originality or deep thought.

Comments in connection with the last report on the municipalities in Berár.

In an article headed "The Municipalities in Berár," the same paper reviews the last Municipal Report and observes :—The principal source of income of the Akola Municipality is the Town Fund cess, a one per cent. tax levied on all persons having an annual income of Rs. 200 and upwards. During the year 1882-83 this tax was extended to incomes as low as Rs. 100. This is in reality an income-tax and its incidence is always unequal. While the honest few or those whose incomes are known are taxed to the full amount of their gains, the dishonest many escape. There is also a difference in the assessment of Government servants and that of non-official classes, which has not been alluded to in the report. The former are taxed on one-fourth of their annual income, while the other classes are supposed to be taxed on the whole. This difference has been defended on the ground that Government servants are required to maintain a larger establishment to keep up their status than others. This privilege has, in the case of one municipality at least, been extended to the servants of European firms. We ask what reason is there to extend the privilege to them in exclusion of others. It is no wonder then that shopkeepers and traders, believing that servants of Government and of European firms are thus unjustly favoured, are tempted to show false returns of their incomes. It has lately been decided, we are told, that when a firm has branches in one or more places only the principal firm has to pay the tax ; and as the maximum amount of the tax levied cannot exceed Rs. 500, that sum is to be distributed among the several branches. This decision may be according to the wording of the law, but we doubt whether it satisfies the common sense of the people. If only the principal firm and not its branches in several places in the province is to be taxed, by parity of reasoning why should the different members of a joint Hindu family be separately subjected to the tax? It is no wonder therefore that, in the words of the Commissioner, very great discrepancies should be "apparent in the incidence of the tax in the different towns." While at Basim and at Akola it is as low as Rs. 2-14-0 and Rs. 3-4-0 respectively, at Shegaon and

There is nothing in the papers to show why Mr. Green should have been allowed to escape without even the mildest punishment in the shape of a censure or an expression of regret. There is also nothing in the papers that can support the spleen enlargement theory. The papers conclusively prove that though the Mahárája may have been subject to the influence of confirmed dementia, he was not beyond the influence of natural passions. He missed his wife as much as any strong, stout and healthy male person would do in his mature years and the fact that he was torn from his dear wife and that he had to sell his love to a menial prostitute at times are as heartrending as any such facts can be. Poor soul!! Unfortunate indeed!!

Berár Affairs.

Delay in the introduction of Local Self-government in Berár.

In an article headed, a "Reminder to the Resident," the *Pramod Sindhu* (53) of the 11th February says:—More than two and a half years have elapsed since the memorable Resolution of our noble Viceroy of May 1881 vouchsafing the extension of local self-government to the people of this land was published; and yet nothing has been done in Berár. More than a year ago the people of Akola and Amráoti petitioned the Resident for the grant of elective municipal franchise and they were assured by Mr. Jones that before long their prayers would be acceded to. A slight move was made in August last when a conference was held at Hyderabad to deliberate upon the introduction of Local Self-government in Berár, and at that time the main principles upon which the scheme should be tried were discussed. But since that time there has been quite a calm. It is not even known whether the recommendations of the conference have been formulated or have received any tangible shape. This sort of apathy does not speak well for our administration. It is true the Resident has many things to look to. But two years and a half can hardly be considered as too short a time for arranging preliminaries, particularly when we remember that after the recent legislation in the other parts of India there is hardly any occasion for originality or deep thought.

Comments in connection with the last report on the municipalities in Berár.

In an article headed "The Municipalities in Berár," the same paper reviews the last Municipal Report and observes:—The principal source of income of the Akola Municipality is the Town Fund cess, a one per cent. tax levied on all persons having an annual income of Rs. 200 and upwards. During the year 1882-83 this tax was extended to incomes as low as Rs. 100. This is in reality an income-tax and its incidence is always unequal. While the honest few or those whose incomes are known are taxed to the full amount of their gains, the dishonest many escape. There is also a difference in the assessment of Government servants and that of non-official classes, which has not been alluded to in the report. The former are taxed on one-fourth of their annual income, while the other classes are supposed to be taxed on the whole. This difference has been defended on the ground that Government servants are required to maintain a larger establishment to keep up their status than others. This privilege has, in the case of one municipality at least, been extended to the servants of European firms. We ask what reason is there to extend the privilege to them in exclusion of others. It is no wonder then that shopkeepers and traders, believing that servants of Government and of European firms are thus unjustly favoured, are tempted to show false returns of their incomes. It has lately been decided, we are told, that when a firm has branches in one or more places only the principal firm has to pay the tax; and as the maximum amount of the tax levied cannot exceed Rs. 500, that sum is to be distributed among the several branches. This decision may be according to the wording of the law, but we doubt whether it satisfies the common sense of the people. If only the principal firm and not its branches in several places in the province is to be taxed, by parity of reasoning why should the different members of a joint Hindu family be separately subjected to the tax? It is no wonder therefore that, in the words of the Commissioner, very great discrepancies should be "apparent in the incidence of the tax in the different towns." While at Basim and at Akola it is as low as Rs. 2-14-0 and Rs. 3-4-0 respectively, at Shegaon and

Khamgaon it is Rs. 11-13-6 and Rs. 11-12-0 respectively. The Commissioner thinks that both in Akola and Ellichpur 'the better classes have been assessed much too lightly and are not bearing their proper share of the local burdens." Defects in assessment have been admitted in several reports, and the municipalities clearly stood in need of being advised that greater care should be taken in assessing this tax "so as to ensure its more even and equitable distribution." But may not comparison be fallacious? Shegaon and Khamgaon are comparatively new towns, and owe their rise to commerce, which may have enriched all classes of people, while Akola being an older town may have a larger proportion of the poorer classes than others. The large number of Mahomedan population in the latter town may possibly account for this. The Commissioner's remarks can be true only on the supposition that all municipal towns are equally rich or equally poor, a supposition not warranted by facts, at least in the case of Ellichpur. The last is a ruined town with hardly any trade, and it may well be supposed that its population is comparatively poor. Next to the Town Fund the market cess is the principal source of income. This includes the bázár cess, which is levied in all municipal towns, the cotton market fees levied in four of the municipalities, and grain market fees and *satta* tax, which are levied only in Khamgaon. Grain markets are shortly to be established at Akola and Khamgaon, and proposals for levying fees on them are before the Resident. The Amráoti Municipality has, we learn, decided to have a grain market, but it does not propose to charge any fees, at any rate for the present. In the anxiety to increase their incomes municipalities should beware lest they stifle a growing trade by unnecessary and heavy taxation. The trade in wheat is fast rising in importance and requires encouragement. We invite our Commissioners to study the question of taxation for unless that is settled the equilibrium of municipal finances will always remain unstable.

In an article headed "Building sites in Amráoti," the same paper says:—

Suggestions to the Municipality of Amráoti regarding the grant of building sites in the town.

A curious feature of the mode of apportioning sites for buildings in our town is the utter absence of anything like system. Perhaps it never occurred to our civic fathers that there was any necessity for a comprehensive scheme in the case of a large and rising town like Amráoti. Wretched huts, dirty hovels, and miserable dingy looking houses disfigure the most prominent part of the town. The simple reason is that our municipality did not see fit to elaborate a scheme for improving or beautifying the town. Its great cry is that the principal part of the old town is quite crowded and cramped. But then no proper attempt has been made to remedy this evil. Instead of granting piece-meal small strips for miserable hovels it would have been far better if the whole ground on the main roads outside the Bhusari and Amba gates had been parcelled out and granted to the owners of houses in the Bohra and Cloth Bázárs. This would have involved a considerable outlay in the shape of compensation. But it need not have been done all at once but gradually. The effect of such a systematic procedure would have been two-fold. The old town would have been improved both in sanitation and appearance, while the appearance of the new one would have been rendered worthy of the wealth and commerce of a city like Amráoti. As things now stand the old bázárs will defy the attempts of eminent engineers at effecting drainage, ventilation or decent roads. The municipality is aware that under the present system of leases capitalists do not think it worth their while to invest their money in taking up sites and building on them. It has therefore asked the local Government for permission to sell the land. The proceeds will be invested in Government securities or deposited in Bank and the interest applied to the current expenses of the municipality. This is certainly a move in the right direction. If this request of the municipality be not granted by Government, we would suggest to it the advisability of effecting a slight reduction in its present rates. In whatever way building sites are given, whether by sale or on leases, the municipality should determine upon a general scheme for utilizing such sites. We think that it is not quite outside the province of the municipality to improve the appearance of its town and afford facilities to those who would do so. In Bombay they are thinking of reclaiming the Back Bay and erecting what might be called "the fashionable quarters." Might we not in a similar manner reserve a part of the lands outside the walls and make it into a *faubourg* traversed by broad streets, the sites there being given only to those who would construct houses on some approved plan with a compound for each house? We have here indicated the lines on which the municipality might move. It should work out the details. We would however suggest that it should encourage our people (*i.e.* the conservative portion) to preserve compounds and plant trees in them. The municipality should levy two different rates, one for land actually occupied by a house or other structure, and another for that used for plants and trees. For the latter the rates fixed by Government for garden land would suit both parties; while for the former a rate of Re. 1 for a piece of land measuring 30 by 30 feet might do in the case of land situated by the side of the principal roads. We trust the municipality will give this subject the consideration it deserves.

RAOJI BHAVANRAO PAVGI,
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
23rd February 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Foundation of the British rule in India: Discussion of the question whether the — rests on the strength of the sword or on the consent of the people 3
Judicial matters:
  Comments on the trial of Mr. Pattison at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court 6
  Expression of satisfaction with the result of the trial of Mr. Pattison at the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court ... 6
  Recommendation for the permanent location at Rájkot of the Court of the Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent in Káthiáwár ... 5
License-tax:
  Expression of opinion that the — may be readjusted on the express condition that the proceeds arising from its levy will be kept apart for forming the interest fund for capital borrowed by Government for public works 4
  Preference of the Income-tax to the — 4
Police: Disapproval of the order of Government recouping the expenses incurred by certain officers of the Bombay — in defending a charge of assault brought against them by certain Bohra shopkeepers ... 5
Political offenders: Expression of opinion that the power of imprisoning — without trial which is now enjoyed by the Viceroy should not be allowed to continue 4
Postal matters: Request to the Postal Department to keep receiving boxes at the stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway 7
Public honours: Complaint that Natives have not been made Justices of the Peace in sufficiently large numbers 6
Public service: Suggestions in connection with the Government Resolution regarding the insolvency of Government servants ... 5
Queen's speech: Expression of regret at the circumstance that no mention of India was made in the — at the opening of the present session of Parliament 3

PART II.—*Local Self-government* —

Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Bill: Approval of the — ... 7

PART III—*Education*—

Director of Public Instruction, Bombay: Disapproval of the way in which Mr. Chatfield — discharges his duties 9
Encouragement and spread of scientific education in India: Suggestions for the — 7
Relation of the State to private enterprise: Review of the position taken by the Education Commission in regard to the — 9

PART IV.—*Railways*—

B. B. & C. I. Railway: Complaint that some third class passengers by the — are made to travel in open waggons... 9

PART V.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad: Local Self-government at— 10

PART VI.—*Native States*—

Kolhápur:
  Disapproval of the delay in nominating a successor to the vacant throne of — 10
  Remarks in connection with the death of the Mahárája of — ... 10

PART VII.—*Berár Affairs*—

Local Self-government: Delay in the introduction of — in Berár ... 11
Municipalities:
  Comments in connection with the last report on the — in Berár ...
  Suggestions to the — of Amráoti regarding the grant of building 11
  sites in that town 12

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R

For the Week ending 23rd February 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	450
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	484
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
11	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Fortnightly	950
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	600
	MARA'THI.			
*13	The Aranyă Pandit	Bombay	Fortnightly	100
14	„ Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
18	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
*19	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
*20	„ Chandrika	Kolhápur	Monthly	150
21	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
22	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
25	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
26	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
27	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
28	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
29	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
30	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
31	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
32	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
33	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*34	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*35	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
36	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
37	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
38	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
39	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
40	„ Mahárashtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,000
41	„ Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
42	„ Málika	Poona	Monthly	100
43	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
44	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	100
*45	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
47	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
48	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*49	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	250
51	„ Prabhákar[1]	Bombay	Daily	350
*52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Weekly	200
53	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Do.	200
*54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Do.	600
57	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	150
58	„ Satyă Prakásh	Do.	Weekly	243
59	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*61	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
*62	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
63	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	90
*65	„ Srishtidarpan	Bombay	Do.	200
66	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
67	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

CON. 1090

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
*68	The Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	150
69	„ Telagu Mitră	Do.	Do.	400
70	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár[1]	Akola	Do.	250
71	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	200
72	„ Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	175
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	200
*74	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
75	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
*76	„ Vinod	Poona	Do.	200
*77	„ Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
78	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	400
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
*79	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	400
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	349
82	„ Lok Mitră	Bombay	Do.	800
83	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
84	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	137
	GUJARA'TI.			
85	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
86	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	750
87	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	304
88	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*89	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	200
90	„ Bombay Punch	Bombay	Weekly	500
91	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,090
92	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	700
93	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	60
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	600
95	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Weekly	525
96	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,000
97	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	200
*98	„ Dnyán Dipak	Junágad	Do.	100
99	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
100	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	100
101	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	400
*102	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	200
103	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*104	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
105	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	525
106	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,400
107	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	115
*108	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	200
109	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	700
110	„ Kusum Guchchhă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	350
111	„ Nágar Udayă	Do.	Do.	300
112	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
113	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	381
114	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	814
115	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,225
116	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
*117	„ Saras Sár	Do.	Monthly	200
118	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
*119	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	200
120	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	533
*121	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	200
122	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	408
*123	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly	200
124	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	50
125	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	738
126	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
127	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
128	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	150
*129	„ Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.	200
130	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	768
*131	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	100
	SANSKRIT.			
*132	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	100
	URDU.			
*133	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
*134	„ Dabdabe Islám[3]	Do.	Do.	200
135	„ Khádam-e-Hind	Do.	Daily	200
136	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Weekly	160
	PERSIAN.			
137	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	300
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
*138	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	200

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[3] This paper is received *gratis* with the *Armagán*.

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mĭtra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Says that an equitable administration of justice will strengthen the foundation of the British rule in India more than anything else.

The *Suryă Pràkásh* (84) of the 16th February says:—The security of a Government rests chiefly on its equitable administration of justice. To this effect spoke our noble Viceroy while replying to a congratulatory address presented to him by the natives on the occasion of his arrival at Madras. As the representative of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, as a clever and experienced statesman, as the first English gentleman now in India, our Viceroy spoke quite truly. In a country which is composed of so many races and so many creeds, and which is so remote from the principal seat of administration, British power, if the ruling class wish to base it on a safe and secure foundation, can be made firm as a rock, provided the rulers take care never to make light of the people's rights, or to trifle with their tender susceptibilities. What a stigma do those Englishmen bring upon the fair name of England, who, moved solely by race distinctions, take the natives of this country to task—natives who have always felt so great a respect for their present rulers that 'angreji rájno adal insáf' (the justice of the English rule) has ever been a proverbial expression on the tip of everybody's tongue. If Englishmen wish to live well here they should try to learn to love the natives, though the latter may not be able to boast of as fair a skin or as tall and robust a constitution as theirs. Should they however try to run counter to the just wishes and reasonable demands of the people, they would leave no noteworthy landmarks in the annals of this country, but would on the contrary risk the love and sympathies of the people.

Says that the natives of India cherish great love for their rulers.

The same, in an article headed "Are natives capable of feeling"? says that natives of India who have been vilified in vain had hitherto no opportunity to speak out boldly for themselves. Europeans formed a very low estimate of their feelings, thoughts and loyalty, and tried to stigmatize them as unwise, illiterate and rough. But they were not aware that a day might come when the whole of India, with its Native princes and nobles, *savants*, professional men and artisans, would manifest in various ways and with one heart and without the slightest inspiration from without its loyalty and love to the British crown. Notwithstanding the circumstance that the whole of India did not take part in the mutiny of 1857 and that many native potentates assisted the British at that juncture, though they were able to take part in the commotions, the occasion was sufficient to lead many an Anglo-Indian to form a very low opinion of the people of the whole country, and traces of that impression are visible at this day after a lapse of 27 years. But the subsequent good conduct of the natives has done much to altogether obliterate that impression. Not a year passes that does not bring to the public notice their appreciation of the British justice and honesty. It is undeniable that Europeans have not yet been able to discern one trait of native character. The natives are never willing to sing false praises. They show their appreciation of the merits of others when an opportunity offers. What have the Europeans not done in the matter of the Ilbert Bill? They showered abuses on natives and pronounced them unfit for the right of trying Europeans. Notwithstanding this natives have not vilified the whole class for the faults of a section of it. The *Suryă Prakásh* then refers to the hearty welcome given by the natives to Lord Ripon on the occasion of his recent visit to Madras, says that natives can know their real and false friends, and asks whether these things signify that natives do not cherish any love for their rulers.

Advocates a reduction in the duty levied on gold and silver ware imported into England.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of the 21st February says:—Since the time that India came in contact with the nations of the West she has been in a state of decline. Foreigners have monopolized all the trade of the country by the introduction of improved machinery, and the artisans of India have been reduced to a state of starvation. There is however no use of complaining against the tendency of Europeans to deprive India of her wealth by every means in their power. We must try to compete with them in the struggle for the maintenance of our original position. There is no doubt that if all the obstacles that are at present thrown in the way of native arts and industries are removed, they will flourish very rapidly. Among the Indian arts that have achieved a name in foreign countries, the chief is that of manufacturing gold and silver ware. But this art has met the fate which has been the common lot of all native arts and manufactures. England is the principal market for gold and silver ware from India, and the heavy duty levied on these articles in that country has served to give a serious shock to that trade. A duty of 1½ shilling per ounce is levied on all silverware irrespective of the country from which it is imported. Besides there are very inconvenient rules regarding the method of testing the quality of the articles. This duty was originally levied for the purpose of paying off the debt incurred by England in a war with a foreign nation. This led to a falling off in the imports of these articles, and the duty was therefore temporarily foregone. Another war however brought about its re-imposition. England may apparently profit by the imposition of the duty, but a close consideration of the subject will show that England has suffered much by the falling off that has occurred in the imports of these articles between the years 1855 and 1879. It is maintained by some that a reduction in the import duty on gold and silver ware will prejudicially affect the interests of English traders in those articles, but their position is not sound as will be seen by a calculation of the loss that England may have hitherto suffered by the importation of such articles from India. In short what we mean is that a reduction in the duty on gold and silver ware is calculated to give work to the Indian artisans and thus to ameliorate their impoverished condition without causing serious injury to any country. This duty acts as a check on the development of the trade and knowledge of the people of this country, and it is disgraceful that England should maintain it simply for the purpose of serving her own selfish ends. What can be more ridiculous than that England, preaching a free trade policy, should make herself liable to the application of the proverb of preaching philosophy to others and yet behaving oneself like a fool.

Disapproves of the rumoured employment of Indian troops in the war in the Soudan.

In an article headed "India and the war in the Soudan," the *Native Opinion* (10) of the 17th February says:—The war in the Soudan has now assumed such proportions that its effects might probably be felt in the farthest east, and it threatens to inflict upon India a financial calamity, which it will tax all the art and wisdom of Lord Ripon to avoid. From our past experience we know how much he can help us, and unless we try to help ourselves we confess we do not see how we can escape the great infliction which is looming in the near future. England embroiled herself in Egypt, and having very well succeeded in getting round her neck a pretty heavy dead weight called it triumphant policy, and for that folly we were made to pay. England, though she talked loudly of retiring from the country, has been unable to do so until now, and will never be able to take that step. It is her presence there that keeps Tewfik on the throne, and we are sure the moment she turns her back on Egypt he is sure to suffer the fate of Shahasujah of Afghánistan at the hands of his subjects. We may take it now that Egypt has fallen in that class of states which in India are called the Protected States. The same irony of fate which obliged England reluctantly to plunge into wars and be saddled with annexations of territory upon territory in India seems to pursue her in Egypt, and now she must fight the Mahdi in order to protect Egypt, and thus possibly to advance her protectorate up to the borders of Abyssinia. Had that first blunder not been perpetrated, and had she left Arabi and his *fellaheens* to reconstruct the constitution of Egypt, this complication could not have arisen. We cannot suppose that the present *contretemps* was not foreseen, though we are sure that Mahdi did not occupy that place in the mental vision of politicians which he does now. Even then there were loud warnings against interference. England has now got a wolf by the ears and must somehow or other silence him by giving him his quietus. The proposal of abandoning the Soudan to the prophet seems to have once suggested itself, but it has been given up as an impracticable proposal. Such an abandonment, we are sure, means future trouble without mitigation of the present. Had the true intention of this interference in Egypt been once clearly stated by the Ministry to the public of England, they would have avoided the frequent necessity of making very ridiculous excuses for the presence of English troops in Egypt. Whatever the Ministry may say, we cannot but see in this affair the sole purpose of protecting and finally annexing Egypt to the exclusion of France. When the question is seen in this light there is no difficulty in understanding the timid and half-hearted measures which the Ministry are pursuing. They do not like to take a resolve and pour troops in the Soudan all at once, because that would militate against their previous professions, and yet they cannot bring themselves to abandon Egypt altogether, as they would thereby lose the great advantage they have obtained over other European nations in general and France in particular. This desire for aggrandisement under the garb of no aggrandisement accounts for the present position of Mr. Gladstone's Government, which is certainly far from enviable. To relieve himself from it he will have now to conquer Soudan without touching the pockets of the British tax-payer, and that means saddling India with the cost of the war and giving the world, as Lord Hartington said on a former occasion, an opportunity of witnessing how great a support the Indian troops are to England in her Imperial policy. For our part we should like England to retract from Egypt bag and baggage and leave the people of the country to settle their own matters. The specious excuse of the defence of the Suez Canal does not at all exist, as has been abundantly proved. The canal is a venture which centres in itself the interests of the whole commercial world and will exist in safety without the officious care of England. From an Indian standpoint no other solution would, we think, be better than that we have suggested, and if England in pursuance of her Imperial policy determines to keep Egypt to herself, then we say let her do it and pay for it. India does not want Egypt, nor does she apprehend any danger to her commerce by the fact of England not being on the banks of the canal, and we trust the Ministry will rise to the justness of the position, and in the event of their undertaking a war in the Soudan will at least not make India pay for it. The march of events tends to show that the Ministry will have to enter upon a war in the Soudan. And what troops are better fitted for such a war than the native troops of India? It may be safely asserted that unless some unforeseen accident intervenes an expedition will within a few months be ordered from India, and that probably before the setting in of the monsoon. But that is not a grave matter for us. Our soldiers will have the glory of having fought, and though some lives may be lost England will have gained much. But the principal question is who should supply the sinews of the war. There is not the slightest doubt that it would be illegal to make India pay for the expedition. No less an authority than the Governor General himself has declared that this year especially our financial prospects will be none of the brightest. Our opium revenue has been said to show grave signs of a fall, and there is no money with the Government of India to carry out some of the most urgent improvements in the administration of our country. At such a time and in the face of the fact that we are obliged to postpone the most necessary improvements for want of funds, it would be the height of folly to inflict upon us the cost of any unnecessary Imperial expedition. We wish this fact to be kept clearly in view by the British Ministry in their deliberations about their action in the Soudan. Our past experience in such matters has made us very sensitive, and hence we have found it necessary to raise this alarm before the danger has actually presented itself. We have seen that our Government is powerless to protect us at such junctures, and therefore we exhort the whole public press and the associations of the country to be on the alert and when the time comes, which we are afraid is not distant, to raise a cry loud enough to reverberate in England and bring home to the mind of the British public the truth that if they ever lose India it will be from financial convulsions. [Several other Vernacular papers express similar sentiments. The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 17th February says that the people of India should protest against the employment of Indian troops in the war in the Soudan.]

Condemns the permission said to have been granted to the Mahdi to carry on slave traffic.

The *Káside Mumbai* (109) of the 20th February, in writing on the war in the Soudan, refers to the proclamation issued by General Gordon, which states among other things that no restriction will be placed on the slave traffic, and remarks that this proclamation will not make a good impression on the wild Soudanese but will embolden them in their designs. By such a proclamation the celebrated General has brought a stigma not only on the name of Egypt but of the British Government. This permission to carry on traffic in slaves will be regarded by the civilized world as an act of cowardice. Moreover, the lákhs of rupees spent on the prevention of this traffic in Africa and other countries will have been wasted. It is a weakness on the part of England that her representative should permit such a thing. The Conservative party will make considerable capital out of this affair and the Ministry of Mr. Gladstone will become liable to severe censure.

Suggests the abolition of the License-tax and the re-imposition of import duties on European cotton goods.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of the 18th February revives the old complaint against the License-tax and repeats the oft advanced arguments against the abolition of the import duties on European cotton goods, and suggests to Government the advisability of abolishing the former and making up the deficit by re-imposing the latter. The question of railway extension in India is at present engaging the attention of Government and the public, but want of funds is the greatest obstacle in the way of a satisfactory solution of the question. If Government are in earnest about extending railways rapidly they may impose a light tax on the express condition that the proceeds of such a tax will not be misspent. [The *Rást Gotfár* (115) of the 17th February suggests that the License-tax should be so modified as to lighten the burden which at present bears heavily on the poorer classes at the cost of the wealthier people. The *Gujaráti* (101) and *Gujarát Mitră* (80) of the 18th and the *Deshi Mitră* (96) of the 21st February recommend the total abolition of the tax.]

Approves of the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Mandlik as a member of the Viceregal Legislative Council.

The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 18th February says:—We are glad that Ráo Sáheb Vishwanáth Náráyan Mandlik has been nominated a member of the Viceregal Legislative Council. A better and happier selection could not have been made, and Lord Ripon has shown his appreciation of the services rendered by the Ráo Sáheb by conferring on him the honour which he entirely deserves. The choice has given satisfaction to all classes, and doubtless Mr. Mandlik will be able to work in his new sphere in the interests of this Presidency even much better than he has been able to do in the local Council. [Several other Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular papers express their approval of the nomination.]

Approves of the appointment of Messrs. Mandlik and Telang to the Supreme and Local Legislative Councils respectively.

In a paragraph headed "A good selection," the *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of the 21st February says:—We hear from a reliable source that the vacancy caused in the local Legislative Council by the appointment of the Honourable Ráo Sáheb Vishwanáth Náráyan Mandlik, C.S.I., to the Viceregal Legislative Council has been offered to our esteemed friend Mr. Káshináth Trimbak Telang, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law. The selection is most excellent and unimpeachable, and we cannot but congratulate Sir James Fergusson upon the most happy selection that he has made. In the same way we regard the appointment of Mr. Mandlik to the Viceregal Legislative Council to be equally excellent and unimpeachable. Lord Ripon could not have made a better selection for the representation of Bombay in the Supreme Council. Mr. Mandlik and Mr. Telang are the jewels of the Hindu community in this Presidency, and by honouring them Government have honoured the Hindu community of this Presidency.

Notices an act of high-handedness on the part of a European officer in the mofussil.

The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 21st February, in an article headed "The tyranny practised by a European in the mofussil," says that it received by post on the 25th January last an anonymous communication setting forth certain acts of tyranny practised by a European. As the informant had not stated the name of the European nor indicated the scene of the oppression, it took much time to ascertain these particulars. At last after taking much trouble it has become known that the particulars communicated are literally correct. The following is a brief summary of the particulars. On the 18th or 19th of January last a European from this place, who is an officer high in Government service, went to Sánand on a shooting trip. He had with him a *shikári* (a hunter) who was ordered to meet the Sáhib at a certain place. The *shikári* falling in with a shikár on his way shot it. In the meanwhile he was beaten by some four or five men issuing from the neighbourhood who robbed him of his pistol and his shikár and disappeared. Such is the *shikári's* account. When matters were represented to the Sáhib in this light his temper was ruffled and he became very angry, and taking his servant and the *shikári* with him he proceeded to the adjoining village. (The *Hitechchhu* is not at present willing to publish the name of the village). There he issued a peremptory order, which by the bye he had no authority whatsoever to do, that all the villagers should present themselves before him. Thereupon about ten or twenty persons came forward. The *shikári* recognised two of them as being of the party which had attacked him. Without any further investigation or thought, and without informing the police or taking those persons before the nearest magistrate, the two villagers were caused to be tied to a tree and were severely flogged, one of them receiving one dozen and the other two dozen stripes. (It is said that one villager was flogged by the *shikari* or the servant of the European gentleman, while the other was flogged by the gentleman himself.) The European then demanded from the villagers the immediate production of his pistol, failing which he threatened to set fire to the village. The pistol was found out after a minute search and was handed over to the European. But this was not enough to pacify the heated temper of the Rája Báhádur Sáhib. He therefore ordered them to pay a fine of Rs. 20 either individually or collectively, and threatened the villagers with causing immediate harm to the village in case the fine was not paid. Out of fear the poor and ignorant villagers by some means managed to pay the fine to the Sáhib who was right glad at the payment of the fine. He then went to his *bungalow*, and set about the task of earning praises from such of his acquaintances as were of his stamp by himself narrating this creditable and heroic deed. In this affair the Sáhib was neither in need of the police nor of the magistrate. There is not the slightest exaggeration in this account. It is merely a description of the heart-rending oppression practised by this godly personage. The *Hitechchhu* has also learnt that the above-named European informed a magistrate of his acquaintance of the event but no further steps are known to have been taken. But this is certain that not a word has been publicly said to the European in connection with this affair. From this it will be seen what an amount of oppression celestial Europeans exercise in the districts!! Even a low-salaried loafer of their class is looked upon by the natives as a god. Poor natives cannot raise their voice against them even when they oppress them according to their sweet will. Even if the natives complain, before whom should they go to obtain redress? The natives have necessarily to appear before Europeans for obtaining justice. And when eminent vakils and wealthy gentlemen fail to get justice (look at the case of assault by Mr. Pattison on Mr. Gulábdás of Surat) what chances of success are there for these illiterate villagers? The *Hitechchhu* further expresses an opinion that though Government might institute a superficial enquiry into this matter no harm whatever would result to the said European, for the officers who will have to conduct the enquiry will in all probability turn out to be either the friends of this gentleman or such as stand in need of his favour. The public should therefore be satisfied with knowing the facts of the case and not hope for anything else.

Says that the policy of Government regarding forest conservancy has stopped the business of iron smelting in Shiral Mahál in Sátára.

The *Pratod* (54) of the 18th February says that the recent policy of Government regarding forest conservancy has proved a great obstacle to the development of the business of iron smelting which used to be carried on by certain hill tribes in Shiral Mahál, Táluka Válva, Zilla Sátára. The process of smelting iron-ores requires a great quantity of fuel, which was available before the forest policy of Government was introduced, but which it is now very difficult to get. The people are giving vent to all sorts of expressions of despair, and is it not very disgraceful to a Government that calls itself just that this should be so? It is to be hoped that Government will give the subject due consideration.

Finds fault with the nomination of the new Justices of the Peace.

The *Yajdán Farast* (127) of the 17th February observes:—The list of the new Justices of the Peace justifies the belief that the honour can be secured by resorting to flattery and similar tricks, no matter how worthless the recipient is. There are some names on this list which have never come to the notice of the public either in connection with some public movements or charities. It is inexplicable on what principle Government have conferred upon them the honour for which they are not fit. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (108) of the same date expresses somewhat similar sentiments. The *Káside Mumbai* (109) of the 18th February complains of the injustice done to the large Mahomedan population of Bombay by the selection of very few members of that community for the honour, and expresses a hope that sufficient amends will be made hereafter. The *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 17th February says that though most of the persons that have been recently nominated Justices of the Peace are deserving of the honour, still some of them appear to have been selected for reasons which the public are not able to understand.]

His Excellency the Governor should not have accepted presents from Mulla Sáheb, the Head priest of the Borah community, as the latter is deeply involved in debt.

The *Gujarát Mitră* (80) of the 17th February observes that Mulláji Sáheb, the Head priest of the Borah community, after a recent visit paid to him by His Excellency the Governor, presented about ten dishes containing green and dried fruit, silverware, silk articles, &c., to His Excellency and the same were accepted. Had His Excellency known that the Mulla makes wrong use of the money he gets from his followers and is largely involved in debt, he would not have accepted the present. Moreover it appears that His Excellency put several questions to the Mulláji which do not appear to have been directly answered by the latter. If the Mulla had made known all the particulars His Excellency would have rejected the present. But when His Excellency knows all the particulars, the publication of which we have deferred, he will have to repent of having paid the visit, and perhaps he will return the present which he has accepted. [The *Deshi Mitră* (96) of the 21st February expresses similar sentiments.]

Points out the advisability of furnishing mofussil newspapers with copies of proceedings in criminal and civil cases heard in the mofussil courts.

The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 21st February says:—No persons save those concerned in a particular suit can get copies of the proceedings of the criminal and civil courts in the mofussil. The mofussil papers are therefore unable to properly criticise the unjust acts of district officers. A short time ago a European asked an agriculturist near the village of Rakhial to give him water to drink. As the agriculturist did not give him water, an altercation arose between him and the European, and the former received a wound. As Mr. Morison, First Class Magistrate, was there on circuit, the agriculturist was immediately apprehended, tried and punished. He was acquitted on appeal by the Sessions Judge. We have been trying for more than a month to procure a copy of the judgments delivered by the Sessions Judge and the Magistrate in this case, but in vain. We offered money to the illiterate agriculturist to procure copies of the judgments, but he is afraid to ask for them. He also refuses to give us a *mukhtyárnáma*. Hence the public cannot know the grounds on which he was acquitted by the Sessions Judge. Now when the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Act will come into force, the way in which the jury, which will consist of a majority of Europeans in cases in which Europeans are concerned, arrives at its verdict cannot be known to the public unless copies thereof are furnished to mofussil newspapers on payment of the necessary fees. Several natives entertain a suspicion that European officers are partial to their countrymen. If the copies of proceedings were furnished to the mofussil papers, this suspicion would disappear and good feeling between the two races would increase. Moreover the mofussil papers are not so well off that they can resort to other means of getting them. Copies of the proceedings of civil courts should likewise be made accessible to newspapers. For the public and the Government can thereby sometimes come to know of the conduct of public officers. It is highly desirable that the Government of Lord Ripon should attend to this matter.

Comments on the decision of the High Court in the case of Gulábdás *vs.* Pattison.

Referring to the decision of the Bombay High Court in the case of Mr. Pattison of Surat, who was committed to that Court on a charge of attempting to murder one Mr. Gulábdás, the *Poona Vaibhav* (50) of the 17th February says:—The evidence adduced in this case was calculated to lead a man with ordinary legal knowledge to the conclusion that the accused would not go scotfree; and still the presiding Judge thought it fit to acquit Mr. Pattison. The result of this case was indeed somewhat strange. We do not feel so much for this particular case as for the precedent which such a decision is calculated to establish. The Hewett case and this are very similar, and we are much concerned at the tendency of the highest tribunal of justice to perversion. Now that all European accused will be tried by European Magistrates with the aid of juries, it is very natural that they should follow the example set by those in the principal court of justice. In view of these circumstances the Judges of the higher courts should set the best example to their inferiors.

Prays for the appointment of a stamp-vendor at Dehej in Táluka Vágra.

A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 21st February says that since the abolition of the post of stamp-vendor at Dehej in the Vágra Táluka four years ago, the people have been put to much inconvenience. As under the new rules it is necessary to write the names of purchasers on court-fee stamps, the inconvenience suffered by the mercantile classes has increased. This inconvenience will be removed by the appointment of a stamp-vendor.

Says that it is but just to allow the concession of trial by jury to natives.

The *Arunodayă* (14) of the 17h February says:—It is sometimes urged that the system of trial by jury is peculiarly appropriate to England and is not useful in India. But the truth is quite the opposite. The system of trials by juries has its origin in the fact that judicial tribunals are generally incapable of looking at the merits of a case with leniency and of examining the motives of the parties concerned. Looking from this standpoint the necessity for the existence of such a system is greater in countries where the judicial tribunals are presided over by foreigners than in those where justice is administered by the natives of the country. Such a system is indispensable in a country where the judiciary is composed of foreigners, who have no great chances of becoming acquainted with the manners and customs of the natives, their views, prejudices and languages. It thus becomes clear that if the system of trial by jury is necessary in England, it is much more so in a country like India, and it is erroneous to say that it is not useful in this country. What the natives demand is that in all sessions and warrant cases the accused should have a right to claim a trial with the aid of a jury. Such a right is enjoyed by the English and other foreign people, and it is simply unjust to deny it to the people of this country. It appears that even Russia, whose rule is generally represented to us as autocratic and tyrannical, has conceded this right of trial by jury to her subjects in Central Asia. As to the argument that it would be impossible to secure the services of a sufficient number of jurors who could intelligently examine the facts of a case, it must be admitted that very few jurors could be found who are conversant with the law of the country, and this state of things must continue so long as laws are enacted with the rapidity of the working of a mint. But what have jurors to do with law. It being an axiomatic truth that law never deviates from common sense and practice, it is sufficient if jurors are endowed with strong common sense. If a European Judge can weigh evidence satisfactorily, native jurors, being well-acquainted with the language of the people, can well discern the nicer points involved in the case. But even granting what the opponents of native jurors have to say, all that could be charged against native jurors would be the possible acquittal by them of an offender who might be really guilty. Even under the present circumstances several innocent persons might be unjustly punished by European judges on account of their ignorance of the manners and customs of the people, and it is therefore preferable that some guilty persons should escape than that some innocent persons should suffer. It is a well-known maxim of the English law that it is better that 100 guilty persons should escape than that one innocent man should suffer. A consideration of all these arguments makes it clear that the demand of natives for the right of trial by jury is not only unfair but that it is unjust to withhold it. The argument that the grant of such a concession would raise the conquered natives to the level of the conquering Europeans, which is brought forward by certain narrow-minded Europeans, is indeed irrefutable, and so long as those who are afraid of wounding the feelings of this class are in office, there is no doubt that all proposals of this nature will meet the fate of the Ilbert Bill. Some good may be expected to result either when we are favoured with a Governor General who would not fear to pursue the right path in spite of the opposition of the Europeans, or when, following the example of Europeans, we are prepared to force a Governor General to do us right. We hope we shall never be reduced to the necessity of following the latter course. [The *Shubh Suchak* of the 15th February also refers to the same question, and expresses a hope that the invidous distinction that has yet been allowed to remain between Europeans and natives in the matter of the concession of trial by jury will be removed during the administration of Lord Ripon.]

Recommends that jurors should be paid for serving upon juries.

The *Yajdán Parast* (127) of the 17th February recommends that the heavy list of jurors in Bombay should be cut down to about three hundred individuals, who should be selected for their education and general abilities. Jurors should also be paid for the days on which they are called to serve upon juries, as is done in England. When jurors find that they can claim pecuniary compensation for the time they are taken away from their own business, they will cease from evincing an unwillingness to serve upon juries, and will not try to evade the service of the Sheriff's summons.

Complains against the system of locking up juries in murder cases.

In a paragraph headed "Jurymen's Grievances," the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 18th January says:—The rule that juries in murder cases should be locked up during the night so long as the trial is not finished is an instance of one of those freaks of law which the Legislature has sanctioned without laymen being able to understand either the reason or the practical value of the thing. It is incomprehensible that the rule should not be observed in other cases, where sometimes there is a chance of the jury being misled by what its members may hear outside the Court. It is ridiculous to lock up a jury in a case in which the public take no more than very ordinary interest and where all that is concerned is the life of a poor man who can never dream of buying its favour or influencing its verdict by anything in his power. The rule as to locking up should be enforced only where the trial is one of great public interest, and even then where there is some probability of a jury being influenced in its verdict by anything the members may hear outside the Court. It should not be difficult to alter the law on the subject. The Judges of the High Court are of course powerless in the matter. They can only enforce the law as it exists.

Complains of the delay which occurs in getting cash for currency notes at the Bombay Currency Office.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 22nd February states that there were formerly five shroffs in the Bombay Currency Office for cashing currency notes. Latterly their number has been reduced to three, and since then great delay occurs in cashing the notes that are presented by a large number of applicants for c ash

One has to wait for an hour to get cash for notes of such small amounts as twenty-five or thirty rupees, while applicants for larger amounts of cash have to wait for a much longer period.

Complaint of the barbers of the Sayadpura quarter of the city of Surat.

The *Gujarát Mitră* (80) of the 17th February states that the barbers of the Sayadpura quarter of the city of Surat complain that when Military troops require the services of torch-bearers, they are apprehended and made to do the work. A larger number of persons than are actually required for the work are apprehended in the morning and given in charge of the Military authorities, who keep them under a guard and do not permit them to return home to take their meals. The complainants are thus kept under guard the whole day and night and suffer much from starvation and cold. Early in the morning of the next day those whose services are required are retained and the rest are discharged. Such of them as accompany the troops are dismissed soon after daybreak without being remunerated for their services. The *Mitră* requests the authorities concerned to afford relief to the complainants.

Points out the advisability of opening a village post office at Dehej, Táluka Vágra.

A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 21st February says that the people of Dehej in the Vágra Táluka are put to great inconvenience and trouble on account of the absence of a post office. 400 to 500 letters are posted from and received in this village in one month. Vágra is situated at a great distance from Dehej. The postman comes at present only twice a week; but Dehej is the largest village in the táluka, nay, it is even larger than Vágra. As the local merchants carry on transactions with those in Gogha, Bhávnagar, Verával, Pátan, Div, Navsári, Bulsár and other places, they find the present arrangement very inconvenient. If a village post office is established at Dehej, the postal income will surely increase. Moreover, as the services of rural messengers can be engaged for Rs. 5 a month, the maintenance of an office will not be very expensive. It is to be hoped that the authorities concerned will attend to this suggestion.

Points out the necessity of improving the new road near the Borwali station.

A correspondent of the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 18th February regrets to observe that the improvement so badly needed in the new road near the Borwali station is yet allowed to remain in abeyance, while the necessity of commencing work in connection with the road is growing stronger. It is true that Government have long since recognised the advisability of extending the road. In order to give the trade of the island of Dhárávi a proper impetus, the authorities, it is agreed on all hands, must do justice to the communication referred to by incurring an expenditure on its account. If they should grudge the necessary outlay there can be no doubt that the amount already expended will produce no corresponding results. The island of Dhárávi, for which this road communication is intended, is just now displaying activity in the way of industries, which will, it is apprehended, receive a check if the work of improvement in the direction indicated comes to a standstill.

Local Self-government.

Appointment of Messrs. Jagjiwandás Khusháldás and Umedrám Anandrám as Chairmen of the Surat Municipal and District Boards respectively.

The *Gujarát Mitră* (80) of the 17th February approves of the contemplated appointment of Ráo Báhádur Jagjiwandás Khusháldás as Chairman of the Surat Municipality and of Mr. Umedrám Anandrám as Chairman of the Surat District Board. The *Mitră* is much gratified to hear that the Bombay Government wishes to allow the municipalities of Poona, Ahmedabad and Surat a constitution made up of elected and nominated members in the proportion of two-thirds and one-third. Such an arrangement is not fraught with danger inasmuch as the Municipal and District Boards will remain under the strict control of the Collector-president. [The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 21st February is not quite satisfied with this arrangement. It desires the curtailment of the wide powers at present enjoyed by the District Collectors in connection with municipal affairs.]

Education.

Says that aborigines, low-caste Hindus and the poorer classes of society only and not the nobility and Mahomedans should be given special facilities for educating themselves.

The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 18th February reviews the suggestions of the Education Commission on the subject of the educational wants of the backward classes, and remarks :—The classes which according to the Commission require special encouragement are (1) the Nobility, (2) Mahomedans, (3) Aborigines, (4) Low-caste Hindus, (5) Poorer classes of society. The Commission thus take a comprehensive view of all classes of people who have until now been indifferent to the benefits of education. But if a scheme of special encouragement is to be applied to the classes named, we wonder where Government is to stop and from what source the necessary funds are to be got, unless the grants at present obtained by the advanced classes are curtailed. It is, we think, physically impossible that all classes of people should progress equally in education. Further if such progress is to be secured by artificial means it will require an amount of State patronage which Government can ill spare. There can be no two opinions as to the necessity of promoting education among the nobility of India. The responsible positions which the sons of our princes and Chiefs are called upon to fill, and the influence for good or evil they are likely to exert on others, make it highly important that their minds should be well cultured; and it is the duty of a parental Government to see that its feudatory princes are enlightened. This duty becomes all the more pressing when it is considered that our princes and Chiefs have been notably apathetic in matters of education, and have a traditional dislike for every form of culture. If therefore the princes and Chiefs will not move of their own accord, it is incumbent upon the Paramount Power to move and induce them to take delight in education. The Commission therefore recommend that special colleges or schools for the sons and relatives of Native Chiefs and noblemen should be established where such institutions do not now exist. We cordially approve of the suggestion. These institutions need not be a charge upon the Imperial revenues, and will not therefore interfere with the distribution of the educational grant. The plea for special protection for the Mahomedan community does not however seem equally plausible. But it was in regard to that community that the complaints were the loudest. The leaders of the Mahomedan community in the different provinces seemed bent upon moving heaven and earth to obtain a recognition of their claims to special treatment. A careful study of the facts and figures relating to the subject will however, we think, satisfy any reasonable observer that the grievances of the Mahomedan brethren were greatly exaggerated, and that there was no need for going into hysterics over their educational backwardness. The community as a whole has, it must be admitted, somewhat lagged behind in the race for education, but that is the fault of the community itself. The system of public instruction introduced by Government is no more answerable for it than it is for the backwardness of the lower classes of Hindus. It is the advanced portion of the community itself that must make an effort to induce the less advanced to educate themselves. It is, we think, unreasonable to ask Government to provide out of the public funds any special facilities for the education of Mahomedan youth. All that Government can in fairness be expected to do is to supply educational appliances for Mahomedans to an extent equal to that for other communities. But any special system of encouragement by way of separate scholarships and free studentships and all the variety of facilities recommended by the Commission is, we think, entirely unnecessary and unjust. Further, whatever reason there was for special treatment some years ago, none exists now. A reference to the statistical information on the subject shows that there is a steady increase in the number of school-going Mahomedans and that no further special facilities are necessary. The cases of aborigines and low-caste Hindus are slightly different. These classes have not only no relish for education, but are generally unable to help themselves. Their education is certainly necessary for the good of the nation, and some special provision should be made for them. With respect to low-caste Hindus the Commission suggest that the principle of their admission into all public schools should be affirmed. In regard to this we cannot dispute the reasonableness of the principle, but we venture to think that the prejudices of a large community, ignorant as it is, deserve to be respected. The Commission admit that the prejudices are strong and wide-spread and are not altogether unreasonable. We trust Government will not wound the susceptibilities of many for seeing abstract justice done to a few. The true remedy lies, we think, in the formation of separate schools and in the encouragement of missionary effort. Some inconvenience may perhaps be felt by a few lads advanced beyond their times. But in the long run it will be safer and more generous if Government respect the sentiments of high class Hindus by not forcing upon them unwelcome company. Such prejudices are not uncommon even in civilized Europe, and ignorant India may well be excused for indulging in them. At all events such unpopular measures may be allowed in extreme cases as a last resort. Any wanton disregard of popular prejudice should certainly be checked by Government. With regard to the last class the Commission do not make any specific recommendations. In our opinion also it is scarcely a proper case for special treatment.

Suggestions to the Bombay University regarding Sir Mangaldás Nathubhái Travelling Fellowship.

The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 18th February dwells at considerable length on the necessity of making an amount of travelling indispensable to qualify a man for a certain University status, and says that the object can in the present circumstances be partially attained by effecting certain modifications in the conditions under which the Mangaldás Nathubhái Travelling Fellowship is conferrable. The principal condition is that the person on whom the fellowship is conferred must travel in Europe. This condition, though good in itself, generally acts as a deterrent to Hindus, for whom alone the fellowship has been created, and thus the funds sometimes remain unavailed of, and the objects of the donors remain unaccomplished. If therefore this condition is a little relaxed in a manner to make a travel in India sufficient for the purposes of the fellowship, we do not think the result will be less beneficial. We admit that a soujourn on the European Continent is calculated to bring in a treasure of knowledge, but if this object is not generally accomplished, why should not the available funds be used in the direction indicated? We have another suggestion to make in connection with this subject, which is that persons taking advantage of this fellowship should be required after travelling either in Europe or India to give their fellowmen the benefit of their knowledge and experience by publishing an account of their travels in the form of a pamphlet written in a plain and agreeable style. It is to be hoped that the University will consider this subject.

Complaints regarding the inconvenience caused by the delay in paying the salaries of school-masters in Peta A'mbegaon, Táluka Khed, Zilla Poona.

A correspondent of the *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of the 18th February complains that school-masters in Peta A'mbegaon, Táluka Khed, Zilla Poona, receive their pay in the second or third month after it is due, and that great inconvenience is thus caused to these generally low-paid servants of Government. The attention of the Educational authorities is requested to this complaint.

Railways.

Does not approve of the memorial prepared by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the extension of railways in India.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 17th February says:—That greater activity in the extension of railways in the country is needed cannot be denied. The want of more railways to open up the country has been keenly felt since the appalling mortality consequent on recurrent famines with which the people and the Government have become so painfully familiar. But it is when the ways and means are practically considered in connection with the economic consequences of railway financing that formidable difficulties present themselves to the view. Granted all the advantages which have been urged in the second paragraph of the Chamber's memorial, can it be truly said that it is possible in the existing condition of India to have railroads constructed at the rate of 2,000 to 3,000 miles per annum? The comparison with the railways of the United States is utterly untenable. The economic conditions of the two countries, except as far as the soil is concerned (and even then there is a difference) are almost wholly different. The most essential part of the question is the economic result of increased construction of railways. Now if these were to be considered *per se* it might not take an hour to convince even the veriest tyro in railway matters that they are an unmixed blessing. In our opinion the whole question of the construction of new railways ought to have been approached from one point and one only and that the financial one. All the members of the Chamber admitted that there was no accumulation of capital in the country for the desired object. Now it is one thing to wish for a boon and another thing to have or even to deserve it. It is one thing to urge the construction of 2,000 miles of railways per annum at a cost involving an outlay of 15 millions sterling at a reasonable computation, and another thing to raise that capital from year to year at least for the next ten years. Is the Chamber prepared to show to the authorities how that capital can be annually raised, how the interest thereon can be paid, how the investment may really benefit the State and the people, supposing that the State undertakes the construction? Or supposing that private enterprise is to be employed is the Chamber prepared with suggestions as to the conditions on which private capital can be had for the next ten years consecutively? It is easy to say that capital will be forthcoming. It may or may not be so. Very much will depend on the general condition of trade in the whole world in any given year, on the monetary condition of certain Continental States which are now demonetising the silver currency, also that of the United States, and on the annual production of silver in the world. The subject is so vast and so involved especially in connection with the economic results to the agriculturists at large, inclusive of the effect on prices of food and wages, that it is impossible to treat it in one article. But we cannot refrain from pointing out just now certain fallacies that occurred to us while studying the memorial and the speeches made thereon. First it may be fairly asked whether increased construction of railways necessarily means increased wealth in this country. What have been the economic consequences of railway finance and the trade developed by railways to the bulk of the population of India, we mean the agriculturists? We must not blink this vital question. The impoverished condition of the peasantry is now notorious. The attempt of the Supreme Government to grapple with this agrarian problem has been hitherto unsuccessful; at its root lies the whole policy of land revenue. Now the mercantile classes are on the one hand in favour of extricating the peasantry from their embarrassed condition and on the other they are in favour of increased railway construction. Do they perceive that the latter course will to a material extent reduce the agriculturists to the condition from which they now think of raising them? Admit that the State does all by loans and agricultural banks to relieve the peasantry. Admit that the land revenue will be so adjusted as to lighten the assessment. Will these two causes conduce to the prosperity of the agriculturist, if railway construction on an immense scale goes on in every part of the country at the same time? What is the practical experience of the past? Are any accurate statistics forthcoming to show that the 142 millions of capital expended on the 10,000 miles of railway since 1853 have led to the accumulation of capital in the country? Is it not a fact on the contrary that with all the profits now earned the net interest on the capital is only 3·9 per cent.? Government pays on an average 4¼ per cent. interest on its public loans. So that even now the State suffers a loss of ·35 per cent., apart from any so-called railway wealth accruing to the people at large. On this point, namely the accumulation of wealth, the Chamber's memorial seems to be inconsistent because it says that there is no capital in India to speak of. If so, the Chamber's assertion that increased railway construction will lead to increased wealth among the people receives its own quietus. But there is yet the other side of the same question. Have not the economic results of the existing railway system been mischievous to the country at large? The Chamber will say "no." It will cite the authority of Sir John Strachey and other empiric financiers to support its statement. But facts are hard things. And the facts which the powerful pen of Mr. O'Connell has disclosed in his book on "The Economic Revolution of India" show that India has suffered much from past railway finance. It has simply drained the resources of this country. Had the drain which has been going on by way of interest and remittances of railway profits to England for the last 30 years been stopped, had the monies lain in India, the people would have been more prosperous and the Government in a much better position to-day to borrow indigenous capital for increased railway construction. Foreigners alone have hitherto been benefited. Let us put this simple question to the Chamber— Would England have gained by borrowing all its railway capital from France and by importing French skilled labour and superior agency? How would England and the English have found themselves to-day by such a relation with France? Now apply the same principle to India and the reality of the disastrous economic result of 100 millions sterling of foreign capital invested for railway purposes in India will stand revealed. It must be understood that we are not against increased railway construction. We desire it as much as the Chamber. What we urge is that the question of ways and means should now be fully considered by the light of past results and the present condition of India. [The *Native Opinion* (10) of the 17th expresses somewhat similar sentiments. The *Satyă Shodhak* (60) of the same date says that extension of railways will not be beneficial to India unless effected with the assistance of native capital and unless indigenous labour and materials are used for the purpose. The *Yajdán Parast* (127) of the same date does not approve of the proposals of the Chamber of Commerce as being calculated to entail additional burdens on India which she is not able to bear.]

Comments on His Excellency the Governor's remarks about a misconception regarding the nature of the "tribute" paid by India to England.

Commenting on His Excellency the Governor's speech on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Western Deccan Railway, the *Poona Vaibhav* (50) of the 17th February quotes His Excellency's remarks about the mistaken notions of the Indian press regarding the nature of the "tribute" that is said to be paid by India to England, and observes:—These remarks are apparently very plain and considerate; but they would have had the desired effect if they had been meant to beguile illiterate school boys. If, however, His Excellency labours under the belief that all natives are as good as school boys, then we take leave to say that it is wrong. Although natives may not be so conversant with logic as to represent things in other than their true light, still they can certainly distinguish milk from white water (in which corn has been washed). The charge of absurdity brought by His Excellency against natives was however perfectly justified. Because if they had not been foolish, how could they have been beguiled by the tricks of foreigners? But in charging them with wickedness of mind His Excellency acted in the spirit of the Bransons and Keswicks of Calcutta. Natives are not mistaken in calling the money that goes from India to England by the name of "tribute." To do so is foolish only according to the strange logic emanating from the heated brains of an extreme patriot like the Governor. His Excellency asks how the money that is taken by Europeans as the gains of their service can be called "tribute." We admit that Europeans toil very hard in this country and carry away money as the remuneration for their labour. But is India in need of those hardworking servants? Cannot persons be found in the population of 25 krors endowed with the qualifications necessary for the performance of the work done by these Europeans? If they are available, what is it but to levy a tribute to feed Europeans at the sacrifice of such qualified natives? If the English had not been ruling India, would anybody have sought their assistance in the solution of administrative and other difficulties? Of course not. Who then with quiet brains will say that the money that is drained to England in the shape of the salaries and pensions of these people is not "tribute," and that too a very heavy one? Secondly as regards the interest on borrowed capital. It is not the case that the people of India will not be prepared to advance large sums of money on light rates of interest, but it is to be considered whether the authorities will accommodate native money-lenders in the same way as they would accommodate people of their own caste, colour, and country. If then Government are determined upon utilizing English capital, what straightforward man will say that the money going to England in the shape of interest on that capital is not a sort of tribute? Thirdly as regards the articles of European manufacture purchased in England. Are these articles such as cannot be produced in this country? No. But would Government adopt the same measures in the case of natives as they do for encouraging their countrymen? Though the import duties on Manchester goods have been remitted, the duties on Indian goods stand. From this it is clear that Government are instrumental in forcing English goods on us and in making Indian goods dearer than the English. Looking from this standpoint all the money that goes to England is nothing else than a "tribute" levied in different ways. Of course it is true that all the trouble taken by a conquering nation would go in vain if it did not secure compensation in the shape of a tribute. All nations that have hitherto conquered others have not done so simply with the view of satisfying the cravings of their warlike propensities, and we would not charge England with having done anything unnatural if it took some tribute from us with or without our consent. But to be prepared to pass oneself as thoroughly innocent after doing everything is very strange. Such conduct only shows one's ingratitude. In conclusion we would suggest to His Excellency the Governor that in proving a strange belief which has taken firm ground in him, he should not like low-minded people make use of mean words. A sound assertion can be proved to be true by various demonstrations and does not require the use of bad words. [The *Shiváji* (63) of the 15th February expresses very similar sentiments. The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 17th February says:—His Excellency the Governor does not like that the annual remittance to England on account of the construction of railways should be called a tribute. If political economists like Mill and eminent financiers like Sir John Strachey have deemed it fit on principle to call it a tribute, we do not know what reasons His Excellency has to call it otherwise. Sir James is, we admit, a great man in the Presidency he rules, but the persons above-mentioned are greater still in the provinces specially assigned them, although he styled them grumblers in his speech. Tribute is a technical term of political economy and must be used in the sense attached to it. It is a pity that Sir James should interpret the term only as a burden upon India. If it really meant so we would never hesitate to say that it was all the same if capital were borrowed either in England or in India. As for the services rendered His Excellency says, "I hope that India gets her money's worth for these." This remark too is capable of calling forth no less adverse comments from the public. The absurdity of the remark becomes pretty manifest when it is seen that even among the natives there are persons who are capable of performing as worthy and as efficient service as any distinguished public servant of the angelic race.]

Comments on the terms of the contract entered into by Government with the Western Deccan Railway Company.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 19th February, while discussing the terms that have been agreed upon between Government and the Western Deccan Railway Company, remarks:—It is difficult to make out the lines on which Government intend to act in connection with the financial aspect of the schemes for the construction of new railways in India. On the one hand they have been declaring their firm resolve that new railways will not be constructed in India whether solely or partially with the aid of State funds, and that there will thus be no addition either to the national debt or to the taxes levied on the people; while on the other hand they are seen to follow a different line of policy. Our rulers having already resolved not to undertake any railways on their own responsibility have represented to the public their intention of entrusting all the work to private enterprise and of rendering only such assistance as they can without entailing an additional burden on the people. Having promulgated such views Government have given the contract of the Poona-Belgaon Railway on terms which render an addition to the public debt and to the taxes on the people imperatively necessary even in the current year. The authorities ought to settle once for all their line of policy, and should make it publicly known both in England and in India that they are not willing to grant any concessions in future of the nature of those allowed in this instance. When English capitalists know this for certain they will come forward to try their chance in this country without expecting any assistance from Government. It will not matter if some years elapse before any capitalists come forward. The progress of India will not be at a standstill in the absence of railways. The authorities must hold their own with firmness for some time and they will reap the good fruits of such a policy in a short time.

Municipalities.

Municipal affairs at Kaira.

The *Kaira Vartamán* (107) of the 20th February says that instead of abolishing or lightening the burden of house-tax on the people, the local municipality has levied a duty on carts laden with fuel and on tiles. These duties are very obnoxious to the people, for their means of livelihood are limited. The Municipal Commissioners are subservient to Government officials. The President knows that the inhabitants are tired of the house-tax and the imposition of these new taxes has increased their miseries. The municipal expenditure should be reduced to meet the deficit that would result from the removal of these odious levies.

Native States.

Comments on the silence of the Viceroy in regard to the restoration of Berár on the occasion of the installation of the Nizám.

The *Maháráshtrá Mitrá* (41) of the 21st February says that the history of the cession of Berár by the Nizám to the English and of the results of subsequent attempts of Sir Salar Jang to bring about its restoration, warranted the public in cherishing a hope that some light would be thrown on the question on the occasion of the installation of the young Nizám. But the studious silence observed by the Viceroy in regard to that question on the occasion of the investiture of the young ruler of Hyderabad with powers of administration has given food for various conjectures. Looking at this matter from a standpoint of justice it was necessary that the province of Berár should have been restored to the Nizám on the occasion of his installation in accordance with the word pledged by Her Majesty the Queen by virtue of the proclamation of 1857. The Nizám of Hyderabad rendered very useful assistance to the British Government in 1857, and it would not seem proper to repay his kindness by such a territory-devouring policy. The British Government should render an account of the receipts and disbursements of the administration of Berár ever since it was ceded to them, and should claim such balance as may still be due to them. But it would be an act of open highhandedness if they were to decline to render an account and at the same time to decline to restore the province. If the British Government had no desire to restore Berár to its original possessor, they should not have given expression to words that signified a contrary intention. Such a policy would have effectually stopped the mouths of the people who would have ranked this instance among others in which Indian States have been annexed to the British dominions. What does such a policy of duplicity mean? If the authorities had not replied to the representations of Sir Salar Jang to say that the province of Berár would be restored on the Nizám arriving at his years of discretion, we and our contemporaries would not have been under the painful necessity of indulging in animadversions upon the conduct of a Government that boasts of its justice. We maintain that if Lord Ripon had made room in his prolix speech for a couple of sentences regarding Berár, it would have served to soothe the suceptibilities of the people and enabled them to hold patience in the matter for a further length of time. The history of the Berár question shows clearly that the province was not seized by the British simply in liquidation of the expenses of the contingent force, but that the seizure was an act of as much highhandedness as injustice. Even granting that the former was the case, why should no account be rendered of the outstandings of the original dues? We suggest that Lord Ripon should consider the subject after fully acquainting himself with its past history. The treaties and covenants between the two Governments should be perused and the stain that has darkened the British administration should be removed. [The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 18th February expresses somewhat similar sentiments regarding the Berár question, and also comments on the omission of Her Majesty the Queen to allude to India in her speech on the opening of the last session of Parliament. The writer observes that both these incidents are significant inasmuch as they show what position India holds among the dependencies of the crown of England, and exhorts the native public to strive to make their existence felt by organizing movements that may show that the people of this country are not altogether wanting in spirit and pluck, and thus lead to a proper consideration of all their just demands. The *Gujarát Mitră* (80) of the 17th February expresses sentiments similar to those of the *Maháráshtră Mitră* (41) and urges a prompt settlement of the Berár question.]

The present condition of the treasury of the State of Hyderabad.

In noticing the report that Government have resolved to depute the Accountant General of Bombay and the Deputy Accountant General of Bengal for the purpose of examining the accounts and the actual condition of the treasury of the Hyderabad State, the *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 17th February observes that this report leads to the presumption that His Excellency the Viceroy suspects that the condition of the Nizám's treasury is anything but satisfactory. The public have entertained a similar misgiving ever since the time of the late Sir Salar Jung not on account of the wretched condition of the State but on account of the extravagant expenditure of the administration. Of all the Native States in the country Hyderabad is the richest, the most extensive, and at the same time the most extravagant. Several State officials have grown rich at the expense of the State; several persons receive large salaries and annuities for rendering no service to the State; and large sums are spent in intrigues. It is desirable therefore that an enquiry should be instituted in this matter. Relations of noblemen and Jághirdárs also receive large annuities. This extravagance has been in existence since the administration of the late Sir Salar Jung and has been a dark blot on the administration of that statesman. It is true that some expenses have to be incurred to make the State wheel go on uninterruptedly, but this policy has been followed in Hyderabad in a manner to lead the State to the extreme verge of extravagance. It ought also to be ascertained how far English officials profit by this policy of extravagance over and above the charges incurred by the State on account of the supply of provisions, festivities and entertainments. Leaving these apart what is the remedy for the other secret expenses which are ruining the State like the disease of consumption? In these circumstances if the Viceroy has really formed the determination which is attributed to him of instituting a thorough enquiry into the financial condition of the State of Hyderabad, it is indeed a wise one and we wish that it is fully acted upon.

Mr. Cordery, the Resident at Hyderabad, should not be permitted to go on leave of absence without satisfactorily answering the serious accusations preferred against him by the *Statesman*.

In alluding to the telegram that Mr. Cordery, the Resident at Hyderabad, shortly proceeds on furlough, the *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 17th February observes that the charges preferred by the *Statesman* against the Resident are serious, and some Anglo-Indian newspapers have assured the public that a satisfactory explanation of them will be forthcoming. Some of these journals say that Mr. Cordery will prosecute the *Statesman* for libel: others assert that he is desirous to proceed against the libeller, but that the Government of India do not permit him to do so because the Viceroy has full confidence in him and will accept his defence against the accusations preferred against him. The public have been anxiously waiting to see this explanation; and since the report about the approaching departure of Mr. Cordery has been circulated, they are very desirous that in order to put a stop to a public scandal he should not be allowed to go before furnishing a satisfactory explanation. It is true that Mr. Cordery obtained leave to go home long before the accusations were preferred and that he enjoys the confidence of Lord Ripon; but that cannot be taken as a good ground for letting him go without proving to the public that the charges are unfounded.

Government are responsible for the mismanagement of the Morvi State by Mr. Fernandez.

The *Gujaráti* (101) of the 17th February observes that the explanation rendered by Mr. Fernandez about the alleged mismanagement of the funds of the State of Morvi during his administration is unsatisfactory. It is said that the Chief was unwilling to entrust the administration to Mr. Fernandez, but was obliged to appoint him on being pressed by Government to do so. If this be true, Government are responsible for the mismanagement complained of.

Retracts the charges brought against the Kárbhári of Janjira in the *Kesari* of the 5th February.

The *Kesari* (36) of the 19th February says that on further enquiry it finds that the charges brought against the Kárbhári of Janjira in its issue of the 5th idem, reported at page 16 of the Report on Native Papers for the week ending 9th February 1884, are unfounded. [A correspondent of the *Sharabh* (61) of the 20th February also contradicts the charges in question.]

Berár Affairs.

Disapproves of the reduction in the period of the vacation enjoyed by the Civil Courts in Berár.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (53) of the 18th February says that the change that has been recently effected in the period of the vacation hitherto enjoyed by the Civil Courts in Berár, by which the period has been reduced to one month from 15th May to 15th June, is calculated to cause great inconvenience to all concerned. The period is short and the dates are inconvenient. The heat in Berár is very severe and is at its height from April till the end of May. It is very troublesome for officers to work and for parties to attend at such a time. Besides this change has deprived those that are not inhabitants of Berár of an opportunity of visiting their native places. We are of opinion that the Berár authorities should reconsider the subject and arrange to allow a vacation of at least one and a half month from 15th April.

RAOJI BHAVANRAO PAVGI,
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
28th February 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Appointments:
- Approval of the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Mandlik as a member of the Viceregal Legislative Council 6
- Approval of the appointment of Messrs. Mandlik and Telang to the Supreme and Local Legislative Councils respectively ... 6

Currency Office, Bombay: Complaint that great delay occurs in issuing cash for currency notes at the— 10

Duty levied on gold and silver ware imported into England: Advocacy of a reduction in the— 3

Forest conservancy: Expression of opinion that the policy of Government regarding —has stopped the business of iron-smelting in Shiral Mahál in Sátára 8

Foundation of the British rule in India: Expression of opinion that an equitable administration of justice will strengthen the —more than anything else 3

Highhandedness on the part of a European officer in the mofussil: Notice of an act of— 7

Impressment of labour: Complaint from the barbers of the Sayadpura quarter of the city of Surat 11

Judicial matters:
- Advisability of furnishing mofussil newspapers with copies of proceedings in criminal and civil cases heard in the mofussil courts. 8
- Comments on the decision of the High Court in the case of Gulabdás *vs.* Pattison 9
- Prayer for the appointment of a stamp-vendor at Dehej in Táluka Vágra 9

Juries:
- Complaint against the system of locking up — in murder cases ... 10
- Expression of opinion that it is but just to allow the concession of trial by jury to Natives 9
- Recommendation that jurors should be paid for serving upon — ... 10

Justices of the Peace: Comments on the qualifications of the new— ... 8

License-tax: Suggestion for the abolition of the —and the re-imposition of import duties on European cotton goods... 6

Loyalty and love of the people of India: Expression of opinion that the — are undeniable 3

Postal matters: Advisability of opening a village post office at Dehej, Táluka Vágra 11

Presents: Expression of opinion that His Excellency the Governor should not have accepted — from Mulla Sáheb, the Head priest of the Borah community, as the latter is deeply involved in debt 8

Roads: Necessity of improving the new road near the Borwali station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway 11

War in the Soudan:
- Condemnation of the permission said to have been granted to the Mahdi to carry on slave traffic 6
- Disapproval of the rumoured employment of Indian troops in the—. 4

PART II.—*Local Self-government*—

Surat Municipal and District Boards: Approval of the contemplated appointment of Messrs. Jagjiwandás Khusáldás and Umedrám Anandrám as Chairman of the —respectively 11

PART III—*Education*—

Bombay University: Suggestions to the —regarding Sir Mangaldás Nathubhái Travelling Fellowship 13

Delay in paying the salaries of school-masters in Peta A′mbegaon, Táluka Khed, Zilla Poona: Complaint regarding the inconvenience caused by the — 13

Special facilities for education: Expression of opinion that aborigines, low-caste Hindus and the poorer classes of society only and not the nobility and Mahomedans should be given— 12

Page.

PART IV.—*Railways*—

Contract entered into by Government with the Western Deccan Railway Company : Comments on the terms of the— 16
His Excellency the Governor's remarks about the misconception regarding the nature of the "tribute" paid by India to England : Comments on— 15
Memorial prepared by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the extension of railways in India : Disapproval of the— ... 13

PART V.—*Municipalities*—

Kaira : Municipal affairs at— 17

PART VI.—*Native States*—

Hyderabad :

Comments on the silence of the Viceroy in regard to the restoration of Berár on the occasion of the installation of the Nizám ... 17
Expression of opinion that Mr. Cordery, the Resident at —should not be permitted to go on leave without satisfactorily answering the serious accusations preferred against him by the *Statesman* ... 18
The present condition of the treasury of the State of—... ... 18
Janjira : Retraction of the charges brought against the Kárbhári of—in the *Kesari* of the 5th February 19
Morvi : Expression of opinion that Government are responsible for the mismanagement of the—State by Mr. Fernandez 18

PART VII.—*Berár Affairs*—

Vacation enjoyed by the Civil Courts in Berár : Disapproval of the reduction in the period of the— 19

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

INDIA OFFICE
25 [illegible] 1894

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R

For the Week ending 1st March 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	450
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	484
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
11	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Fortnightly	950
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	600
	MARA'THI.			
*13	The Aranyă Pandit	Bombay	Fortnightly	100
14	„ Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
18	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
*19	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
*20	„ Chandrika	Kolhápur	Monthly	150
21	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
22	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
25	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
26	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
27	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
28	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
29	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
30	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
31	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
32	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
33	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*34	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*35	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
36	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
37	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
38	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
39	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
40	„ Mahéráshtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,000
41	„ Mahéráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
42	„ Málika	Poona	Monthly	100
43	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
44	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	100
*45	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
47	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
48	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*49	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	250
51	„ Prabhákar[1]	Bombay	Daily	350
*52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Weekly	200
53	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Do.	200
*54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Do.	600
57	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	150
58	„ Satyă Prakásh	Do.	Weekly	243
59	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*61	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
*62	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
63	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	90
*65	„ Srishtidarpan	Bombay	Do.	200
66	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
67	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

CON 1092

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
*68	The Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	150
69	„ Telagu Mitră	Do.	Do.	400
70	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár[1]	Akola	Do.	250
71	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	200
72	„ Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	175
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	200
*74	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
75	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
*76	„ Vinod	Poona	Do.	200
*77	„ Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
78	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	400
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
*79	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	400
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	349
82	„ Lok Mitră	Bombay	Do.	800
83	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
84	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	137
	GUJARA'TI.			
85	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
86	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	750
87	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	304
88	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*89	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	200
90	„ Bombay Punch	Bombay	Weekly	500
91	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,090
92	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	700
93	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	60
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	600
95	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Weekly	525
96	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,000
97	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	200
*98	„ Dnyán Dipak	Junágad	Do.	100
99	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
100	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	100
101	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	400
*102	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	200
103	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*104	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
105	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	525
106	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,400
107	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	115
*108	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	200
109	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	700
110	„ Kusum Guchchhă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	350
111	„ Nágar Udayă	Do.	Do.	300
112	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
113	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	381
114	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	814
115	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,225
116	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
*117	„ Saras Sár	Do.	Monthly	200
118	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
*119	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	200
120	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	533
*121	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	200
122	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	408
*123	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly	200
124	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	50
125	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	738
126	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
127	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
128	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	150
*129	„ Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.	200
130	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	768
*131	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	100
	SANSKRIT.			
*132	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	100
	URDU.			
*133	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
*134	„ Dabdabe Islám[3]	Do.	Do.	200
135	„ Khádam-e-Hind	Do.	Daily	200
136	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Weekly	160
	PERSIAN.			
137	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	300
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
*138	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	200

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[3] This paper is received *gratis* with the *Armagán*.

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Says that England's glory and India's welfare are identical.

The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (85) of the 27th February, in an article headed, "The glory of England consists in doing good to India," observes that all right-thinking men cannot help remarking that England's glory and India's welfare go hand in hand. India is not a small dependency of the British crown. It is much larger in extent than England, and is very much superior to the latter in respect of fertility, climate and other things. Even Englishmen have to admit that much of the greatness, splendour and civilization of England depends on this country. England has profitted not a little by Indian learning. Indian sepoys are not inferior to those of England in point of bravery, and this they have shown on many occasions. Moreover, they are free from those vices which beset English soldiers and can surpass them in heroism. How then can it not be glorious to rule over such a country? Though it is somewhat difficult to rule over a barbarous country, still the difficulty is not as great as in the case of a civilized one. And it is undoubtedly honourable to do a thing which is difficult. For this reason England is respected by other nations for her government of India. It is the duty of the sovereign to regard the welfare of his subjects as his own. If this view were always kept in mind and were acted up to what benefits would result? India would be blessed and England would be loudly praised. This thought dwells in the mind of Lord Ripon as is indicated by the reply His Lordship gave to the address presented to him by Sir T. Mádhav Ráo at Madras. The *Samáchár* here quotes Lord Ripon's reply and remarks:—If these thoughts dwelt in the minds of subordinate officers of Government, what an amount of good would be done. May God inspire those who hold authority in this country with these ideas!

Makes remarks in connection with the occupation of Merv by Russia.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the 24th February observes that the admission made by Mr. Gladstone that Russia was sending an officer to Merv to administer the country, is confirmatory of the intelligence that the Muscovite has gained ascendancy in that country, and gives a practical lie to all the previous bland assurances of Russia that her policy in Central Asia would not affect British interests in that quarter. The establishment of permanent supremacy over the people of Merv means the possession of great facilities for menacing the British influence in Afghánistan whenever Russia may feel disposed to do so. In this way the advance now made is an acquisition of solid strength which is more valuable to Russia than all the gain secured to the British by their Afghan policy. It is time for the British Government to awaken from its sleep, to shake off its lethargy, and to try earnestly to understand clearly what Russia really means to do, and what step she proposes to take as the next move in her dubious course. The whole question of the state of affairs in Central Asia and of British relations with Persia, unless carefully watched and considered before long with a view to its proper adjustment, will probably not fail to prove in the end, and that at no distant date, to be one of serious inconvenience and anxiety, if not of positive annoyance to Great Britain and India. [The *Káside Mumbai* (109) of the 22nd and the *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 26th February express similar sentiments.]

Necessity for reforming the Indian Civil Service.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 24th February says:—Facts are accumulating every day which go to prove conclusively the necessity of thoroughly reforming the Civil Service. It is members of this service that bring on evils; it is they that expose them, and it is they that at last cure them. Thus the whole work lies in the hands of the Civilians. Government do not see but through their eyes; Government refuse to listen but through Civilian ears; Government like not to be advised but by their district officers who are Civilians. If this service is improved, and if more conscientious and honest men are put in, we are sure that before the next few years contentment and happiness will once more begin to dawn upon the land. The latest evidence on the point is afforded by a letter published in the columns of the *Pioneer*. A Civilian friend of the correspondent writes to him and exposes the mischief of the Survey and Settlement Department. The mischief, so far as we can judge, is due to an honest mistake and inordinate desire for official *Baháduri* on the part of Colonel Anderson, a representative gentleman of the creed of military officers who claim for themselves a monopoly of sound sense and infallible reasoning. The correspondent clearly shows what Sir G. Wingate, the founder of the Bombay Revenue System, did and wanted to do; and thus exposes how Colonel Anderson perverted the whole system to the discredit of Government and to the lasting misery of the Bombay peasantry. Sir George Wingate first left sufficient to the *Kunbi* to live upon and then allowed the Revenue officer to put in his hand. But in doing so he also provided the utmost limit. He required the Revenue officer to proceed to a particular point and no farther. The limit thus placed upon the greedy Revenue officer was that assessment to be levied should be 50 per cent. of the *surplus profits* left after providing for the full living of the *Kunbi*. It was with the object of determining this surplus profit that Sir George classified the lands, but in doing the work of classification he never failed to consult the Patel and Kulkarni of the village which was being surveyed and settled. Colonel Anderson only took up the work of classification and left out the other operations which were the essentials of the success of the admirable scheme of Sir George, and we know the result. The Revenue officers do not care to go into the subject and nobody can therefore bring to light the untold misery of the *Kunbi*. Mr. Caird and the Famine Commissioners did notice the Civilian's apathy and ignorance but nothing appears to have been done. Nothing short of a thorough reform of the service can improve the state of things.

Points out the necessity of reforming the constitution of Indian Legislative Councils and approves of the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Mandlik to a seat in the Supreme Legislative Council.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 24th February says:—The scandal of the day is the work of the Legislative Councils. The constitutional principles on which the Councils were formed in 1861 were no doubt most admirably fitted for those days, but during the last two decades people have advanced so much in political education that the present Councils are looked upon as a mere farce. The appointments of non-official native gentlemen do not generally satisfy the people and the way in which the business of the Councils is conducted is regularly condemned. The officials form the majority and the non-officials are always in a minority. The President then and there sits in judgment on the performance of the members, discusses measures himself and thus puts an extinguisher on the independence, energy and public spirit that may occasionally be engendered in a member by the interesting nature or the importance of the subject. Those that have read the report of the proceedings of the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council of the 6th January well know how the Honourable Ráo Sáheb Mandlik's opposition was snubbed while the mellifluent and apologetic speech of Mr. Badrudin was belauded. To continue a member of such a Council under such circumstances is to compromise one's position of independence and naturally a man of Mr. Mandlik's attainments, influence, position, and public spirit could not have long continued to remain in office, however willing and enthusiastic he may be to render service to the public cause. By his untiring energy Ráo Sáheb Mandlik had secured the confidence of the people; by his education and thorough knowledge of the law he had won respect for his opinions; by his clear and bold exposition of facts he commanded sympathy and co-operation from his colleagues; and it had therefore become almost impossible for him to remain in the Council on such disadvantageous terms. It is singularly fortunate therefore that he has been elevated from a seat in the presidential to one in the Imperial Council. We have not the least doubt that Ráo Sáheb Mandlik will show there what real Mahrátta Bráhman's intellectual abilities are and will thus pave the way for younger men. [The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the same date says:—The appointment is a significant departure in policy. To Lord Ripon's Government is due the credit of replacing sham by reality in the most important department of Government. To us it is peculiarly gratifying to see the Council Chamber purified of the vile imposture which has so long infested its atmosphere. Several other papers approve of the nomination of Mr. Mandlik.]

Recommends that Professor Dádábhái Nawroji should be appointed to the Viceregal Legislative Council on the next opportunity.

The *Yajdán Parast* (127) of the 24th February briefly describes the great knowledge possessed by Professor Dádábhái Nawroji of the wants, desires and requirements of the people of India, and the valuable political and other services rendered by the Professor; and observes that had he been appointed to the Viceregal Legislative Council in place of the Honourable Mr. V. N. Mandlik, he would have proved of great use to the Council. The *Parast* hopes that on a future occasion the claims of the Professor will not be overlooked and that his great experience of the country will be duly availed of.

Approves of the appointment of Mr. Káshináth Trimbak Telang as an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and points out the claims of Mr. Raghunáth Náráyan Khote to the honour.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the 24th February observes that the nomination of Mr. Káshináth Trimbak Telang as an additional member of the Local Legislative Council is by no means exceptionable. He possesses many qualities which render him worthy of the honour of representing the Hindu community of this Presidency. For several important reasons however the appointment of Mr. Raghunáth Náráyan Khote, C.I.E., would have been more advisable, especially when the Bombay Municipal Act Amendment Bill and other measures of commercial nature are likely to be brought before the Council for consideration and disposal. A consideration of these measures will require great experience of which Mr. Khote may be unquestionably held to be a store-house. [The *Yajdán Parast* (127) of the same date expresses similar sentiments. The *Rást Goftár* (115), the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (108) and the *Gujaráti* (101) of the same date heartily approve of the appointment of Mr. K. T. Telang. The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 24th February thanks the local Government for the appointment, and observes that it shows that the nomination of Sayad Edroos, Aga Chungish Khán and other social ornaments as experimental legislators is not likely to be repeated.]

Says that some gentlemen with mofussil experience ought to be appointed members of the Bombay Legislative Council.

The *Native Opinion* (10) of the 24th February says:—There is one thing which strikes us in respect of the present constitution of our Council, viz., that the City of Bombay is being over-represented at the expense of the mofussil, which has no representative in the Council. The Honourable Sir Jamsetji, the Honourable Mr. Badrudin, and now the Honourable Mr. Telang are all more or less representatives of the City of Bombay. It is difficult to say what class, district, or opinions the Honourable Mr. Ráste represents. It would be desirable if some gentlemen of mofussil experience were chosen, and we suggest the names of Ráo Bahádur Bholánáth Sárábhái for Gujarát and Ráo Bahádur Gopálráo Hari Deshmukh and Ráo Bahádur Krishnáji L. Nulkar for the Deccan. (A correspondent of the same paper says):—Mr. K. T. Telang is talked of as the probable successor of Ráo Sáheb Mandlik in the Legislative Council of the Bombay Government. His abilities none can doubt. But he has evinced lack of decision on several occasions. He who fears not the displeasure of Government, who minds not the frowns of the President in Council, and who rises superior to his self, is the proper person to succeed Mr. Mandlik. Mr. P. M. Mehta may be nominated, and many other names may be suggested. But Sir James Fergusson will do nothing better than to leave the choice on this occasion to some well-known Municipal bodies in Bombay, Poona, &c.

Comments in connection with the policy of the Bombay Government regarding the assessment of improvements in land.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 24th February, in an article headed, "Assessment of Land Improvements," points out the advisability of exempting from assessment wells sunk by cultivators at their own expense, on the ground that it is expedient not only as a measure of State justice but as a direct encouragement to agriculturists to carry on improved cultivation, prefers the irrigation of land by wells to irrigation by canals and other waterworks, remarks at the same time that irrigation works taken in hand by the Bombay Government have hitherto been a failure and that neither the State nor the cultivator is better off for them, and observes:—Now when the Supreme Government has practically recognised the policy of encouraging improvements in land by means of State loans, when it is declared by high authorities that in the present impoverished condition of the peasantry and the generally exhausted condition of the soil and when pressure of population on that soil is daily increasing, extended cultivation is necessary and when a great portion of such cultivation depends on the extension of irrigation by means of wells, is it not unfortunate that our local authorities should tax for purposes of revenue wells that are the very resources which in years to come will bring about the results which we are all anxious to see? It must be remembered that the greater the accumulation of capital among the peasantry the better the prospects of improved agriculture. But according to the present notions of the Bombay Government is it possible that any accumulation can ever take place? The main principle that every improvement wisely and economically carried out leads to further improvement seems to be ignored. When the rayat can sink a well and be able in a certain time to enjoy the benefits derived from it, namely extended or improved cultivation, then alone is he in a position to save a small portion as capital. But just when he is in a position to save it, after the first cost of improvement and labour are recouped, the Collector pounces on his surplus saving. Enhanced assessment is demanded. If it is submitted to, all the small profits of his improvements are absorbed. There is absolutely no saving of capital which might enable him by degrees to make further improvements. Neither the State nor the rayat, or the country at large, can ever advance under such a system of exaction as is contemplated by our Government. They kill the goose that is expected to lay golden eggs in time. It is a suicidal policy and must be discountenanced. It is opposed to all economic principles. In short the divorce of capital, however small, from land is a loss to the land itself, to the cultivator and in the long run to the commonwealth. This is an important fact which the Government of Bombay ought never to lose sight of. The sooner the section 107 of the Land Revenue Code, which is inconsistent with section 11 of the Agricultural Loans Bill, is amended with a view to set at rest for ever all apprehensions regarding the levy of assessment on wells, the better. There should be no uncertainty in the matter on the part of Government so as to lead to future misconstruction as is unfortunately the case now. Let Mr. Peile profit by the sound views enunciated 20 years ago by Sir Barrow Ellis.

A suggestion in connection with the Court of Small Causes at Broach.

The *Broach Vartamán* (93) of the 25th February complains that great inconvenience is caused to the public by the present arrangements under which the Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Surat is required to do the work of the Court at Broach, and suggests the advisability of abolishing the present Court at Surat and of appointing two separate Subordinate Judges for doing the work at the two places.

Point outs the necessity of securing uniformity in the weights and measures in the different districts of the Bombay Presidency.

The *Vengurla Vritt* (73) of the 21st February complains that great inconvenience is caused to the public by want of uniformity in the weights and measures in the different districts generally and particularly in the different parts of the town of Vengurla, and points out the necessity of resorting to legislation with the view of security the much-needed uniformity. Government generally recognise the Bengal maund as a standard weight and they should also direct the public to conform to that standard.

Necessity of establishing a dispensary at Roha-Ashtami in the Kolába District.

A correspondent of *Dnyánodayă* (7) of the 21st February, but received on the 28th idem, points out the inconvenience caused by the absence of a dispensary at Roha-Ashtami in the Kolába District, and requests the attention of Government to the matter.

Says that the postage on Vernacular newspapers should be further reduced before reducing that on Anglo-Indian papers.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 24th February, in referring to the memorial addressed to the Viceroy by Mr. Lawson, the Editor of the *Madras Mail*, on the subject of the advisability of reducing the Indian newspaper postage, observes:— The request of Mr. Lawson virtually means an amendment of the rules already passed so as to give the advantage of the lower rates to the English papers, thus making a uniform rate of newspaper postage for all India. Now we are of opinion that a uniform rate of newspaper postage in India will be an unnecessary loss of revenue to Government. For the purpose of postal charges the newspapers may be divided into two classes, those that are subscribed for by well-to-do persons and those that are subscribed for by the poor. In a country like England where the papers are conducted in the language of the country, it may be difficult to make such a distinction, as the same paper is subscribed for by the rich and the poor. But in India the case is quite different. The English papers here do not find their way to the masses and are generally subscribed for by well-to-do persons, while it is the Vernacular papers alone that go to the masses. It will be an evident anomaly therefore to charge the English and the Vernacular papers at the same rate. It must not however be understood that we object to the reduction of postage on Anglo-Indian papers. What we object to is a uniform rate of postage, as the tax will then fall unequally on the different classes of society. The *Mahrátta* here quotes an extract from Mill on the subject of taxes on communication and says:—After this exposition of the principles which ought to guide us in these matters it will be almost impossible to say anything more on that point. They clearly justify the distinction. What we have said must be kept up in this country and the Editors of English papers ought not to complain of the difference, as their subscribers can well afford to pay the charges. The rates of subscription for English papers fully bear us out. There is not a single English daily in India which is sold for half a penny or even a penny and we believe it can never be sold at so low a price, as the number of readers will always be limited. Not so with the Vernacular papers. With the reduction in postage and price their sale may in course of time extend almost indefinitely. Government therefore have to consider first, whether they can afford to reduce the postal charges on newspapers, and if they can whether a reduction cannot be more advantageously made in the charges on Vernacular papers in preference to those on English papers. We have no objection to the reduction in postal charges on English papers if it can be done consistently with further reduction of postage on Vernacular papers. We may add that in reducing the postage charges on Vernacular papers Government may well see that a reduction is made in the yearly subscription of these papers so as to bring them within the reach of the masses. This can be done by lowering the postage on cheap papers, thus offering an inducement to reduce the subscription. [The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 24th February says:—Though by no means unmindful of recent reforms, we must say that the Postal Department has not risen much above those barbarous restrictions on public business so dear to the heart of the bureaucrat. Many a time have we groaned under these old-world restraints and striven hard to convince the authorities of their injustice, but to little purpose. What remains now is only to hope that the Viceroy may not send off the memorial to be departmentally considered. Between the Director-General of the Post Offices and the Secretary to Government the scheme will have a very poor chance indeed. We all know that the process of departmental consideration is interminable. The Director-General of Post Offices may take up months to prepare his table down to the infinitesimal fraction of a pie. And the Secretary may consume reams of paper, with proportionate amount of ink, red tape, sealing wax and stamps, in saving the State that terrible loss estimated by the Director-General.]

Says that the same arrangements as have been adopted for securing prompt distribution of paid letters should be followed in the case of bearing letters.

The *Din Bandhu* (5) of the 24th February says that although paid letters are under the new system of sub-deliveries distributed more promptly than before, still the same delay as hitherto takes place in distributing bearing letters. It is not clear why the public should suffer this inconvenience when the rates charged for bearing letters are double the rates for paid letters. The arrangements that have been recently adopted for the distribution of paid letters should be followed in the case of bearing letters, but if this cannot be done the Postal Department should absolve itself from the charge of injustice by stopping the levy of double rates for bearing letters.

Points out the necessity of making certain changes in the hours of delivering and despatching the post of the city of Kolhápur.

The *Dakshin Vritt* (23) of the 24th February complains of the inconvenience caused to the public of Kolhápur by the present arrangement for the distribution and despatch of letters from the City Post Office. The post for Poona and Bombay is despatched from the City Post Office at 5 P.M. while the post from Poona is delivered at 3 P.M. An interval of two hours is barely sufficient to admit of a reply being sent by the evening post to an emergent communication received by the afternoon post. Moreover those classes of people that generally have much to do with the Post Office are engaged in business until 5 P.M. The post that is despatched from the City Post Office at 5 P.M. is sent to Poona at 6-30 A.M. the next morning until which time it remains in the Head Post Office. The post from Rájápur, Miraj and other places is received about two or three hours before the mail leaves for Poona and is therefore despatched by that mail. In these circumstances it will tend to remove great inconvenience if arrangements are made to remove letters from the City Post Office very early in the morning. Again the mail from Poona is received at the Head Post Office after 11 A.M. and at the City Post Office from 3 P.M. We say that this delay of four hours is unnecessary. Is it not very strange that it should take four hours to carry the post to a distance of two miles, when it takes only eighteen hours to traverse the distance from Poona to Kolhápur? The authorities should arrange to make the necessary changes in the hours of delivering and despatching the post.

Complains of the late delivery of mails at Ahmedabad.

The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 28th February says that though the Rájputána and Káthiáwár mails arrive at Ahmedabad before 6 P.M., the letters are delivered the next day at 1 P.M. and sometimes even at 2 P.M. The letters received by the Bombay mails which arrive after 10 A.M. are also delivered at 1 or 2 P.M. By this late delivery of mails persons who have urgent business cannot avail themselves of the passenger train to Bombay, nor can they go to Káthiáwár save on the following day. The local post master ought therefore to employ more postmen if necessary, and see that the post is delivered more promptly than it is delivered at present.

Complains of the arbitrary conduct of European constables and inspectors employed in the Bombay Police Force.

The *Káside Mumbai* (109) of the 22nd February says that owing to the large number of European constables and inspectors employed in the Bombay Police Force, the police lords it over the people. The arbitrary conduct of European constables and inspectors wonderfully represents the wild oppression and coercion exercised in barbarous times. On enquiring of any respectable citizen, it will be found that these European heads of companies of 150 or 200 sepoys even surpass the Governor in pomp and dignity. No native, whether he be a Pársi, a Hindu, a Mahomedan, a Portuguese or a Dekhani, dare oppose a sepoy on a salary of Rs. 10 per mensem! These European heads of haváldárs and jamádárs who pass off under the garb of civilized preservers of the city, exercise so much power that they resemble plunderers of the days of corruption. They observe no difference whatsoever in the treatment of natives of high and low position. A long time will elapse before the Commissioner of Police comes to know of the great injustice done to natives by his European subordinates. When a misdeed of these subordinates is so much noised about that it is known to every one, then only Sir Frank Souter comes to know of it. Then the Commissioner holds an enquiry in the matter. But by that time the European officer rises so high that no one dares to oppose him. Several illiterate persons think it better to connive at the faults of such oppressors. As natives know for certain that a European miscreant is sure to be screened, they try as far as possible to avoid coming in his way. Mr. Collett has gone to the Parel Division after successfully achieving his object in the Fort. When he succeeded in his oppression and mismanagement in a thickly-populated and civilized quarter like the Fort, which is inhabited by brave men, he has comparatively done very little in having ventured to take money from 25 different blasters of mines in the Parel Division, which is half civilized and has been recently populated. An enquiry is being made in the matter but he is very likely to be honourably acquitted and he may even be rewarded for his sufferings. The season of the acquittal of Europeans from charges laid against them will never come to an end in India. Mr. Collett is not a new police officer and is of the stamp of other officers, an estimate of whose constant misdeeds cannot be made. Who can say that justice will be done when a brother officer is engaged in making an enquiry?

Education.

Comments on the educational policy of the Government of Bombay.

The *Native Opinion* (10) of the 24th February comments on the illiberal policy of Government regarding grants-in-aid of educational enterprise, and remarks:—The policy of the Educational Department under the administration of the Honourable Mr. Peile was very generous and we remember that the honourable gentleman once complained that the rules laid down by the Secretariat in the matter of educational grants were so stringent that they did not leave him any scope to inaugurate the various reforms that appeared to him necessary. This complaint was thoroughly justified by the educational policy of the Government of the day. However laudable the views profounded by the Home and Indian Governments in the famous despatch of 1854, the opinions of the local Government on matters of education were very narrow. The notion had gained firm ground that the Educational Department was not entitled to any funds as of right but that it was only an Eleemosynary Department, and therefore Mr. Peile did not find himself free to carry out the reforms contemplated by him. Under the administration of Mr. Chatfield however matters have come to a crisis. It was a very ill-advised step of Mr. Chatfield to have set about the task of reducing the expenditure of a department on the development of which depended the future regeneration of the country. With all the show of encouraging private enterprise he has curtailed the grants-in-aid of schools with an assiduity that as it were betrayed an intention of giving private enterprise its quietus. The most deplorable act of Mr. Chatfield's administration was that he united stinginess with the exercise of strictness in granting the benefit of the grant-in-aid rules. It was apprehended that such a state of things would lead to a severance of the connection between the Government Department of Public Instruction and the education of the people. Fortunately however we have been favoured with a Viceroy and a Governor who have given their serious consideration to the question of education and there are signs that the above-mentioned apprehensions will not be realised. Sir James Fergusson is in favour of State aid to private effort and this has been placed beyond doubt by His Excellency's remarks on the occasion of the ceremony of distributing prizes to the students of the New English School at Poona, and by the practical proof he gave of his views by promising to institute a prize to be competed for by the students of the school. This last act is very creditable to His Excellency, and we hope it will serve to disabuse the minds of our Director and others of the false impressions that have taken ground there.

Railways.

Is opposed to the extension of railways in India.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 24th February, in an article headed, "Railway extension in India," says that progress in the construction of railways does not necessarily mean progressive prosperity in the country, points out that railway finance in the United States has not proved quite a success, acknowledges that on the whole the progress of railways in this country is satisfactory and consistent with the state of Indian finances and the backward condition of the country, and observes:—May we ask if there are no financial dangers from increased railway construction in India? It will be considered as axiomatic by every economist that progress in any country is limited by its financial condition. By financial condition we do not simply mean the condition of the State revenue, but the capacity of the State for borrowing at reasonable rates of interest independently of indigenous capital. Lord Ripon very wisely accentuated the significance of this universal axiom of Statecraft by declaring to the Madras native deputation that railway construction and other matters must be limited by the funds at the disposal of the State. But the Bombay Chamber of Commerce proposes in a general way that what the State in this country cannot afford from the surplus revenues must be found by borrowing. That body lays down two broad propositions. (1) Railway construction must proceed at railway speed. (2) Funds must be found for it by some means. Now, if the capacity of the State was all that could be wished it might be fairly conceded that the two propositions admit of practical solution. But it is here that the economic results of American railway finance should be considered in order to arrive at a fair judgment. The first query then is whether it is practicable for Government to construct every year 2,000 miles of railway at the least for say 10 years by means of State loans or private enterprise partially supported by the State? Will the construction be considered excessive or how? Suppose that it is admitted that the construction is not excessive, judging by the necessity of opening up various parts of the country. The next question is about ways and means. This again leads to the third query, about the traffic. Will the 2,000 miles of railway per annum presuppose a probable paying traffic, or will that traffic have to be stimulated by artificial means as has been the case in the United States with the majority of the new railways that have been constructed there since 1870-71? Suppose it is shown that many lines may prove unremunerative, who will suffer? Suppose that these lines belonged to private companies. Will there not be a fall in their securities leading to financial disaster? Are there no lessons to be learnt from excessive construction of railroads in the United States? It will be urged that our hypothesis as to the non-paying character of many an Indian railway that may be hereafter constructed is untenable. We demur to this objection. Facts are conclusive. Even now facts show that save the Rájputána-Malva and the Eastern Bengal State Railways none of the other lines owned by the State are paying concerns. Nay more, it is after thirty years that the guaranteed lines have been able to earn something over and above 5 per cent. Much of these earnings owe their origin to monopoly rates of freight. These are already in the field and the Director-General of Railways has taken a very desponding view of the future earnings of railways in his report for 1881-82. It must also be remembered that even in England at the present hour many a railway (and they are all owned by private companies and not by the State) hardly pays its way in spite of the competition in fares and freight.

Questions the advisability of extending railways in India in the present circumstances of the country.

The *Arunodayă* (14) of the 24th February says that the capital that has been raised in England for the construction of the Western Deccan Railway will throw an additional burden on the revenues of India. In his speech on the occasion of the ceremony of opening the Western Deccan Railway His Excellency the Governor has tried to show that the twenty lákhs of rupees which India will have to pay annually on account of this railway cannot be properly called a "tribute," but a minute and impartial consideration of the subject will not fail to convince a person that all such measures are only calculated to impoverish India. There is no doubt that a rapid development of the different kinds of improved machinery is a sure index of the growing prosperity of a country, but everything has its proper time. Such development must follow an increase in the industries of a country and must be carried on with indigenous capital and agency. The present condition of India is however quite different. The people find themselves without employment as all their trades and occupation have passed into the hands of a foreign people; and in this state they find themselves so much burdened with a heavy debt by an extravagant and selfish administration that the anxiety of paying off the interest accruing on the debt has thoroughly absorbed their minds. And to add a new railway in these circumstances is tantamount to depriving a section of the people of the means of livelihood enjoyed by them. Doubtless the new railway would be of great use in the contingency of a famine in the Deccan, but why should not measures be adopted to prevent the recurrence of famines? Histories of the past tell us that this is not impracticable. Where are the stores of grain that existed in India before and in the beginning of the British rule? Have they disappeared because a sufficient quantity of corn is not reaped? If so, why is it so? Is it on account of the notion that has taken hold of the people that they have no ownership in the land cultivated by them under the survey and settlement system? If so, cannot this state of things be put a stop to? If a proclamation were issued guaranteeing the people against any future enhancements of land revenue and asserting their ownership in the soil, there would be no famines and there would be no necessity of resorting to preventive measures. Such a step would relieve the people of India from their various miseries. [The *Native Opinion* (10) of the same date refers to the same subject, and points out the advisability of Government undertaking the construction of new railways in India without entrusting it to Railway Companies and thus subjecting this country to the necessity of paying interest on the Company's capital.]

Comments in connection with the remarks made by the Governor of Bombay on the occasion of the inauguration of the Western Deccan Railway.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of the 25th February says :—Now we come to that part of His Excellency's speech from which we beg to record our dissent with due deference to so high an authority. India remits to England annually a large sum of money. This sum is denominated by "certain newspapers and persons who ought to know better" the tribute paid by India to England. It appears to us that His Excellency objects to the use of the word "tribute." When His Excellency with great vehemence denounced this "*popular fallacy, absurd as it is,*" we thought that His Excellency would bring forward some arguments to do away with this popular fallacy. But alas! We must say we were doomed to be greatly disappointed. This tribute—we beg His Excellency's pardon—consists no doubt of the remuneration paid for services rendered, of the prices paid for the purchase of articles and of the profits realized on capital invested here. What person has been stupid enough to question the veracity of this statement? We are at a loss to know how His Excellency thought of dispelling the popular delusion, or to use His Excellency's word, fallacy, by such a specious argument. His Excellency will be kind enough, we hope, to bear in mind that those who call the remittances to England from India a tribute are not simple enough to use the latter as synonymous with nazrána or present. Viewed from an economical point of view it appears to us that the word is used to convey this idea. India is required to export commodities to England and in return she gets nothing *substantial* and therefore the sum represented by these exports is called a tribute. "As for the services rendered I hope India gets her money's worth for these" said His Excellency. Certainly good Government is essential to the advancement and prosperity of a nation. The time has however come when the costly European agency should be gradually dispensed with and the cheaper but equally efficient native agency should be substituted for it. There are various obstacles which stand in the way of the employment of natives. The civil service is full of highly-paid Englishmen. The service though open to all in theory practically excludes all natives. In order to avoid this result it is of paramount importance that the examination should be held here. When this takes place we may say that there is fair competition. What we want is even-handed justice and nothing more. "At all events" says His Excellency, "she (India) gets the result of open competition among the aspiring youths of England." Why should not the aspiring youths of India be allowed a fair trial in the competition? Why was the limit of age reduced? Does it not speak volumes against the sense of justice of these Englishmen? Why should not the examination be held here? If England is really serious and wants to do justice to India, she must begin in this direction. All the abuses complained of by natives should be swept away and there should be fair play. The substitution of native agency will lead to the reduction of the charges at present borne by the State. As for the two other charges on the Indian revenue, we need not write anything more. Lord Ripon has already taken the initiative and native industries will be greatly countenanced. The peace and tranquillity enjoyed by India under the British rule will foster the spirit of useful investments and native capitalists will come forward with their money. Peace and tranquillity bring in their train innumerable blessings and for these our everlasting gratitude is due to England. We sanguinely hope that Government will pay their attention to this complicated question of the civil service and earn the everlasting gratitude of the people of this country.

Does not approve of the Chanda Railway scheme.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 24th February says :—We are told that the Chanda Railway scheme has not been allowed to breathe its last but that efforts are being made by the promoters to put life into it. The disclosures that have been recently made about the scheme are so many, so disgraceful and so well-founded that anybody but an idiot can at once see that a strong case has been made out and interference on the part of the friendly British power can be justified. The case in point is stronger than was that of the arrears for military service; it is more urgent than that of the much cared for and expected death by poison of the Political Agent; it is more pressing than that of the State which was temporarily taken up under direct management on account of its maladministration by the Diwán. It is a case that threatens to ruin the interests of nearly ten millions of population; it is a case that involves the largest of Native States into speedy ruin; a case that casts obloquy and discredit on the rulers of a kingdom on which the sun never sets. Such being the nature of the case. Government would never have hesitated to interfere but the interests involved are not greater than those at stake and nothing but united public voice can succeed in compelling Government to make an inquiry into the matter. To be more plain, the case involves the interests of the Native State of Hyderabad, but an inquiry and an official statement of facts are likely to bring into disrepute the good name of the English nation. The facts will leave intact neither the Resident, nor the Secretary of State, nor the Government of India, which is the connecting link between the two functionaries. This will be the case no doubt but fortunately there are circumstances under which, as they say, the 'hornet can be robbed of its sting without touching the insect.' The State of Hyderabad can be saved as well as the reputation of the British Lion. The public, both of India and of England, should claim an inquiry and when Government are thus driven on to it, they can with impunity take upon themselves the responsibility of knocking the Chanda scheme on its head and exposing or punishing as need be anybody that may have anything to do with the ruinous enterprise. It is with the object of inducing the people to raise their voice in the interests of the young Nizám that we have taken up the subject of the Chanda Railway.

Native States.

Suggests that Government should try to secure a person of the Bhosle family for the throne of Kolhápur.

Referring to the decision arrived at by Government in the matter of the adoption of the eldest son of the Chief of Kágal by the Ránis of Kolhápur, the *Maháráshtră Mitră* (41) of the 28th February does not understand why the choice should have fallen on a person who does not belong to the family of the rulers of Kolhápur. It is not known whether this selection has been made on the supposition that there is no person in the Bhosle family worthy of being adopted. Sátára and Kolhápur families are branches of the same stock and we know for certain that it is customary to adopt from one family into another. When therefore there are two boys belonging to the Sátára branch who are in all respects qualified for adoption, the selection of a boy of 9 years from a different family is not intelligible. The adopted child ought to have been a scion of the Bhosle family and should have been from 12 to 14 years of age. When a boy of this age is selected his physical and mental capabilities can be judged by the public and no responsibility rests on Government. Moreover by adopting a person with the qualifications above-mentioned Government would extricate themselves from the delicate position which has caused them much trouble and the public would be satisfied. We suggest that before sanctioning the adoption of a person from the Kágal family, Government should institute enquiries as to whether a boy of the Bhosle family is available.

Is glad that Mr. Shámráw Náráyan Lád has been re-appointed Diwán of the Cambay State.

The *Rást Goftár* (115) and the *Gujarát Mitrá* (80) of the 24th February are glad that Mr. Shámráw Náráyan Lád has been re-appointed Diwán of the Cambay State, and express a hope that his future administration of the State will satisfy both the Nawáb and the subjects of Cambay.

Disapproves of the re-appointment of Mr. Shámráo N. Laud to the Diwánship of Cambay and attacks the policy of the Bombay Government as one of irresolution.

The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 28th February says:—In these days when British justice is spoken of very highly, it is very surprising that the officers of the State should commit themselves to acts which are calculated to bring to mind the old days of Mogals, Peshwas and Gáikwáds; and when such acts are directly attributable to officers of the rank of Governors and Governors-General the public do not fail to watch them with astonishment. It does not appear to us that since the establishment of the British rule in this country, the people of this Presidency have ever seen so irresolute a Governor as Sir James Fergusson. In the early days of the Gáikwádi and other regimes administration was carried on by a system of contract and nomination and those that could offer the highest *nazrána* (presents) to the State carried the day. Many of the officers that secured their object used to tyrannize over the people, but were left unmolested in their posts so long as they secured the favour of the Rája and his Diwán. But no sooner did they incur the displeasure of their employers than they were deprived of their offices and put in prison. They were however subsequently released on payment of a heavy fine and sometimes even reinstated in their former position. A policy similar to this has been followed in this Presidency during the last five years under the auspices of Sir James Fergusson. The Jám of Navánagar was laughed at for his irresolution in having reinstated with pomp and éclat Raghavji Khavás who was exiled from the State with dishonour. But we see Sir James Fergusson reinstating Mr. Shámráo Náráyan Laud in the office of the Diwán of Cambay, who was nearly a year ago declared by Government to be incompetent for the office as he lacked prudence and was not sufficiently gifted with the art of making himself popular with the subjects of the State. Had Sir James been an officer of a Native State we would have satisfied ourselves by believing that his action was influenced by presents or bribes. But as the custom of receiving presents and bribes does not exist under the British rule, people have reasons to be astonished at his conduct. The old proverb that "Money answereth all things" creates the greatest astonishment among the people on such an occasion. But we have not the slightest suspicion in this matter and we are inclined to think that this act of His Excellency has been the result of indiscretion and simplicity. That the administrators should be simple-minded and easy of belief is in no way calculated to prove beneficial to the country or to the State. Even supposing that Sir James, seeing the mistake of his first decision, reversed it, we do not understand what advantage to the subjects he contemplated by reinstating Mr. Shámráo among a people that were dissatisfied with his administration and that lodged a complaint against him after leaving the State. Was there no other appointment available for him that he should have been re-appointed at Cambay? We think that the people must be laughing as much at the display of his thinking powers made by Sir James Fergusson as at the folly of Mr. Shámráo in accepting his former post. Again we do not think that Mr. Shámráo will deal justly by those who organised the exodus from Cambay. We therefore do not think that this appointment is calculated to prove beneficial either to the State of Cambay or its subjects, or to Mr. Shámráo himself. From this objectionable policy of the Governor we apprehend that he may now reinstate Messrs. Sala Hindi and Bápálál in the Junágad Darbár. It is in accordance with the same policy that he has sent Mr. Fernandez back to Ahmedabad. Such strange views of the Government of Sir James Fergusson remind the British subjects of this Presidency of the old days of the Mogals, Peshwas and Gáikwáds, and even this we consider as a turn of the good fortune of the people! [The *Yajdán Parast* (127) and *Gujaráti* (101) of the 24th February also express their disapproval of the re-appointment of Mr. Shámráo].

Affairs at Junágad.

A correspondent of the *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (85) of the 27th February says that orders have been issued for the demolition of houses situated on the sides of the Giranchowk at Junágad and for the construction of splendid mansions in their place. The municipal officers are taking active steps to carry out the orders. Notices are issued to house-owners asking them to pull down their houses within a certain time and to re-build them according to the plans prescribed by the State and intimating that in case they failed to do so, the State would demolish and re-build them at the expense of the owners. This has caused consternation among the poor as well as the well-to-do classes of the city. The people are unable to maintain themselves. Whence can they procure the means for reconstructing their houses? It cannot be understood why the services of Mr. Bápálál should have been still retained on the plea of assisting the new Diwán Mr. Haridás. It is very much to be regretted that the State of Junágad should thus oppress its subjects. How could the new Diwán have permitted the issue of the oppressive orders above referred to? The people are also treated unjustly in matters of succession. The State is very anxious to acquire the property of its subjects though there may be real heirs. The new Diwán ought immediately to adopt remedial measures.

Scarcity of water and want of a dispensary at Tharád.

A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 28th February reiterates the complaint regarding the scarcity of water at Tharád in the Pálanpur State, and says that no effective measures have yet been taken to supply the want. The Bombay Government ought to persevere in their attempt to have this complaint removed. The correspondent also complains of the want of a dispensary at Tharád. If a well-to-do person falls sick he goes for medicine to the Deesa Camp, which is at a distance of 60 miles from Tharád; but the poor suffer very much. Sick prisoners are not well attended to. It will be better if the Thákor supplies these wants instead of spending large sums of money on the construction of new works. It is very much to be regretted that the Thákor should have incurred debts. It is to be hoped that the case in which one Párekh Ambáidás has been charged with embezzlement of public money and which has been pending for about 5 or 6 years will be soon disposed of. The editor in a note supports the complaint regarding the scarcity of water and the want of a dispensary at Tharád, and requests the Political Agent and Government to have these wants speedily supplied. As the people will have to suffer in the approaching hot season owing to the scarcity of water, speedy measures should be taken to supply the want.

RAOJI BHAVANRAO PAVGI,
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
3rd March 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

- Advance of Russia in Central Asia: Remarks in connection with the occupation of Merv by Russia 3
- Civil Service of India: Necessity for reforming the— 3
- Dispensaries: Necessity of establishing a dispensary at Roha-Ashtami in the Kolába District 6
- England's glory: Expression of opinion that—and India's welfare are identical 3
- Judicial matters: A suggestion in connection with the Court of Small Causes at Broach 6
- Land revenue assessment: Comments in connection with the policy of the Bombay Government regarding the assessment of improvements in land 5
- Legislative Councils:
  - Approval of the appointment of Mr. K. T. Telang as an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council and the claims of Mr. Raghunáth Náráyan Khote to the honour 5
  - Expression of opinion that some gentlemen with mofussil experience ought to be appointed members of the Bombay Legislative Council 5
  - Necessity of reforming the constitution of Indian—and approval of the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Mandlik to a seat in the Supreme Legislative Council 4
  - Recommendation that Professor Dádábhái Nawroji should be appointed to the Viceregal Legislative Council on the next opportunity 5
- Police: Complaint regarding the arbitrary conduct of European constables and inspectors employed in the Bombay—Force 8
- Postal matters:
  - Complaint regarding the late delivery of mails at Ahmedabad ... 8
  - Expression of opinion that the postage on Vernacular newspapers should be further reduced before reducing that on Anglo-Indian papers 6
  - Expression of opinion that the same arrangements as have been adopted for securing prompt distribution of paid letters should be followed in the case of bearing letters 7
  - Necessity of making certain changes in the hours of delivering and despatching the post of the city of Kolhápur 8
- Weights and measures: Necessity of securing uniformity in the—in the different districts of the Bombay Presidency 6

Part II.—*Education*—

- Educational policy of the Government of Bombay: Comments on the—. 9

Part III.—*Railways*—

- Chanda Railway scheme: Disapproval of the— 12
- Extension of railways in India:
  - Expression of doubt regarding the advisability of the—in the present circumstances of the country 10
  - Opposition to the— 9
- Remarks made by the Governor of Bombay on the occasion of the inauguration of the Western Deccan Railway: Comments on the— ... 11

Part IV.—*Native States*—

- Cambay:
  - Disapproval of the re-appointment of Mr. Shámráo N. Laud to the Diwánship of—and an attack on the policy of the Bombay Government as one of irresolution 13
  - Expression of satisfaction with the re-appointment of Mr. Shámráo Náráyan Laud to the Diwánship of— 13
- Junágad: Affairs at— 14
- Kolhápur: Suggestion that Government should try to secure a person of the Bhosle family for the throne of— ... 12
- Pálanpur: Scarcity of water and want of a dispensary at Tharád in the State of— 14

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R

For the Week ending 8th March 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	450
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly ...	200
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	484
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
11	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Fortnightly ...	950
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	600
	MARA'THI.			
*13	The Aranyă Pandit	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	100
14	„ Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
18	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
*19	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
*20	„ Chandrika	Kolhápur	Monthly	150
21	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
22	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	500
*23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
25	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
26	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
27	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
28	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
29	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
30	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	400
31	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
32	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
33	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*34	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*35	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
36	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
37	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
38	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	300
39	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
40	„ Mahárásthră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,000
41	„ Mahárásthră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
42	„ Málika	Poona	Monthly	100
43	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
44	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	100
*45	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
47	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
48	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*49	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	200
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	250
51	„ Prabhákar[1]	Bombay	Daily	350
*52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Weekly	200
53	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Do.	200
*54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Do.	600
57	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	150
58	„ Satyă Prakásh	Do.	Weekly	243
59	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*61	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
*62	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti) ...	Monthly	400
63	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	90
*65	„ Srishtidarpan	Bombay	Do.	200
66	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
67	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

CON 1100

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
*68	The Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	150
69	„ Telagu Mitră	Do.	Do.	400
70	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár[1]	Akola	Do.	250
71	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	200
72	„ Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	175
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	200
*74	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
75	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
*76	„ Vinod	Poona	Do.	200
*77	„ Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
78	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	400
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
*79	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	400
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	349
82	„ Lok Mitră	Bombay	Do.	800
83	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
84	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	137
	GUJARA'TI.			
85	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
86	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	750
87	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	304
88	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*89	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	200
90	„ Bombay Punch	Bombay	Weekly	500
91	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,090
92	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	700
93	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	60
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	600
95	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Weekly	525
96	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,000
97	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	200
*98	„ Dnyán Dipak	Junágad	Do.	100
99	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
100	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	100
101	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	400
*102	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	200
103	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*104	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
105	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	525
106	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,400
107	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	115
*108	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	200
109	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	700
110	„ Kusum Guchchhă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	350
111	„ Nágar Udayă	Do.	Do.	300
112	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
113	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	381
114	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	814
115	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,225
116	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
*117	„ Saras Sár	Do.	Monthly	200
118	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
*119	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	200
120	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	533
*121	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	200
122	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	408
*123	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly	200
124	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	50
125	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	738
126	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
127	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
128	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	150
*129	, Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.	200
130	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	768
*131	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	100
	SANSKRIT.			
*132	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	100
	URDU.			
*133	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
*134	„ Dabdabe Islám[3]	Do.	Do.	200
135	„ Khádam-e-Hind	Do.	Daily	200
136	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Weekly	160
	PERSIAN.			
137	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	300
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
*138	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	200

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[3] This paper is received *gratis* with the *Armagán.*

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—ă.

E. Berar papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Disavows any sympathy with those who run down the British Government of India.

A correspondent of the *Suryă Prakásh* (84) of the 1st March says:—We do not at all sympathize with those public writers or speakers who revile a good Government without having sufficient grounds to justify their conduct. We know that such procedure not only tends to bring them into bad odour with Government, but it likewise declares that they lack that spirit of independence and that love of truth which should always characterize the opinions of such persons. Posterity, moreover, holds them responsible for their partiality. Many of our native writers, forgetting the manifold blessings which the British rule has bestowed upon us, regard it a part of their duty as patriots to publish, when an occasion occurs, something to the disadvantage of Government. Every right-thinking person will agree with us that this practice is altogether wrong. Government, in exacting obedience from their subjects, whom they have vanquished by the prowess of their arms or reduced to submission by their superior skill in arts and sciences, may adopt measures which may appear to some inconsistent with reason and justice, but which may nevertheless be not the less justifiable. India, which has been for ages past disunited by numerous religious factions and has been sadly enervated by the evil influence of caste and other bad customs, has now to be thankful to God for His Mercy in bestowing upon it a good Government. Our European rulers, who would in obedience to the salutary precepts of their religion always befriend us at the time of difficulty and who would endeavour as far as it lies in their power to elevate us, are little understood by the generality of our countrymen; while their well-meaning intentions are sometimes misconstrued into acts of downright partiality and class distinction. The people forget that it is their own weakness, their own customs and their own religious views, handed down to them from generation to generation with apparently little or no modification, that make them look upon the Europeans as their ill-wishers and as inimical to their country's advancement. To a jaundiced eye everything appears yellowish. If the people were to strive hard with one accord to free themselves from the many restrictions which a selfish priesthood has imposed upon them in the name of religion, we are sure that they would then certainly see very little in their rulers' behaviour towards them which they would condemn as unjust and inconsistent with reason. On the contrary they would see in their behaviour much to be thankful for.

Says that the British Government should take notice of the advances of Russia in Central Asia.

In noticing the recent advances of Russia in Central Asia, the *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the 2nd March trusts that the British Ministry will not be lulled into sleep by the old trick of the Russians that is now being resorted to by them to again hoodwink England. It is said that General Tehernaieff is to be replaced by General Rosenbach in the office of the Governor-General of Turkistan. This change has been made as a concession to English susceptibilities with respect to Russian action in Central Asia. But those who know what Russian doings have been during the last twenty-five years and upwards, will need no reminding that a change of its agents or tools can be no guarantee of a change of the grasping and aggrandizing policy of the Muscovite, or of the systematically fraudulent advance of the Northern Collossus towards Afghánistan with all its attendant dangers to the British supremacy in the East. On the present occasion as on all previous ones a Russian Agent has been temporarily removed, but his accomplishments will remain good, permanently serving Russian purpose. Nothing has been done to retrace the advance made and to abandon the ground secured, of which the British have reason to complain. It is not Russian Agents in Central Asia, but the Russian policy and the duplicity with which it is carried on to the inconvenience and future danger to the British interests that British subjects, especially in India, are concerned with. The British Government ought to insist upon Russia making a candid, distinct, and trustworthy declaration of her true policy, aims and proceedings in Central Asia as affecting directly or indirectly the British interests especially in the direction of India. The English authorities ought to be on the alert if they at all wish to avoid trouble to themselves in future. [The *Yajdán Parast* (127), the *Gujarát Mitră* (80) and the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (108) of the same date express somewhat similar sentiments.]

Advocates the imposition of an income-tax on the classes now exempted from direct taxation.

In a paragraph headed "Direct taxation and the forthcoming budget," the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 3rd March says:—It is a good sign that the feeling in favour of direct taxation and against the present system of taxation in India, which falls almost wholly on the poor, is slowly but surely gaining ground. The *Times of India* of Saturday last calls attention to a letter in the *Economist*, in which the writer correctly points out that a low income-tax, such as was repeatedly advocated by the late Lord Lawrence, would redress the inequality of the existing taxation, which presses on the poor. We have always thought that the cry against an income-tax is unreasonable and succeeds just because the classes from whom the cry proceeds are able to make themselves heard, while the classes on whom the present taxes fall are not. If it is possible to collect the license-tax easily without the inconvenience and difficulty of ascertaining the incomes of commercial men being seriously felt, why should it not also be possible in the case of an income-tax to ascertain the incomes of other men? In fact it is absurd to contend that an income-tax creates vexation and discontent. It seems to us that there is no chance of the financial condition of India being subjected to proper supervision and arrangement as long as the classes most able to bear the weight of taxation and to make their voices heard in the Government of the country escape untaxed. It is only by touching the pockets of these classes that the financial administration of the country can be made to improve. But to do that Sir Auckland Colvin will have to brave a good deal of opposition and encounter strong prejudices. His position, however, is not quite so difficult as was that of Sir Richard Temple, when the latter was the Finance Minister of Lord Mayo and was roundly abused for his income-tax. The merchants then made common cause with the officials because both disliked the tax. But now the question is not between no taxation or an income-tax, it is between the license-tax and the income-tax. The merchants, if at all interested in the question, would unhesitatingly declare for the latter. The officials will stand alone in their opposition, if at all they are minded to it.

Says that when the scheme of local self-government is in good working order, it will furnish individuals who will in every way be qualified to take part as members of the local Legislature.

In an article headed "Our Legislative Councils," the *Native Opinion* (10) of the 2nd March says:—The representation of the people of India in the Supreme Legislative Council is a subject which deserves the best consideration of our rulers as well as of ourselves. The present Governor-General has been doing in this matter as in many others besides all that he can do by himself, leaving the more general development of the principle in the hands of the people themselves. He nominated one member quite recently on the recommendation of an influential public association in the Presidency of Bengal and he now has taken another from the Western Presidency. In doing this, it is true, he has not made any great departure from and innovation over the acts of his predecessors; but he has differed from them in putting into exercise the powers he possessed more freely. Though the nomination of Mr. Mandlik is not without a precedent, still the precedents have been so far and few between that the present instance has struck the public on this side of India as something new and has evoked an unusual amount of gratitude and delight. It has become, we think, quite a maxim with the best well-wishers of India that unless our Legislative Councils are more or less representative, the country will have no really good Government. Hitherto as a general rule the nominations to the Council have been what we should not hesitate to call quite ridiculous. Indeed at times the greater the incapacity of the individual in the public eye, the more has he been considered a fit legislator by the Government. We have known gentlemen nominated additional members of Legislative Councils who not only had no knowledge of the language in which the debates were conducted, but, what is more, who were utterly incapable of understanding anything said there. This stupendous sham was repeated year after year notwithstanding the cry raised by the public generally, and we are afraid that unless the public take the matter properly in hand, a dunce or two will continue to disgrace our Council boards for many years to come. It must be admitted however that in recent years the majority of the nominations have been good, quite as good as one could wish. But yet they are not free from one or two of the other sort, made purposely, one may think, as monuments of the beaurocratic discernment. Our own Council even as at present constituted is not exactly what it should be. We have been at a loss to imagine why the Honourable Ráo Bahádur Ráste is there. No doubt he is a Sardár of the Deccan and many other things besides; but his place is not where he is placed now. He might form a fitting ornament at a levée or a darbár, but where laws are to be made for the welfare of the people, is not the place for him. We hope that in future such dummies will never be chosen to fill so responsible a position. As regards the other members we have not much to say against them, while some of them, we have no hesitation in declaring, are the best available. But yet we have to suggest that in future in nominating members to the Council care should be taken that the person chosen is really a representative man. There are persons in the mofussil who are quite equal to the work in point of ability and who would be a great acquisition on account of their intimate knowledge of the mofussil. Further it is also to be hoped that the selection will be extended over a larger area and not be confined in most part to the town and Island of Bombay. Gujarát and the Deccan might each be allowed to put in an appearance through a proper representative. But in saying this we do not at all mean to convey any disapproval of the Bombay members who are at present in the Council. They are all that can be desired, except perhaps that a deficient knowledge of the outlying districts makes one or two of them a little less satisfactory than what they otherwise would have been. Now that local self-government is launched abroad though not in the best trim we could have wished, the responsibility of our future Government in making these nominations will be made less onerous. The scheme when in full swing will turn out many persons who by intelligence, ability and experience will form as picked a body of political and administrative volunteers as could be desired, and then you can at one glance without the possibility of mistake find out the proper men. The better the principle of self-government is understood and administered in this country, the greater will be the chance of many of our Governmental shams disappearing and in properly popularising that scheme we recognise a true statesman in Lord Ripon.

Makes suggestions about selecting members of the Supreme and Local Legislative Councils.

The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 3rd March, in a paragraph headed "Legislative Councils," alludes to the nomination of Ráo Sáheb Vishwanáth Náráyan Mandlik to a seat in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and observes:—One cannot see why the representation should be restricted to one Presidency at a time, instead of all the Presidencies being treated equally in the matter. The fact is the time has arrived when the constitution of the Legislative Councils of the country should be remodelled. The non-official members have been selected hitherto more on the principle that occupying a seat in the Legislative Councils is an honour conferred on the occupier by the Government for some good act of his than on the principle that he is selected because he is fit to represent the interests of the non-official public. The first end has been more looked to than the second. So also, by allowing one Presidency *alone* to be represented in the Supreme Legislative Council, and leaving the others unrepresented, the Viceroy only fosters the idea that selecting a gentleman for a seat in his Council is meant more in the light of an honour to that gentleman than as enabling the Presidency from which he comes to have a voice in the deliberation of the Council. The law on the subject, as it stands now, leaves the whole thing to the discretion of the Viceroy; but it is high time that it should be changed and it should be made compulsory on the part of the Viceroy to select a native from each Presidency to represent in the Supreme Legislative Council. Another change, which seems to us to be equally called for, is that it should be enacted by law that none but those who are educated and are able to fully understand the proceedings in the Councils should be elected non-official members. This latter change may not seem desirable under the *regime* of a Viceroy like Lord Ripon or a Governor like Sir James Fergusson; but the principles of the Indian administration change with its administrators and in these two matters at least we do not see what purpose is served by leaving them to the discretion of those at the head of the Government. Our public bodies could not do better than take up these questions and agitate for the changes required. Some amongst us are now seriously considering whether we should not propose that the Council of the Secretary of State for India should be remodelled and natives ought to be selected to represent India at the Council. But the wants nearer home are more crying and ought to be more immediately looked to.

Makes remarks in connection with the recent Resolution of the Bombay Government on the sinking and working of wells for agricultural purposes.

In noticing the Resolution recently issued by the Bombay Government about the sinking and working of wells for agricultural purposes, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 8th March observes that the Engineers who were consulted on the subject have expressed an approval of the native leather bag and the Persian wheel as the best and cheapest means of drawing water. But the bag and the wheel as worked by the native farmers raise very little water and cause great exertion to the cattle yoked to them. If the wheel is made of iron instead of wood and constructed on mechanical principles, the labour required for working it would be considerably diminished. The slope on which bullocks drag the leather bag is not constructed at a proper incline, while a single rude pulley is used for drawing up the bag. Improvements in them can be easily made. It is to be regretted that the officials consulted by Government have failed to make adequate suggestions on this subject. The officials have given preference to the chain-pump used on the Government Model Farm in Khándesh, but it too has its defects. Compared to the quantity of water raised by the pump, the animal power required to work it is considerable. Moreover, the pump does well for shallow wells, but in the case of deep wells the leather bag is preferable. In working this pump some water returns to the well, and if the well is deep very little water is raised, compared to the animal power required to work the machine.

Suggests means for reducing the abnormal mortality prevailing among the native convicts in the Indian jails.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 3rd March observes that the normal death-rate among men is found to be 20 to 25 per thousand, but the mortality among the native convicts in Indian jails is said to range from 100 to 600 per thousand. This abnormal death-rate among the prisoners seems attributable to their defective keeping. The cost of maintaining native convicts in the jails of the Madras Presidency is Rs. 77 per head per annum, while that of the European prisoners in the jail at Ootacamand is Rs. 570 per head for the same period. The vast difference between the cost of the two classes of prisoners makes it apparent that if the expense incurred for European prisoners is not lavish, the very small cost of the feeding of the native convicts is the cause of the abnormally great mortality prevailing among them. It has been frequently complained that the native prisoners of most of the jails present a wretched appearance, and Sir James Caird has mentioned in his travels through India that the convicts in the Agra district appeared half-starved and wretched. It is desirable that the native convicts should be provided with a larger quantity and better kind of food than that with which they are served at present, and that sufficient means should be taken to preserve their health. These means if adopted will not fail to lessen the abnormal mortality prevailing among them.

Disapproves of the way in which circuits are undertaken and the way in which poor villagers are made to supply provisions for insufficient payment.

In an article headed "The Circuit Season," the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 2nd March observes:—Will our Government kindly publish a return of the cost of these official tours? Are they satisfied that they have got their money's worth? It is high time to inquire into the efficiency and utility of our circuit system. We do not for a moment doubt that Government have sanctioned this system with the very best intentions; nor do we doubt that some of the officers on tour really make valuable use of their time and acquire a more intimate knowledge of the character and capacity as well as the wants and wishes of the people than is otherwise possible. Of all such officers we desire to speak with the utmost respect, and our remarks are not intended to apply to them. But, exceptional cases apart, it seems to be that of all the various instances of waste of public funds none is nore glaring than this circuit system. We are quite willing to admit the educational importance and usefulness of circuits. What we deny is that the majority of officers who go out on periodical tours at all care to learn anything during their travels. True they become experts in all the sports of the field, and experienced in all the hazards and pleasure of pig-sticking and deer-stalking. But may we ask how many spend their time in familiarising themselves with the condition of the people? May we ask how many, if now called upon by Government, will be able to write an instructive account of what they have seen and heard on tour? We do not want a repetition of information stolen wholesale from the Gazetteer. We want additions to this information—and something more. We want a comprehensive and intelligent grasp of the actual condition and requirements of the subject population in every district and táluka. Can the officials truly reflect at first hand this condition and these requirements? We are afraid not. Government attach a great deal of fictitious weight to the opinion of their district officers, but we know also what weight the public attach to this opinion of Government. Last year we had occasion to write strongly about the official circuits in Sind. This year the same story reaches us with fuller details. The Commissioner and the Collectors are content to receive and correct the notes made by the Daftardárs, with the assistance of their low-paid Munshis, on the records of the Mámlatdárs (the Assistant Collectors' records are never examined). What is not on the record can thus never be known—and how many things are done and not recorded the country people know but too well to their cost, while the responsible officers of Government remain callously ignorant of them! Do the Commissioner and the Collectors, for example, know that months before their arrival many Tabdárs, Head Munshis and Mukhtyárkars, expecting their visit, commence to lay in a stock of provisions and fodder by compulsory levies on Zamindárs and traders? Do they know that this stock is sometimes so large as to survive even their visits? Do they know that some honest táluka officers, rather than resort to these compulsory levies, set apart one month's pay to meet the expenses consequent on a high functionary's tour? Do they know how many perquisites these officers supply gratis? Do they know that their butlers and Náiks are more dreaded and more soothingly appeased than perhaps the Hindu goddesses of small-pox or cholera? Do they know what a relief it is to these officers when they at least leave their táluka for another? Do they know why, instead of increasing trade in petty villages, they smother it by their visits—that they contract the ordinary law of supply and demand—that the prices charged to them are not regulated by the principles of free-trade—that a tariff is sanctioned especially for them by the Mukhtyárkar—that their tents are never pitched without resort to compulsory labour—that the villagers avoid their camp as they would avoid a plague—that their camelmen let loose their camels to wander at their own sweet will among fields of oil-seeds to the utter consternation of the ruined peasantry—and that their huge establishments, ministerial and menial, receive pitchers of milk and dozens of eggs and ducks and goats and kids for the asking? That habit of running up an account with the Mukhtyárkar or his Head Munshi is a source of much abuse. The butler takes twenty rupees worth of things when he wants only five rupees worth. He, of course, dare not charge more than five rupees to his master and is not expected to pay the remaining Rs. 15 from his own pocket. Can our heaven born officials guess who pays the remaining Rs. 15? We ask them not only to guess, but to inquire. We ask Government to call upon their officers—as one test of their work—to submit in future diaries of their periodical travels showing what extra business they transacted and what new things they learnt on circuit. Government will then be able to some extent to judge whether they get their money's worth for all the heavy allowances, mileage and tentage so punctually drawn and cheerily pocketed.

Expresses a hope that Mr. Nánábhái Haridás will be confirmed as Judge of the Bombay High Court when Mr. Melvill takes his seat in the Executive Council.

In a paragraph headed "Native Judges in the High Courts," the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 3rd March says:—The Allahabad High Court once more witnesses the accession of a native lawyer to its Bench in the nomination of Mr. Mahmood to act for Mr. Justice Tyrrel, who has gone on furlough. Mr. Justice Mahmood has sat more than once on the Allahabad Bench and his decisions, which are found in recent volumes of Law Reports of that Court, are written in such a remarkably clear and vigorous style and show such a wide acquaintance with law that in the legal world he deservedly enjoys, we believe, the reputation of an able and conscientious Judge. The nomination of Mr. Mahmood to the Allahabad Bench necessarily reminds us of the permanent vacancy which will next month be created on the Bench of our High Court by the promotion of Mr. Justice Melvill to the Council of His Excellency the Governor. Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás has held a seat on the Bench so often and for so many years that the native community is naturally anxious to see him confirmed on the Bench. One need hardly doubt, however, that Sir James Fergusson will avail himself of the opportunity, which is shortly to present itself before the Government, of recognising the just claims and high ability of Mr. Justice Nánábhái and meeting the most eager wish of the native community to see him occupying a permanent seat on the Bench.

Approves of the appointment of Mr. M. G. Ránade to the Small Cause Court Judgeship of Poona, and hopes that Government will give him a still higher judicial post.

The *Subodh Patrika* (12) of the 2nd March says:—We note with extreme satisfaction the appointment of Mr. Mahádev Govind Ránade to the Small Cause Court Judgeship of Poona. No doubt Dr. Pollen will miss his able second-in-command, but the present post is one of the highest of those open to natives in the Judicial line, and no one had claims to it at all equal to Mr. Ránade. We do not think, however, that Mr. Ránade has yet reached his highest appointment. There are higher places still in the Judicial service which up to this time have been kept as a close preserve for the Covenanted Civilians. Lord Lytton attempted for the first time to break it open in favour of old and tried servants of Government. But no one since then seems inclined to repeat the experiment. None the less we hope it will be tried over again, and Mr. Ránade's claims considered with reference to it. The high powers and untiring energy which every body knows Mr. Ránade to possess, no less than his past service, deserve some such recognition from Government.

Pársi divorce suits should not be heard with closed doors except when both parties to the suit agree to the procedure.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 8th March observes that it is not right to allow important Pársi divorce suits to be heard with closed doors. The newspapers publish the accusations brought against the parties by their respective opponents, and if the public remain ignorant of the evidence which is brought forward to prove or disprove the charges, the parties are likely to be judged unjustly by public opinion. There are some reasons for allowing divorce suits to be conducted with closed doors; but it would have been better had the Pársi Divorce Act prescribed that this procedure should be followed only when the two parties to the suit agree to adopt it. All over the world divorce suits are heard in open courts and this procedure produces a wholesome effect on public morals. If a suit is allowed to be conducted with closed doors at the desire of one party alone, it is an injustice to the other side. It is still more surprising that the Pársi Matrimonial Court should deliver its judgments also with closed doors, and thus keep the public ignorant of the censure passed upon the guilty and the justice dispensed to the innocent party by the Court. The present procedure gives encouragement to low characters who try to get rid of their partners by wrong means, as they see that they can escape censure from the public. It is desirable that appropriate changes should be made in the Pársi Matrimonial Law on the two points mentioned above.

Says that a wrong person sat on the jury which was convened to try Mr. Pattison at the recent Criminal Sessions held in Bombay.

A correspondent of the *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 2nd March states that the Mahomedan gentleman who sat on the jury which tried Mr. Pattison at the recent Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court was not the person whose name is borne on the Jury List. He bears the same name as that of the gentleman whose name is published in the list of Jurors. He does not know English. He imagined that the summons to attend the Court which was served upon him by mistake was meant for him and in this belief he attended at the High Court.

A search for contraband liquor under the A'bkári Act should not be made recklessly.

In alluding to the search made by the A'bkári Inspectors of Surat at the houses of certain parties to see whether any contraband liquor was concealed in them, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 8th March observes that no contraband goods were found in any of the houses searched. The provision of the A'bkári Act empowering a search of a house in which it is suspected that more than a gallon of liquor is kept is objectionable, and the A'bkári Inspectors ought to be very cautious in proceeding upon this provision. If this is not done respectable people are likely to be subjected to unmerited annoyances. The A'bkári Act is not so objectionable as the mode in which it is worked, and hence it is to be hoped that the authorities concerned will exercise due check over the subordinates of the department against their making the Act an engine of oppression.

Complains that the Government Resolution on the controversy about the reward for the apprehension of Káku Wádiá was not forthcoming on the Editors' table.

The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (86) of the 7th March complains that the Government Resolution on the controversy between the Commissioner of Police and the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company on the subject of the reward advertised for the apprehension of Káku Wádiá was not placed on the Editors' table though the Resolution bore superscription that it should be placed there. The absence of the Resolution from the Editors' table was the cause of the native newspapers not being able to publish it the same day on which it appeared in the local English dailies. It is to be hoped that the Governor will enquire and ascertain what parties gave this slight to the native newspapers, and punish them appropriately.

Says that the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, was not justified in refusing to grant indemnity to the Directors of the Anglo-Indian Mill against all future demands by alleged informers.

In a paragraph headed "A tempest in a tea-pot," the *Native Opinion* (10) of the 2nd March says:—We are sorry a little disagreement should have taken place between the Directors of the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company and our worthy Police Commissioner on the score of the reward proclaimed some time since for the arrest of Káku Wádiá. The cause of the disagreement is in a nut-shell and could have been amicably settled without going to Government for a decision. Though we are not encouragers of the trade of informing, yet we consider that Sir Frank Souter's refusal to give the Company the names of the informers was justifiable. Leaving this apart, the whole burden of the protest of the Directors is that in handing over to the Police Commissioner the sum of five thousand rupees they asked for an indemnity from him against their being sued by any other parties for the same amount as reward. It seems on legal grounds that the demand above referred to on the part of the Directors was not unreasonable and the Commissioner of Police would have done well in acceding to it. We regret that Sir Frank Souter should have thought fit to lay before the public the whole correspondence rather too early. If Sir Frank Souter, as the Commissioner of Police, has a right to be placed in possession of the amount proclaimed by him as reward, the Directors have an equal right to be given an indemnity against all future demands by any alleged informers, real or pretended, about Káku Wádiá's whereabouts to the Bombay Police.

Education.

The *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 2nd March is rejoiced that His Excellency the Viceroy has sent for Professor Wordsworth of the Elphinstone College to advise him on certain matters mentioned in the report of the Education Commission which His Excellency has under his consideration. The Professor, observes the *Goftár*, strongly advocated the cause of higher education in his evidence before the Commission, and will not, it is hoped, fail to plead specially for that cause in the Viceregal presence. There is every hope that the coming educational policy that is being hatched by Lord Ripon will lend due encouragement to primary education without at the same time curtailing the funds required for higher instruction.

Is glad that Professor Wordsworth has gone to Calcutta to advise the Viceroy on certain educational matters.

The *Native Opinion* (10) of the 2nd March observes that the appointment of Ráo Bahádur Ránade to the Small Cause Court Judgeship of Poona does great credit to the Government of Bombay. This appointment is exactly in keeping with two other recent appointments of natives to high offices. These nominations show that the Bombay Government appreciate native worth and talent. It is however to be regretted that the same discrimination is not shown in making appointments of Europeans to posts of trust and responsibility. In appointing Mr. Oliver to act first as Principal of the Elphinstone High School and subsequently as Professor of English Literature in the Elphinstone College, the Government have failed to appreciate the qualities which are required for the performance of the duties of those posts. In nominating Mr. Oliver to the post of Principal and to the Professorship of English, the interests of the students have been sacrificed.

Disapproves of the appointment of Mr. Oliver to the Principalship of the Elphinstone High School and to the Professorship of English Literature in the Elphinstone College.

Railways.

In noticing the recommendations made by the different Chambers of Commerce in India and England for the rapid extension of railway works in India, the *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 2nd March observes that natives should beware of joining in this cry for more railways. The European merchants need not think deeply about the matter, because the early extension of railroads will benefit them, whereas they have nothing to lose by an increase in the public debt of India. The cry raised in this country and in England at the same time is set up in the interests of English capitalists, speculators and merchants, without giving the least thought as to the dire effects of the extension from which India will have to suffer. The Ministry appears to have been led away by the cry. The Government of India seem to realize the exact condition of the country and are against the too rapid extension of railways. They are about to send an experienced officer from each of the departments of Public Works and Finance to give evidence before the Parlimentary Select Committee which will be shortly appointed to enquire into the matter. The political associations of India ought to warn the Ministry and Parliament against launching the country into a position that is sure to increase the burden of public debt. [The *Suryă Prakásh* (84) of the 1st March disapproves of the extension of railways in India in the present circumstances of the country.]

Disapproves of the rapid extension of Indian railways as advocated by the Chambers of Commerce in India and England.

The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 6th March, in referring to two recent accidents near the Abu Road Station of the Rájputána-Malwa Railway, by which six oxen were run over and killed, remarks that there is a sort of fencing in some parts of the line, which cattle do not find difficult to cross or break through. But in some parts the railway line has no fencing. The Railway authorities appear to be quite careless of the loss of life of dumb animals and do not appear to be afraid

Necessity of erecting fencing on both sides of the Rájputána-Malwa Railway line.

of the higher authorities. How is it that the authorities do not attend to this complaint, when accidents that deprive men and cattle of their lives frequently occur? When a Government Railway is thus managed, the people cannot be blamed for thinking that Government is partial. It is said that the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company was compelled by the Government of India to construct fencing on some part of their line which was not properly fenced in and a fine of Rs. 100 was imposed for every day that the whole fencing was not completed. As the Rájputána Railway is a Government line, cannot this complaint be redressed at once?

Municipalities.

Necessity of storing inflammable articles at a distance from the city of Ahmedabad.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (116) of the 29th February points out the necessity of storing inflammable articles at a great distance from populated quarters, and says that though the Municipal Act forbids the storage of these articles in populated places, the Municipal Commissioners of Ahmedabad do not attend to the complaint. After the disastrous fire in the store of kerosine oil and fireworks in the vicinity of the three gates which occurred some eight years ago, it was thought that the storage of such inflammable materials in the spacious bázár at three gates would be forbidden, but nothing of the kind has happened. As long as merchants are not prohibited from storing inflammable articles in their shops, they will not sacrifice their interest and cease ruining other people. The local Municipality stores up kerosine oil required for lighting street lamps in a lonely meadow near Ráyakbad. In the same manner, it should compel merchants to store such articles in solitary places. The storage of stubble in populated quarters of the city is fraught with great danger and has frequently caused harm. Nobody can say anything to those who store up hay in the city, for many of these are well-to-do persons and are Municipal Commissioners or are their relatives or friends. The inspectors and other officers of the Municipality must be winking over these things, for they cannot afford to incur the displeasure of the Commissioners and their acquaintances.

Native States.

Disapproves of the action of the Indian Government in treating as unimportant the accusations published against the Hyderabad officials in the columns of the *Statesman* newspaper.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of the 3rd March observes that it is not easy to divine the object of Government when it takes to praising individuals against whom complaints are made in public prints. Not only did the Government pay no heed to the accusations which appeared in the *Statesman* newspaper of Calcutta against the Hyderabad officials but actually it has been praising its own officers. The *Statesman* newspaper exposed the high-handed proceedings and questionable doings of Messrs. Cordery and Trevor, and hence it is quite an enigma that they should form the subjects of praise in a despatch by the Government of India to the Secretary of State. Mr. Robert Knight, the Editor of the *Statesman*, is not an ordinary man. He possesses immense experience of public affairs. When Government treat the writings of such an individual as of no value, then it is quite clear that newspaper publications are simply useless. It is certainly a matter of surprise that newspaper utterances proceeding from men of position and experience should be so ill-appreciated in the administration of a truth-loving Governor-General like Lord Ripon.

Takes exception to the adoption of the young son of the Chief of Kágal as the future occupant of the throne of Kolhápur.

The *Arunodayă* (14) of the 2nd March says that the appointments of Messrs. Mandlik, Telang, Apte and Ránade have given satisfaction to the public, but the same cannot be said of the adoption to the gádi at Kolhápur. From the manner in which the future ruler of the Kolhápur State has been selected, it would seem as if Government were determined to ignore public opinion. From the peculiar and unhappy fate of the last two Rájás of Kolhápur, it would have been proper for Government to have sanctioned the adoption of a grown up lad but instead a small boy of nine years of age has been selected. For this course there was no necessity whatever. It is true that since the father of the child is the Regent of Kolhápur, there is every chance that every possible care will be taken with respect to the education and bringing up of the former, and it is also true that there is hardly any fear of his being pronounced mad. But on general considerations the selection of the young son of the Regent of Kolhápur as the future ruler of that State has not been a happy one. The Rájás of Kolhápur are descended from the family of the Bhoslays, and therefore it was incumbent on Government to have made enquiries whether any living member of that family was fit to be adopted. If no fit individual was forthcoming, then the public would have had no ground of complaint against the present selection. The present Rája of Sátára, who is descended from the Bhoslay family, has more than one son. They are both grown up and intelligent. Their just claims ought not to have been set aside. The present house of Sátára is popular among the Hindus, and it was therefore the duty of Government to have done all in its power to enhance its prosperity. By selecting the son of the Chief of Kágal as the future ruler of the Kolhápur State an opportunity will be given to the people to think that Government wished the extinction of the Bhoslay family of Sátára. According to Hindu Law adoptions should be made of persons having the same *gotra* (family or lineage) as far as possible. Government have practically ignored this maxim. If a boy from the Bhoslay family of the Sátára branch had been selected, he would have become fit to undertake the conduct of administration in the course of a few years, and the condition of the fallen royal house of Sátára would have immensely improved. Such a policy would have been popular with the people and would have redounded to the credit of the British Government. The Chiefs of Kágal are the feudatories of the Rájás of Satára, and hence it was the duty of Aba Sáheb Kágalkar to have done everything in his power to enhance the importance of the ruined family from which his own greatness is derived. There is no wisdom in feathering one's own nest when there is the power and opportunity. The present Chief of Kágal would have risen in public estimation if he had on this occasion done nothing to benefit himself or his family. [The *Shubh Suchak* (64) of the 29th February and the *Maháráshtră Mitră* (41) of the 6th March in writing on the same subject disapprove of the adoption, and state that a grown up lad of the Bhoslay family should have been selected.]

Some remarks in connection with the adoption of a successor to the Kolhápur gádi.

The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 3rd March alludes to the selection of the son of the Chief of Kágal as the future ruler of the Kolhápur State, and observers that the festivities in honour of the adoption should be conducted with due regard to economy and too much pomp should not be exhibited on the occasion. The manner in which the administration of the Kolhápur territory is to be carried on in future should now be settled once for all in consultation with the British authorities so as to prevent any contentions hereafter. Proper arrangements should also be made for the education of the young Mahárája. The *Indu Prakásh* is of opinion that the time when the Mahárája is to be entrusted with full powers for managing his kingdom should not be fixed solely with reference to his age. If he shows capacity for the performance of administrative work at the age of sixteen, he should be at once invested with plenary authority. Some persons believe that when the adoption actually takes place, the Regency will be broken off and the management of affairs will be entrusted to a single Kárbhári as formerly. The *Indu Prakásh* considers the present arrangements satisfactory and any departure from them undesirable.

Approves of the re-appointment of Mr. S. N. Lád to the Diwánship of Cambay.

The same paper says :—A correspondent calls attention in our columns to the reinstatement of Mr. Shámráw Náráyan Lád to the Diwánship of Cambay from which he had been abruptly dismissed some time ago. The correspondent considers this unjust, and takes the Government of Bombay to task for undoing now what it had done before. To all appearances the act of the Government may be said to present this feature; but we think that there is another and a better point of view from which the question must be looked at. Sir James Fergusson has changed his opinion admittedly because His Excellency thinks the rage of popular discontent which prevailed in Cambay against Mr. Shámráw was not the result of any deliberate attempt on his part to annoy the people or of any wilful design to fatten himself at their expense. All that he was guilty of was indiscretion in introducing municipal and other reforms, which are not particularly agreeable to a people accustomed to a different sort of Government altogether. Sir James thinks so and Mr. Spry's opinion supports the view taken by His Excellency. It seems to us repairing a wrong is a greater and more valuable virtue in a ruler than adhering to the wrong, when once perpetrated, out of regard for consistency, even though convinced ultimately that a wrong had been done. As for the probability of the dismissed officials of Junágad being reinstated in office once more, the Government of Bombay can do nothing in the matter, it having been finally disposed of by the Secretary of State. The case of these latter officials is quite different, and public opinion, which has already pronounced itself against them, would certainly stand aghast if it should find them restored to the places for which they have been declared incompetent. [The *Samsher Báhádur* (116) of the 29th February approves of the re-appointment of Mr. Lád to the Diwánship of Cambay, and says that the Nawáb has done an act of justice in reinstating him in office.]

Mismanagement of the Cambay State during the Diwánship of A'gá Mahomed Nabikhán.

The *Gujarát Mitrá* (80) of the 2nd March states that in the month of January 1883 A'gá Mahomed Nabikhán, a brother-in-law of the Nawáb of Cambay, took charge of the Diwánship of the State, and from that time till he recently made over charge of the office to Mr. Shámráw Náráyan Lád, the sum of Rupees twenty-one thousand was misappropriated by him. This discovery was made at the time of Mr. Nabikhán's making over charge of the treasury to Mr. Lád. The former gave considerable annoyance to the latter when he fell into disgrace and had to leave Cambay in connection with the exodus of a large number of the subjects of the State. Mr. Lád was not revengeful and therefore permitted Mr. Nabikhán to leave the State unmolested, after passing to the State a bond for the amount misappropriated by him. When Mr. Nabikhán took charge of the Diwánship in January 1883 there was a balance of Rupees seventy-five thousand in the treasury, but not a pie out of this large amount was left when Mr. Lád received the charge of the treasury the other day. The amount was wasted in paying exorbitant salaries to several newly employed officials. The pay of the servants of the State is in arrears for three months. The land revenue of the State is also in arrears to the amount of about eighty lákhs of rupees.

Affairs at Morvi.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 2nd March says:—A correspondent writes to say that the Thákor Sáheb of Morvi has put into prison a number of his servants for alleged mal-practice in the building of a palace under Mr. Fernandez's direction. This, if true, is vicarious visitation. The Political Agent, who is winning golden opinions in Káthiáwár, will perhaps look into the matter and fix the blame on the proper parties. We dare say this is Thákor Wághji's object.

Berár Affairs.

Says that Government should give more money for primary instruction.

In noticing the review of the report on Education in the Berárs for 1882-83 by the Resident of Hyderabad, the *Pramod Sindhu* (53) of the 3rd March 1884, says:—We see that scarcity of funds has been complained of as an impediment to the free and speedy extension of the educational operations. We are surprised to read that classes attended by 40, 50 and even 60 pupils are made over to the tender mercies of masters on a mere pittance of Rs. 6 or so. We are told by the Director of Public Instruction that the results might have been better if we could have provided, where necessary, an adequate staff of assistant masters. His application for appropriating a larger portion of the cess funds has not been complied with and the expenditure on the primary schools has been restricted to a limited amount. We confess that we were scarcely prepared to discover that the administration of the Berárs, which is so rich, compact and prosperous, whose revenues have increased by leaps and bounds until they have doubled and trebled within a short period under the British administration, should find it hard to meet the legitimate demands for a mere elementary education of the people that have contributed to swell the receipts. The Resident has been pleased to remark that the proportion of the Government grant to the local cost is in excess of the percentage borne by provincial revenues in other parts of India. It may be so. But it will be more correct and equitable to see what proportion of their provincial revenues the different Governments and Administrations in India have been devoting towards popular education, and whether that proportion has been already reached in the Berárs, and whether under the educationally backward condition of the province some deviations could not be made. Unless the Government is willing to spend funds on elementary instruction adequate to the demands and consistent with the prosperous state of the revenues as well as with reference to the backward condition of the people, this province will not keep pace with the other and surrounding provinces under British administration. What has yet been accomplished with regard to the spread of elementary instruction in this country seems to be too little in proportion to what remains to be done if fifteen per cent. of the total population of a country be taken as the population fit to go to school as decided by the Education Commission. The Berárs contains a population of 2,672,673 souls. Fifteen per cent. of this is 400,000 in round number, which ought to be at the school. But we have only 36,287 boys and girls at schools both Government and Indigenous put together, that is to say, one in eleven boys and girls together is to be found under instruction. But if we deduct the attendance at the Indigenous schools, which are only nominally supported by Government, the proportion would fall still lower. At any rate it can generally be said that of the responsibilities that have naturally devolved upon them as regards national education our Government have been able to discharge only about one-eleventh part of them. In going into these details we only mean to show to our readers how great is the responsibility of Government and what gigantic measures will have to be devised to come up to the standard of national education as recommended by the Education Commission. The present financial prospects of the local educational department as shadowed forth by the Resident are not very reassuring or bright. The Resident in considering the financial aspect of the report under consideration is pleased to tell us that the proportion contributed by the provincial funds is much in excess of the percentage borne by provincial revenues in other parts of India. Besides being unwilling to increase the educational cess from Rs. 1-8-0 per cent. to Rs. 2, which latter is the rate levied in Bombay—a comparatively much poorer country than the Berárs—on the ground that the percentage borne by the local rates to the total expenditure on education is already a little in excess of that of Bombay and much more so than what obtains in India generally. Thus if one cannot be disturbed without disturbing the other, and the disturbance be neither justifiable nor desirable, then the conclusion amounts to this that there will be no hope of getting more or adequate funds. This is rather a discouraging prospect. While we admit the difficulty to some extent we still hope that the Resident will be able to see his way in view of the policy to be inaugurated in pursuance of the recommendation of the Education Commission to provide adequate funds in future. If he be so minded, he can find very good grounds for urging the claims of this province to special consideration by the Government of India.

Does not approve of the rumoured transfer of the Court of Judicial Commissioner from the Berárs to Hyderabad.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (53) of the 3rd March says that it has heard on good authority that the Resident of Hyderabad being heavily pressed with political work intends to relieve himself of the Judicial duties which are now exercised by him as the Highest Court of Appeal for the Berárs. It is said that the Judicial Commissioner is to be invested with the powers of a High Court and that he is to be removed to Hyderabad. It is also proposed to give one Judicial Assistant to the Commissioner, who is to perform the duties pertaining to the office of Judicial Commissioner. The Commissioner is to exercise the powers of a Sessions Court in such cases only as are punishable with death. The *Pramod Sindhu* is of opinion that Revenue officers should have no hand in Judicial matters. A complete separation of Judicial and Revenue duties is desirable. Tahsildárs should be relieved from the performance of work of Courts of Civil Jurisdiction. The *Pramod Sindhu* does not approve of the transfer of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner to Hyderabad. The Editors of newspapers in the Berárs and gentlemen of position and respectability unconnected with the public service should be called upon to give their opinions on this subject. The transfer of the Chief Appellate Court from the Berárs to Hyderabad would be extremely inconvenient to appellants. The location of the Chief Court in the midst of Courts subordinate to it is likely to increase the efficiency of the latter.

Requests Government to make public the documents relating to the negotiations about the Chanda Railway.

The *Varhád Samáchár* (70) of the 3rd March, in an article headed "The Chanda Railway scheme," says:—It seems to us that the Government of the Nizám and the Government of India should agree between them to publish for public information the whole of the documents bearing upon the scheme, and the negotiations which have accompanied the attempt to carry it through. What are the calculations of those who hold that the line will pay? They ought not to be kept in a pigeon-hole. Is it true that pressure of any kind was brought to bear upon the Peshkar to overcome his reluctance to the scheme? We are quite certain that if any pressure of the kind was brought to bear, the Government of India had no part in the proceeding. Nevertheless it is alleged that pressure was used. The allegation may be baseless, but it should be authoritatively met. The public have a right to be put in possession of the real state of the facts connected with this mysterious business. If the scheme be a *boná fide* one, similar to that for opening the Southern Marátha Country by a system of railways, it must gain by the fullest publicity.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
11th March 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

A'bkári: Expression of opinion that a search for contraband liquor under the — Act should not be made recklessly 9
Advance of Russia in Central Asia: Expression of opinion that the British Government should take notice of the— 3
Agriculture: Remarks in connection with the recent Resolution of the Bombay Government on the sinking and working of wells for agricultural purposes 6
Appointments: Approval of the appointment of Mr. M. G. Ránade to the Small Cause Court Judgeship of Poona, and expression of a hope that Government will give him a still higher judicial post ... 8
British Government of India: Disavowal of sympathy with those who run down the— 3
Circuits: Disapproval of the way in which — are undertaken and the way in which poor villagers are made to supply provisions for insufficient payment 6
Income-tax: Advocacy of the imposition of an — on the classes now exempted from direct taxation 4
Jails: Suggestion of means for reducing the abnormal mortality prevailing among the native convicts in the Indian— 6
Judicial matters:
  Expression of a hope that Mr. Nánábhái Haridás will be confirmed as Judge of the Bombay High Court when Mr. Melvill takes his seat in the Executive Council 8
  Expression of opinion that Pársi divorce suits should not be heard with closed doors except when both parties to the suit agree to the procedure 8
  Statement that a wrong person sat on the jury which was convened to try Mr. Pattison at the recent Criminal Sessions held in Bombay 9
Legislative Councils:
  Expression of opinion that when the scheme of local self-government is in good working order it will furnish individuals who will in every way be qualified to take part as members of the local Legislature 4
  Suggestions about selecting members of the Supreme and Local—... 5
Police: Expression of opinion that the Commissioner of —, Bombay, was not justified in refusing to grant indemnity to the Directors of the Anglo-Indian Mill against all future demands by alleged informers. 9
Vernacular Press: Complaint that the Government Resolution on the controversy about the reward for the apprehension of Káku Wádiá was not forthcoming on the Editors' table 9

Part II.—*Education*—

Appointment of Mr. Oliver to the Principalship of the Elphinstone High School and to the Professorship of English Literature in the Elphinstone College: Disapproval of the— 10
Summoning of Professor Wordsworth to Calcutta to advise the Viceroy on certain educational matters: Approval of the— 10

Part III.—*Railways*—

Extension of railways in India: Disapproval of the rapid — as advocated by the Chambers of Commerce in India and England 10
Rájputána-Malwa Railway line: Necessity of erecting fencing on both sides of the— 10

Part IV.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad: Necessity of storing imflammable articles at a distance from the city of— 11

Page.

Part V.—*Native States*—

Cambay:

Approval of the re-appointment of Mr. S. N. Lád to the Diwánship of— 12

Mismanagement of the — State during the Diwánship of A'gá Mahomed Nabikhán... 13

Hyderabad: Disapproval of the action of the Indian Government in treating as unimportant the accusations published against the — officials in the columns of the *Statesman* newspaper 11

Kolhápur:

Objection to the adoption of the young son of the Chief of Kágal as the future occupant of the throne of— 11

Some remarks in connection with the adoption of a successor to the *gádi* of— 12

Morvi: Affairs at— 13

Part VI.—*Berár Affairs*—

Chanda Railway: Request to Government to make public the documents relating to the negotiations about the— 15

Primary instruction: Expression of opinion that Government should give more money for— 13

Transfer of the Court of Judicial Commissioner from the Berárs to Hyderabad: Disapproval of the rumoured— 14

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R

For the Week ending 15th March 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	450
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	484
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
11	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Fortnightly	950
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	600
	MARA'THI.			
*13	The Aranyă Pandit	Bombay	Fortnightly	100
14	„ Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
18	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
*19	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
*20	„ Chandrika	Kolhápur	Monthly	150
21	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
22	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
25	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
26	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
27	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
28	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
29	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
30	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
31	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
32	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
33	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*34	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*35	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
36	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
37	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
38	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
39	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
40	„ Maháráshtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,000
41	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
42	„ Málika	Poona	Monthly	100
43	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
44	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	100
*45	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
47	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
48	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*49	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	250
51	„ Prabhákar[1]	Bombay	Daily	350
*52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Weekly	200
53	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Do.	200
*54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Do.	600
57	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	150
58	„ Satyă Prakásh	Do.	Weekly	243
59	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*61	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
62	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
*63	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	90
*65	„ Srishtidarpan	Bombay	Do.	200
66	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
67	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

CON 1115

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
*68	The Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	150
69	„ Telagu Mitră	Do.	Do.	400
70	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár[1]	Akola	Do.	250
71	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	200
72	„ Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	175
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	200
*74	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
75	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
*76	„ Vinod	Poona	Do.	200
*77	„ Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
78	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	400
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
*79	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	400
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	349
82	„ Lok Mitră	Bombay	Do.	800
83	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
84	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	137
	GUJARA'TI.			
85	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
86	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	750
87	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	304
88	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*89	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	200
90	„ Bombay Punch	Bombay	Weekly	500
91	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,090
92	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	700
93	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	60
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	600
95	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Weekly	525
96	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,000
97	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	200
*98	„ Dnyán Dipak	Junágad	Do.	100
99	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
100	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	100
101	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
*102	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	200
103	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*104	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
105	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	525
106	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,400
107	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	115
*108	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	200
109	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	700
110	„ Kusum Guchchhă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	350
111	„ Nágar Udayă	Do.	Do.	300
112	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
113	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	381
114	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
115	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,814
116	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
*117	„ Saras Sár	Do.	Monthly	200
118	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
*119	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	200
120	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	533
*121	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	200
122	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	408
*123	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly	200
124	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	50
125	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	738
126	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
127	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
128	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	150
*129	, Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.	200
130	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	768
*131	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	100
	SANSKRIT.			
*132	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	100
	URDU.			
*133	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
*134	„ Dabdabe Islám[3]	Do.	Do.	200
135	„ Khádam-e-Hind	Do.	Daily	200
136	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Weekly	160
	PERSIAN.			
137	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	300
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
*138	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	200

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[3] This paper is received *gratis* with the *Armagán*.

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—ă.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1831.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Recommends the abolition of the Indian Council.

In noticing the letter recently addressed by Sir William Wedderburn to the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Gujaráti* (101) of the 9th March observes that the Indian Council has done no good to India and ought to be abolished. The Government in this country should be subjected to the direct control of Parliament in which a few representatives of India should be admitted. The *Gujaráti* exhorts the political associations in India to memorialise the Home Government on the subject and to obtain this valuable concession.

Disapproves of the policy of the American Government towards the Fenian leaders in America.

The *Suryă Prakásh* (84) of the 8th March says:— America seems to have usurped the place of Ireland in molesting the innocent population of England. The rebellious spirit of the Irishmen is there as much at work as it was in their native country. Alas! that a few bloodthirsty individuals should succeed in inducing to their standard of rebellion unconscious souls with the express purpose of dragging them to ruin. The Fenian leaders would not only not rest themselves but would not allow others to rest, though all that they say and do is reported by them to be done for their country's welfare! Truly sapient fellows those American Irishmen must be, who say they serve their country's interests when they by their very acts appear to mar them materially. For instance, who would propose burning London? Who would advise the people to call the London Bank their own, and as such to apply to it for supplies of money—as if there was not the slightest fear of a refusal—wherever their wants required them to do? None but those at their wits' end. Those unthinking men, not satisfied with only reports that are calculated to throw a stigma upon their civilization, appear now to have gone the length of using secret means of destruction, a cowardly mode of vengeance. The British Government has, now that words have come to blows, drawn the attention of the American Government to this display of brutality on the part of the Fenian leaders. Is it not strange that the American Government should so long have been ignorant of the dark nature of the proceedings of these men? Can it be possible that the American Government has connived at them? Had that Government in any way shown that the Fenian views were not its views, the rebellious Irishmen would have easily seen that the day was against them and would therefore have remained silent. Anyhow it is the American policy that has allowed the rebellious spirit of the Irishmen to work so much ruin and to create discord between the governors and the governed. It is however high time the British Government thought seriously of the matter, else the crouching wolf will some day make a spring too dangerous to be avoided. The Fenian leaders appear from the late exhibition of their ferocious conduct to be incapable of nothing dreadful, so long as they are not checked in adopting measures for the purpose of wreaking a terrible vengeance on the people of England. And it must be through the American Government that a successful blow should be struck not so much for the security of the British Government as for the safety of its people, who are unconscious of perils that may come at any time and from any direction.

Expresses a hope that in case of a change of Ministry in England another Lord Lytton may not be sent to India to undo the work of Lord Ripon.

In a paragraph headed "Lord Ripon's successor," the *Native Opinion* (10) of the 9th March says:—Even our well-informed contemporary of the local *Gazette* seems in a way to think that the so-called rumour about Lord Ripon's resignation is not far from realization. If that be so, one may naturally be led to ask who will be the coming man. If the Conservatives gain the day at the next general election, of course the Governor-General cannot but be their man unless Lord Ripon's rumoured retirement takes place before the elections. No doubt the difficulties of the present Cabinet are increasing, but we do not yet see any positive signs of an approaching dissolution and an appeal to the country. Whosoever succeeds to the office, our prayer to Parliament is that another Lord Lytton may not be sent out to India to dig at the very foundations of the empire by ill-considered and ill-judged deeds. India has to some extent gained some advanced position in the British party politics, but that is not the standpoint in reference to which an appointment, on which hinges the welfare of a great dependency, ought to be made. The foundations of the empire are not to be laid anew, now that Lord Ripon has made them firm and sunk them deeper. What we want is a person to conserve them, draw the bonds of relationship closer, and give the country an increasing number of popular and free institutions. It cannot be that the mother-country of Lord Ripon cannot give us another Ripon; but party-fury, and an ardent desire to undo the work already done by way of showiug their originality, should not guide the party which may come into power in making their nomination.

Advises the British Government to make their position in Central Asia so secure as to be independent of Russia's good graces and friendly promises.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the 9th March observes that though it is not necessary to take the least alarm at the discovery of the plans of General Tehernaieff, till recently the trusted Agent of Russia in Central Asia, for carrying out the Russian policy of aggrandisement and intrigue in that region, yet it would not serve the British Government to be at all satisfied with such mere eyewash as the ostensible change of Russian Agents in Central Asia, made by way of the so-called concessions to English susceptibilities. It is by this time as plain as daylight, that English susceptibilities are held of no account by Russia as long as her plots promise to prove easy of accomplishment without being discovered. It is only when an exposure of any of them becomes imminent or a fact accomplished, that Russia shows signs of deferring at all to English susceptibilities. The discovery made respecting the plots with the carrying out of which General Tehernaieff had been busy for a considerable time past, has been found too significant to be explained away by any other means short of the ostensible dismissal of the General, so as to save the rest of the authors of this Muscovite perfidy from the moral consequences at least of their doings. But England must now cease to be satisfied with this sort of scape-goat making dodges peculiar to the fashion or want of Russia. A vigorous and unmistakable effort should be made to render the British situation in Central Asia independent of Russia's good graces and friendly promises. Nothing short of extreme watchfulness, based on utter disbelief in the friendly protestations on the part of the Muscovite would serve the British cause; and any diplomatic arrangement or policy devoid of such watchfulness as its basis, must end in disappointment and disconcert, if not disgrace and disaster in the long run. General Tehernaieff is by no means the first scape-goat made to appease the offended feelings of the British people on the discovery of Russian perfidy in Central Asia. Nor is the position acquired in Merv the first advance made good in the steady progress of Russia towards India. Those who have eyes to see and intellect to comprehend things as they actually appear, can no longer afford to be blind to the real purpose of the dubious doings of the wily Muscovite Government during the last quarter or near upon half a century. [The *Yajdán Parast* (127) and the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (108) of the same date express similar sentiments. The latter at the same time shows that there are insuperable and natural and political hindrances in the way of Russia invading India. Russia more than England will have moreover to fear from the evil effects of the threatened invasion. The *Suryá Prakásh* (84) of the 8th March urges the construction of a railway from Sibi to Quetta for the safety of India. It is true that lákhs of rupees will have to be spent on it but the money so spent will prove very beneficial in future. Government ought to take preventive measures against the advance of Russia.]

Remarks in connection with the question of maintaining an extremely costly Civil Service in India.

In a paragraph headed "Reform in Administration," the *Native Opinion* (10) of the 9th March says:—Of course those who are in the enjoyment of fat berths under the present form of administration will not appreciate the idea of a reform which is likely to touch their pockets. To such people Rámji bin Ráoji's sensible writings in the *Bombay Gazette* cannot but prove a very unpalatable cud to chew indeed. However the time has arrived, the Civil Service and its supporters notwithstanding, when an over-hauling of all the departments, particularly the heaven-born close bureau, has become a necessity, if the Government really desires to give some relief to the already over-taxed Indian people. The Covenanted Civil Service is making encroachments upon the other State departments which requires a careful looking after. With a limited annual indent upon England for Civil servants and with the confinement and eligibility of such to the Revenue Department only, the filling in of the Judicial, Engineering, Forest, Customs and other departments by a cheaper agency will curtail to some extent our present administrative extravagance. We cannot over-estimate the services which Rámji bin Ráoji is doing, if not to the Civil Service at least to the people of India. The cry against such reform is self-interested and that can deserve no consideration whatsoever at the hands of a responsible Government when the interests of a whole people are at stake.

Complains of the dearness of British justice.

The *Suryă Prakásh* (84) of the 8th March says that truly speaking justice is dear under British rule. Not only has time to be sacrificed while suits are proceeded with but court fees and fees of vakils and barristers are very heavy. The people of India are not rich. It is unwise to form a standard for the poor from the wealthy classes. Government do not know of the expenditure incurred in a suit from beginning to end. Many a time suitors have to mortgage their property for carrying on their suits. If the decision is favourable, it is well and good for the suitors who anyhow pass their days; but if unfavourable, their condition is pitiful. Many a time poor persons do not seek redress against the unlawful and oppressive conduct of rich men owing to the heavy expenses and loss of time involved in so doing. Government would lose nothing by lessening court fees. On the contrary the reduction would prove profitable, for many cases which are not taken before judicial tribunals would be brought before them. Delays in the administration of justice should also be prevented. This complaint perhaps owes its origin to want of time at the disposal of officers. In that case fresh suits should not be entertained before the decision of old cases or otherwise assistants should be appointed to help the judges. Perhaps Government may not like to incur additional expenditure. At any rate the Government of Lord Ripon should undertake this reform. It is necessary that the fees of advocates should also be reduced.

Suggests the substitution of a low income-tax in place of the license-tax.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 9th March, in an article headed, "License-tax or Income-tax," approvingly refers to two articles in the London *Economist* of the 2nd and 9th February last on the subject, condemns the abolition of the duties levied on English cotton goods imported into the country and the declaration made by Sir Evelyn Baring that salt-duty should be a financial reserve in times of emergency, and remarks:—We have uniformily maintained that a low income-tax alone ought to be considered a financial reserve. You may call it another way a license-tax if you please. But what we have said over and over again is that the income-tax has never had *fair play*. Owing to the clamour of the selfish aristocracy no Government has been hitherto found strong enough to try the experiment. Almost the same arguments, which we advanced two years ago in these columns, have been cogently urged by the Bombay correspondent of the *Economist*. Each attempt at levying an income-tax has been ushered in by agitation which has never had time to settle. A good deal of nonsense has been invariably talked about extortion and oppression, apart from the inquisitorial character of the tax. But has this assertion, which has now been a stereotyped argument with the classes who are most able to oppose it, ever been calmly surveyed? Has any attempt been made to prove its hollowness? Of course not. Why, because the non-official classes have been supported in this insensate cry by the officials who never like being touched in *their* pockets. Give the tax a *fair trial*, adjust its incidence so as to exclude all incomes under Rs. 1,200 *per annum*, appoint honest assessors and equally conscientious informers, and we have not the least doubt that a sum *four* times that derived from the present inequitable license-tax can be easily collected, without any oppression, with as low a rate as 1½ *per cent.* It is observed that the political opposition, which the upper classes could excite, would become more dangerous than the proceeds of the tax would warrant. We doubt this very much. It is our strong conviction that the selfish upper class are simply trading on the credulity of a timid Government. Let our rulers take heart of grace and devise an income-tax or license-tax on a graduated scale, which after deducting cost of collection, may add from two to three millions at the least to the coffers, and our assertion may be tested. The fact is that no statesmanlike policy of a continuous character has ever been adopted in India. And hence the lack of experience and confidence essential to a Government like ours. It is high time that the Government of Lord Ripon thought about a *permanent* income-tax for the purposes of ordinary revenue and as a financial reserve to fall back upon in times of emergency. Let him not be deterred from the consideration of this problem which is not so difficult of solution as represented by one section of the community, the most selfish and influential. Knowing as we do the sympathy of the present Government for the wrongs to which the masses have been subjected in the shape of heavy direct and indirect taxation, we earnestly call for some such scheme as we have sketched above. It will no doubt be cried down by the rich when about to be introduced. But the cry will not long survive its passage. We are old enough to know what agitation from the richer classes of Indians means. Every sentence of the writer in the *Economist* in his article of 26th December deserves consideration. All parties are agreed in the condemnation of a fiscal system whose whole weight rests upon the heavy laden masses, and they believe that a direct tax upon the well-to-do classes would equalise the burden. Viewing the question of direct taxation from all sides, we must come to the conclusion that it is the poorest who suffer most under it. Further on, the writer says "the pampered monopolists of exemption would be disaffected, and having the native press at their command, would agitate public opinion against the tax." This is only partially true and in a very limited sense. The income-tax will have to be made permanent in the country. When placed on an equitable basis it might yield a sufficient revenue to enable the Government by and bye to further reduce the heavy salt-duty. There is yet a good deal to be said on the subject, and as it is not quite certain that no fiscal changes are to be introduced in the new budget, it is necessary that the press should ventilate the question, if any practical reform, based on sound economic principles, is to be attempted next year. The question is perfectly ripe for decision and ought to be taken in hand at once.

Government should take immediate steps to divest the license-tax of its glaring inequalities and anomalies.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the 9th March observes that if practicable the license-tax should be abolished; but looking to the special purposes for which it was been imposed and considering the state of the Exchequer together with the many pressing and evergrowing demands on the Finance Minister, for funds to meet admitted public wants, it would be out of question to think of the abandonment of any existing source of public revenue. Again, seeing that Lord Ripon is opposed to the imposition of any additional tax upon the people, it would be useless to suggest, especially on the very eve of the publication of the annual financial statement, any modification of the license or any other tax that may have the tendency of imposing any fresh burden on any class of the people. However, the bitterest complaint about the license-tax is against nothing so much as its iniquitous incidence. There is, for instance, no reason for excluding the official classes from its operation. And there is not the shadow of excuse for excluding the most thriving portions of the community—the professional classes—from the liability to pay a fair share of the tax. There is, again, hardly any justice in making the wretched pedler and the well-to-do trader or the small shroff and a limited liability bank pay the tax according to a scale that presupposes their equal ability to contribute to the needs of the State. Again, one of the most absurd feature of the tax is that which allows the maximum levy in the different provinces to vary from 200 to 500 rupees. If Government would take up this subject of their own accord and try to do away with the inequalities of the tax, the task would be much pleasanter and easier for them to perform than when compelled to do so by the force or pressure of irresistible public demand.

Complains that the orders of the Supreme Government for the purchase of indigenous articles for use in Government offices are not strictly complied with.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 10th March observes that the Resolution issued some time ago by Lord Ripon's Government that as far as possible indigenous articles should be used in Government offices and for State purposes, was intended for the encouragement of indigenous arts and industries; but it seems that several wilful officers have not paid due attention to the wishes of Government in this matter. During the nine months ending 31st December Government stores of the value of eighteen millions and two hundred thousand rupees were imported from foreign countries; and compared to the stores imported during the same months of the previous year, in the current year the purchases of foreign articles exceeded by about two millions and four hundred thousand rupees. This is really to be regretted. Excepting iron India can produce every article of consumption, and why should articles be imported? India can and does produce as much paper as is required by Government and yet it is purchased in the English markets. During the first nine months of 1881 paper for use in Government offices of the value of 4¾ lákhs was imported; during the same months of 1882 paper of the value of 9 lákhs was imported; and during the same months of 1883 the importations were of the value of 12½ lákhs of rupees. Thus the Resolution of the Supreme Government for the purchase of native articles has been grossly overlooked. The Supreme Government ought not to allow this flagrant disregard of their orders, and should issue stringent instructions requiring strict compliance with their wishes in the matter.

Native officers drawing two-thirds of the salary paid to a European officer while holding the same post ought to get the same batta as is paid to the latter.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 11th March observes that Government have ruled that a Government officer drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 500 while travelling by rail or steamer should be allowed to travel first class, or should be paid batta at the rate of eight annas per mile while travelling by ordinary carriage; and that officers drawing less than 500 rupees per month should be allowed second class passage while travelling by rail or steamer or four annas per mile while using the ordinary carriage. This rule is applicable to Europeans and natives alike and no objection can be taken to it. But by a recent Resolution this rule has been made applicable to such natives as draw two-thirds of the pay given to a European while holding the same post. Thus a European drawing a salary of Rs. 500 per month is paid first class batta; but when the same post is held by a native who is paid according to the two-thirds rule; he is paid only second class batta. This is an injustice to the native officers who properly speaking ought to get first class travelling allowance. It is therefore to be hoped that the Supreme Government will not fail to redress the wrong consciously or unconsciously done to their native officers.

Says that European Judges inflict unnecessarily severe punishments on native culprits irrespectively of the nature of the guilt of the latter.

The *Poona Vaibhav* (50) of the 9th March says that recently a case was reported in the newspapers which illustrates in a fair way the manner in which justice is administered in India by European Judges. A reckless Musalmán a short time ago attempted to take away forcibly the wife of a Bráhman in Sylhet. This outrageous conduct so incensed the respectable inhabitants of the town that they took the law into their own hands and beat the man soundly, which ultimately resulted in his death. About thirty-five persons were prosecuted for joining in the affray and committed to the sessions. The Judge who tried them sentenced one man to death, thirty-three to transportation for life and one to an imprisonment for a year and a half. The Indian Penal Code is noted for its severity. When in addition to this the Judge is very severe in inflicting punishments, the result can be easily conceived. Those Europeans who administer justice in India know only one principle; namely, that of passing severe sentences irrespectively of the circumstances of the case. Of course how could Europeans be expected to know the feelings of Hindus when the honour of a woman of their own caste is outraged by a low Mahomedan? Among Europeans if one man carries away the wife of another, the utmost punishment to which the former is subjected is a fine of a few hundred rupees by a Civil Court. The case is otherwise in Hindu society. The crime of adultery is looked upon in such a serious light that death is considered preferable to this kind of injury. It is impossible to understand the principle on which the Judge justified his conduct in visiting with extreme severity the guilt of those who chastised the man who had dared to carry away forcibly the wife of another. The only principle which European Judges have in view is to inflict the severest punishments on natives irrespectively of the nature of their guilt.

Makes certain suggestions in connection with the International Exhibition to be held in Bombay.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 14th March is extremely glad that the Government of Bombay have resolved to hold an International Exhibition in Bombay, but is much concerned that Government should have decided to incur no pecuniary cost or risk on account of the exhibition. The *Samáchár* observes that Government have directed that the necessary funds for the exhibition should be raised by a public subscription and that the profits realized from the concern should be distributed among the subscribers; but this arrangement is not likely to prove satisfactory. If the proposed exhibition was a small affair the arrangement suggested by Government would work well. It has been estimated that the exhibition will cost about four lákhs of rupees, and it is doubtful that whether such a large sum will be forthcoming without a guarantee from Government. Government have made the suggestion for a public subscription on the precedents of the exhibitions held in England in 1851 and 1862, but the people of Bombay are not conversant with exhibitions and are not accustomed to do the things done by the public in England without any aid from Government. Again M. Joubert has publicly stated that he has had to suffer a pecuniary loss from the Calcutta Exhibition. For these reasons it is doubtful whether the public will freely come forward for subscribing for the exhibition, and hence Government should bear a portion of the cost of the exhibition. At least Government should announce that they will make up the amount of the estimated cost should the public subscriptions fail to realize the required sum. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the same date is also glad that an exhibition is to be held, and makes the following suggestions :—That an estimate should be made of the probable cost of the exhibition; that the mills and other factories in Bombay and the mofussil municipalities should be called upon to state what aid they can give towards the undertaking; that one hundred rupees debentures should be issued plainly stating that their purchasers will be entitled to any pecuniary profit or will be put to a loss that may result from the exhibition; that the exhibition buildings should be raised in the oval in front of the High Court which is a very charming spot; that a building should be erected at the bandstand end of the oval which would serve as a permanent art gallery; that a zoological garden and extensive pleasure garden should also be provided in the oval. If the subscribers do not get back at the close of the exhibition the sums they have paid, they should be given a lien on the income derived from the art gallery until they have received in full what they paid.]

Justifies its unfriendly tone towards the Bombay Government.

With reference to the remark that the *Gujaráti* (101) and the *Hitechchhu* (81) newspapers were "unfriendly to Government," made under the head "Literature and the Press in the Administration Report for the Bombay Presidency for the year 1882-83," the *Gujaráti* (101) of the 9th March observes that the report does not state that the unfriendliness complained of was shown to the Supreme Government or to the Bombay Government. The writer of the report however cannot mean the Supreme Government since every Vernacular newspaper has been praising the merciful and beneficent rule of Lord Ripon. The remark then must apply to the policy of the Bombay Government, and the question is whether there were any acts of the local Government which justified the unfriendly tone adopted towards it? The reply is that there were such acts, and this fact the Bombay Government itself cannot deny. It does not become the local administration to find fault for blaming it when it was guilty of such acts as, for instance, the enforcement of the Revenue Survey system, the Forest Rules, the A'bkári Rules, the Contagious Diseases Act, the injustice done to the Bombay Municipality in pecuniary matters, the persistence shown in introducing the Madras time in Bombay, the improper minutes recorded by Sir James Fergusson and the Honourable Mr. Peile in the matter of the massacre of Maiyás, the unbecoming appearance of the opposition made to the Viceregal scheme of local self-government, the appointment of Messrs. A'gá Alisháh and Ráste to the local Legislative Council, and many other equally objectionable measures. According to the saying "your enemy is your best friend," the *Gujaráti* is the true friend of the Bombay Government, and advises it to follow closely the beneficent policy of Lord Ripon's administration.

Comments in connection with the remark made in the last Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency that the *Hitechchhu* newspaper is unfriendly to Government.

The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 13th March says:—Wise and large-minded persons remember with gratitude those who point out their errors. But narrow-minded men and those anxious to follow their own inclinations always look upon opponents as their enemies. In those countries where the will of the king is law, the people cannot criticise the policy of the State; such countries are not governed with a due regard for the happiness and feelings of the people in them. When disturbances arise in them they are attributed to the disloyalty of the subjects. But the reverse is the case with those Governments which think that their good is comprised in making their subjects happy in all respects. It is proper to regard remarks made against those measures of State which cause needless harm to the people and which result in producing disaffection and discord amongst them as directed against the officers who originated them than as directed against the State. We have neither heard nor remember a word being ever said against the British Government either by ourselves or by any native paper. We found it necessary to make some remarks against the policy of the Government of India in the time of Lord Lytton. But after the appointment of a new officer in his place and the consequent change of policy, we do not remember having even said a word against the present policy of Government. On the contrary we have taken numerous opportunities of praising the just measures of Lord Ripon. We find a sort of satisfaction in being considered one of the opposite side in the last Administration Report of the Bombay Government. For this reason that even in such a vast empire as England, the opposition is not less regarded and is considered to render as much service as the party in power. The Compiler of the Administration Report must have seen that we have rendered service to the country to that extent to which the Bombay or Supreme Government cared to attend to the remarks which we made on different occasions on those measures which we thought were opposed to the interest of the people. Perhaps self-willed and arbitrarily inclined persons may for this reason look upon and act towards us with displeasure. Notwithstanding the angry attitude of such persons, we think it much more befitting to render some service to the people as well as to Government by duly criticising such measures as appear likely to produce estrangement between the rulers and the ruled.

Contrasts the conduct of the Collectors of Kolába and Ratnágiri under similar circumstances to the prejudice of the latter officer.

The *Vichárshil* (76) of the 3rd March, in a communicated article, compares the conduct of the Collectors of Kolába and Ratnágiri respectively under similar circumstances. The writer says that when the houses in the village of Morbe were burnt down about two months ago, the District Collector instantly went to the scene of the disaster and gave every possible help to the inhabitants in their distressed condition. He immediately started a relief fund and himself headed the subscription list with the sum of Rs. 100. He invited the rich people of Bombay to afford pecuniary assistance. Now contrast the conduct of Mr. Wilson under similar circumstances. About the same time when the conflagration happened at Morbe, about twenty houses in the village of Murúd in the Dápoli Táluka were burnt down. The event happened late in the night and consequently owing to want of assistance all the property within the houses was destroyed. The occurrence of a conflagration at Murúd was known the next day at the Dápoli Táluka Kacheri, but the local Mámlatdár does not appear to have done as much as the Mámlatdár of Mamedgaum did when a similar occurrence took place at Morbe. When Mr. Wilson, the Collector, visited Murúd in January, the inhabitants of that village brought their distressed condition and the destruction of their crops by locusts to his notice, but not only did he not give or promise any help but did not even visit the scene of the calamity. He did not listen calmly to their grievances, but told them that they must sell the ornaments worn by the women of their household and meet the land revenue demand of Government. This shows how little Mr. Wilson cares for the interest of the people committed to his charge.

Criticises the Government review of the Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1882-83.

In criticising the Resolution of Government reviewing the Police Administration Reports of the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the year 1882-83, the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 9th March says :—A consideration of the strength of the Police force in the different districts leaves an impression on the mind that our present Police force is inadequate taken as a whole but very much so in the case of some particular districts, especially when it is remembered that the whole Police force is not engaged in Police work proper, but some proportion is always employed on duties which can by no stretch of meaning be considered the legitimate duties of the Police. The force of 18,035 men, moreover, includes officers of all ranks. If the number of Police Superintendents, their Assistants and Inspectors are deducted from the above figure as they ought to be, the remainder will represent the sepoys who are available for Police duty. To expect proper protection of life and property from such a small body appears to us to be unreasonable. The inadequacy of the Police force in some districts is admitted by Government who have expressed their willingness to consider moderate proposals for an increase to it in the districts of Hyderabad and Ahmednagar. The Commissioner, C. D., complains that the Police are undermanned in the districts of Násik and Sholápur and to these we may add Kaládgi and Dhárwár, both which districts like the first two are contiguous to Native States and therefore require a comparatively stronger Police force. We are strongly of opinion that our Police requires to be numerically strengthened in many districts, but especially in those above specified, if it is to be a really useful body. A complete re-organization is a necessity which sooner or later, must be faced. An addition to the Police force of course means more money and how that is to be provided for is the problem to be solved. We are confident that a judicious re-organization of the department will enable the necessary additions to be made without extra cost, and we shall briefly indicate how. The salaries at present allowed to Police Superintendents and their Assistants are unnecessarily large and might well bear a reduction of at least 20 per cent. all round. The recent appointments of Police Probationers would seem to show that Government consider the augmentation of the supervising staff to be more necessary than an increase in the number of policemen. The truth, however, seems to us to lie in the opposite direction. We maintain that if the funds made available for the salaries of the Police Probationers had been utilized in strengthening the rank and file of the Police force in the above-mentioned districts, the money would have been more profitably spent. The charges of some Chief Constables are so heavy that it would be obviously advantageous to split them up and place them under separate Chief Constables. We fail to see that any benefit is derived from the appointment of a dozen Police Probationers. Whe object to the Police Probationer scheme on other ground also. When the Police Department was organized on its present basis, it was understood that meritorious natives would be allowed to rise to the posts of Assistant Superintendents, if not District Superintendents of Police, for there is nothing in the law to forbid such appointments. But what are the facts? During the long time that has elapsed since, not a single native has been appointed to the post of Assistant Superintendent and distinguished Native Police Officers who have grown grey in the service and who might have creditably filled the coveted posts, have had to be content with Inspectorships of Police the maximum salary of which is the comparatively small sum of Rs. 250. Within the last few years several Native Police Officers have been rewarded for their distinguished and meritorious services, but how? Not by promotion to the post of Assistant Superintendent of Police, but with the empty title of Ráo Bahádur or Khán Bahádur and a sword, just for the sake of variety we suppose. The hopes of Native Police Officers having been so grievously disappointed in this matter, it would have been very proper for Government to have promoted some Native Police Officers in the highest class, the Inspectors, to the rank of Police Probationers. But what are the facts? We find that inexperienced European youths, whose only qualification would appear to be that they had failed to pass any examinations in England, but who must be provided with some appointments here because forsooth their fathers belonged to the services in India—we find that such men, ignorant of the languages, ignorant of the manners and customs, ignorant of the inner life, ignorant, in fact, of everything relating to natives, a knowledge of which is essential to make an efficient Police Officer—are put over the heads of tried and grey-haired Native Police Officers as Police Probationers—only to draw handsome salaries and travelling allowances and to write weekly diaries and nothing more. We maintain that the money spent on them is so much waste. In paragraph 23 of the Government Resolution it is said that Government concur with the Commissioner in considering that it is very desirable that Police Officers in the Southern Marátha Country should be acquainted with Kánarese. Government have already determined upon keeping a Police Probationer at Belgaum and another at Dhárwár. All we would say anent this is that giving a Police Probationer to a district to learn everything *ab initio* is not quite the right thing to do, when competent natives possessed of all the requisite qualifications are available in abundance. You may keep one dozen Police Probationers in each district in lieu of one, but matters will not be a whit better for it. We are glad to find that the remissness of certain officers has not escaped the censure of Government although the more serious instances deserved severer punishment than a mere severe reprimand. We cannot conclude without asking why the good services rendered by deserving native superior officers should not likewise be mentioned in the Resolution. An honourable mention of their services made in a review of the Police Reports, which is communicated to the Government of India and to the Secretary of State, will undoubtedly stimulate them to greater exertion and we fail to see why this mode of expressing appreciation of their services, which costs nothing, should be grudged.

Complains of the delay occurring in the removal of persons injured by accidents to hospitals by police sepoys.

The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 13th March complains of the want of presence of mind displayed by police sepoys at the time of accidents and of the practice of taking injured persons to their superiors instead of taking them at once to hospitals, and says that it is no wonder that sometimes injured persons die on their way to or soon after admission into hospital. On the morning of the 9th instant, a male child two or three days old was found exposed outside the Sárangpara gates at Ahmedabad. It was not immediately taken to the adjoining Ranchhodlál dispensary, but was kept awaiting the arrival of the *mukhi* near the police station that enquiries might be made. The child appeared to be hungry and was growing cold, when a woman taking pity on it suckled it at her breast. If it was necessary to take the opinion of the Panch, it could as well have been done after its admission into hospital. It is necessary that injured persons should as soon as possible after an accident be taken to hospital and if, in addition, police peons are instructed in the art of taking remedial measures at such junctures, many lives would be saved. Government should order the immediate removal of injured persons into hospital and the enquiry into the case should be ordered to be made in hospital by police officers.

Increase in the number of thefts at Ahmedabad.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (116) of the 7th March says that thefts are increasing in number at Ahmedabad. How can the inhabitants remain fearless when thefts are committed near public roads and near the beats of police sepoys at night. The Inspector of Police ought to go about the city at night in disguise and detect sepoys who may be asleep.

Complains of an increase in the number of thefts at Umreth.

A correspondent of the *Kaira Vartamán* (107) of the 12th March says that thefts are increasing in number at Umreth. Within the last six months robberies have been committed more than twenty times. A theft of about Rs. 400 was committed on the 2nd instant from the house of the *Taláti* of Garmála but the police has not succeeded in finding out the thieves. Moreover, a murder has been committed at a place six miles from Umreth and the police has apprehended some persons on suspicion. Where robbers are rampant, the police force must be inadequate for the proper performance of its duties. The authorities concerned ought to attend to this complaint. [The *Umreth Samáchár* (124) of the 9th March says that the people have become much afraid of thieves within the last eight or ten days, for thefts from one or two houses are reported every morning. The police ought to make arrangements for the safety of the people.]

Prays for a reduction in the rate of the newspaper postage.

The *Gujarát Mitră* (80) of the 9th March joins the *Madras Mail* in praying for a reduction in the rate of the present newspaper postage. The usual arguments in favour of the proposed reduction are advanced, and a hope is expressed that Lord Ripon will make this valuable concession.

Says that the road from the Borwali station to the Sempoli Bandar requires immediate repairing.

A correspondent of the *Native Opinion* (10) of the 9th March says that he does not know whether there is any one responsible for the conservancy of the recently constructed road leading from the Borwali station of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company to the Sempoli Bandar, the landing place for the famous island of Gorai. Complaints have been so frequent about its damaged condition, that people cannot understand how it is allowed to remain in its present disgraceful condition. It is a serious matter, the negligence of which inflicts undue hardships on the public who frequent it. The correspondent trusts that immediate steps will be taken to remove every cause of complaint regarding the badness of the road.

Want of repairs to the new Bharoli road, Thána District.

A correspondent of the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 10th March says that it is a matter for regret that the new Bharoli road, Thána District, should be in such a neglected condition that holes, deep ruts and other inequalities should disfigure its surface and render travelling over it a source of danger both to pedestrians and vehicles. Even the rough country cart-tracks might put this road constructed by the Public Works Department to shame, as in travelling over it one has to endure in addition to other nuisances, the serious annoyance of having the eyes filled and garments covered with dust. There is no reason why the repairing of this communication should be put off *sine die* or until some serious accident demands its early repairs. The authorities ought to attend to this matter.

Censures the *Jáme Jamshed* newspaper for publishing certain names in connection with a Pársi divorce suit, the trial of which was ordered by the Court to be conducted with closed doors.

The *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 9th March observes that the Pársi Matrimonial and Divorce Court of Bombay ordered that the trial of the case in which Mr. Dhanjibhái Bamanji Kalfáti accused his wife Hirábái of adultery should be conducted with closed doors, and yet the *Jáme Jamshed* (105) published the names of the Pársi families against whom false accusations were made in the said suit. By doing this the *Jáme* has not only committed contempt of Court, but has spread libel anew, and broken the wise rule of the Court prohibiting the publication of the alleged immoralities exposed in a divorce suit.

Legislation.

It would not be objectionable to arrive at a compromise in the matter of the Bengal Rent Bill, provided its vital principle is preserved.

In alluding to the report mentioned in a recent issue of the *Pioneer* that a compromise is likely to be arrived at in the matter of the Bengal Rent Bill between the Government and the Bengal Zamindárs, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 11th March observes that a settlement would be gratifying, provided the original principle of the Bill is preserved as was done in the case of the concordat with regard to the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill. The vital principle of the Bengal Rent Bill is that the Bengal rayats should be freed from the condition of something like serfdom in which they are and made independent tenants of the Zamindárs. If this element is preserved in tact there would be no objection to some of the minor provisions of the Bill being made more favourable than they are to the Zamindárs. The rumoured compromise may have been the result of the exercise of uncommonly great pressure upon the Viceroy; but it would not fail to do some good to the Bengal rayats, if the precaution recommended above is taken. Hitherto Government followed the course of enacting such laws as it thought best without caring in the least for public opinion; and hence the new course of arriving at a compromise in the case of laws considered objectionable by the people cannot but become beneficial to the public. Government should however take care not to submit to pressure brought to bear on it by any particular party, but to arrive at a compromise according to the wishes and desires of the public.

Railways.

Disapproves of the recommendation made by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the subject of rapid extension of railways in India.

The *Arunodayă* (14) of the 9th March says that it seems to be the opinion of English statesman that the trade of India can be stimulated only by the rapid extension of railways in it. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has recently addressed a memorial to Government on the same subject in which they maintain that the rapid extension of railways is the only means by which the volume of the export trade of India can be increased. It is alleged that an expansion of the volume of the trade of India will benefit the population as well as Government whose revenues will increase with the prosperity of the masses. The *Arunodayă* thinks that these sanguine anticipations are not likely to be realised from the rapid extension of railways. India is a poor country. It is moreover governed by foreigners. The people are unable to bear the existing burden of taxation. The capital required for the construction of new railways is not to be found in the country which is already burdened with the payment of interest on a sum of twenty-five crors of rupees incurred on account of railways already constructed. There is little likelihood of this debt being wiped off. Under such circumstances, it is not right to incur additional pecuniary liabilities to promote railway construction. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce suggest to Government the advisability of doubling the debt in order to promote the rapid extension of railways in India. This suggestion, if acted upon, will ultimately prove detrimental to the interests of India. Again the Chamber propose that the capital required for building railways should be raised in England. If this proposal is carried out, the present remittances to England on account of India will swell from twenty millions to about twenty-seven millions. The Chamber justify their recommendation for the rapid construction of railways on account of the immense impetus which the trade in wheat has received during the last few years. But railways have had hardly anything to do in increasing the volume of the export trade in wheat. Although the building of railways has been going on since 1852, yet the wheat-trade began to expand rapidly only since 1876. If the capital required for constructing railways had been raised in India, the sum which has now to be remitted to England in the shape of interest will have become available for building new rail-roads. The payment of the interest of the capital required for railway purposes will have to be met directly or indirectly by the people of India, and hence Government should beware of doing anything against their interest. [The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (85) of the 12th March approves of the extension of railways in India.]

Government ought to publish all important facts concerning the Chanda Railway project.

In noticing the recommendation made by the *Bombay Gazette* of the 6th instant that now that Colonel Hasting Fraser is on his way home, and Mr. Cordery and Major Trevor are to follow, they should be all three asked to give their evidence as to the inception, growth and real merits of the Chanda Railway project, the *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the 9th March observes that if the suggestion is acted upon it will serve to show whether the omnipotent influence of British Agents at Native Courts is ever used for other than the legitimate purposes of upholding the British supremacy in the interest of the Native Chiefs and their subjects. It is, besides, high time that the public in England and India should understand beyond a doubt the real merits of the Chanda Railway, that is, with regard to the value of that railway to the British Government and the Native State, the *bonâ fide* concern and desire of the heads of that State for carrying it out, and the property of the investing public abroad for sinking any capital in an undertaking for making which a financial success the Hyderabad Treasury will be mainly held responsible.

Native engine-drivers and guards on railways should get two-thirds of the salaries paid to their European professional brethren.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 11th March observes that a native railway guard named Harkisan having committed a theft of jewellery worth about fifty thousand rupees from a railway train that was bound from Amritsar to Sealcote, the *Civil and Military Gazette* has recommended that no natives should be employed on railways either as engine-drivers or guards. But it must be remembered that every guard on the B. B. & C. I. Railway is a native and native engine-drivers are being gradually employed, and they have been discharging their respective duties most satisfactorily. Most of the serious accidents were the result of the negligence by European engine-drivers. The G. I. P. and other Railway Companies have commenced to employ native engine-drivers and guards in larger numbers. This policy has made the European servants of Railway Companies jealous of natives, and hence they have begun to magnify their faults. On the Sind and Panjab Railway native guards on the small salary of Rs. 25 or 30 are employed. If such low-paid servants commit thefts or other crimes, the same may be traced to the miserable allowances doled out to them. Native engine-drivers and guards should be paid two-thirds of the salaries given to their European professional brethren doing the same work.

Recommends the appointment of female officers on railways for giving tickets to female passengers and for receiving the same from them.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 14th March heartily approves of the suggestion made by the native inhabitants of Meerut to the Railway Conference recently assembled at Calcutta, that on the big railway lines women should be appointed to collect tickets from female passengers, and observes that booking clerks for issuing tickets to female passengers should also be women. Tickets are usually issued only a few minutes before a train leaves a station, and hence a great rush of passengers takes place. The females who are accompanied by their male relatives or acquaintances secure tickets in time; but those who are alone have to implore strangers to obtain tickets for them and sometimes miss the train. At the time of delivering back the tickets, male and female passengers are made to go out by the same passage and here the latter are subjected to a good deal of inconvenience and annoyance before the tickets are collected from them. It is desirable that females should be employed on all railway lines for issuing tickets to female passengers and also for receiving the same from them.

Municipalities.

Advises Government and municipalities to prohibit the washing of dirty clothes by the sides of rivers and wells.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (116) of the 7th March refers to the labours of the German Cholera Commission in India, and says that though much has been said on the subject of the fearful results of the use of polluted water, and though the people have been frequently warned against the pollution of water, it is much to be regretted that the natives of India do not abstain from washing clothes by the sides of rivers and wells. They have no idea that this evil habit causes infinite harm. When the people are so very careless. Government and municipalities ought to take cognisance of the matter. But they also appear to connive and to wait for a strong outcry being raised against it. It is true that orders are issued for the non-pollution of water but no care is taken to see that they are enforced. Are the municipalities and the police unaware of the landing places by river sides being turned by the people into places for washing clothes? The work is carried on before their very noses, some of the clothes washed are those of persons suffering from cholera and other diseases, and the polluted water is again taken into use. The *Samsher* strongly condemns the prevalence of this evil habit and the apathy of the natives in connection therewith and after exhorting them to discontinue it remarks that as long as the custom is not given up, cholera and other dread diseases will not disappear from the land. Prevention is better than cure. The public ought to aid Government and municipalities by preserving cleanliness instead of taking preventive measures at the time of the outbreak of cholera and other diseases. The news of the appearance of cholera with the beginning of the hot season is being received from various cities. If due precautions are not taken and if washing clothes by the sides of rivers and wells be not prohibited, cholera might appear at Ahmedabad. Government and municipalities ought therefore to prohibit the washing of clothes by the sides of rivers and wells. Perhaps a cry will be raised at first against this prohibition, but when the people come to know the benefits arising from such an order, they will praise the action of Government. Government and municipalities ought to speedily attend to this matter.

Says that the present deadlock at the meetings of the Bombay Municipal Corporation is chiefly attributable to the highhandedness of the Municipal Commissioner.

In an article headed "the Deadlock at our Corporation Meetings," the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 9th March says:—The Corporation is divided into two factions, the official and the independent. The former constitutes the majority. It contains not only friends and acquaintances of the officials, but many officialised non-official members, who more or less have their selfish interests to serve. The independent members are few and in a minority. Under such a constitution it is natural that the chief executive authority should attempt to rough-ride the minority. Examine Mr. Ollivant's three years' administration. Search into records. And what will you find? That it is generally with the help of the servile majority that he has been able to get sanction for large sums of money for so-called improvements which are at least problematical. Immense sums are voted away without a thought. This has been the case under almost all previous Commissioners. Trained to autocratic mode of administration in the mofussil, whence they are imported, strong believers in their own infallibility, which is the failing of the whole Indian bureaucracy, impatient of control, and intolerant of criticism, they fret and fume when independent members of the Corporation stand in their place and make enquiries. Commissioners are in hot haste to drive a coach and six through municipal budgets and other matters involving consideration and criticism. It is this ardent desire to have everything their own way to stifle all reasonable discussion, and to make the Corporation simply their tool, that is at the bottom of the present cry. The Commissioner seems to ask that he should be allowed to carry on municipal administration in his own fashion. And when he finds that some of his pet schemes are closely criticised, he is in a passion and then he is exhibited to the public gaze as an official martyr. We are convinced that there would be less of idle talk were the Commissioner more frank with the Corporation. Bombay is not Surat, and if the District Committee is entirely subservient, the same cannot be the case with our City Corporation. The majority of the civic fathers no doubt are so many refined *johukums*, but there is a small element of righteousness and independence which will never bend. He must be prepared to measure strength with them. The deadlock to a great measure is of his own creation. And so long as we have autocratic Commissioners the cry will be heard again and again. Mr. Ollivant is certainly honest and energetic. But these are not the sole requisities. Candour, patience, and tolerance of outside criticism are essential to a really successful Commissioner. Above all he must be conscientious, working with a single eye to the true interests of the mass, and from *their* point of view, now from *his own*. The mistake lies there. The funds of the city must not be expended according to *his* whims, but as may be best dictated by the prudence of the independent representatives of the city. The opposing elements which are now so actively in operation must be reconciled. And then all deadlock will cease, and nobody will again make a grievance about long speeches. Prolix speeches are unfortunately common. But they are not the *sole cause* of the deadlock. Irrelevant

speeches and irregular attendance are *minor* causes. Both could be easily controlled. But who will curb the highhandedness of the chief executive supported by his official and officialised henchmen?

Makes some suggestions for overcoming the quorum difficulty experienced at the meetings of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

In alluding to the quorum difficulty experienced at the meetings of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and to the practice of leaving the meetings soon after their arrival followed by some members, the *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 13th March observes that the disregard shown by the members to the concerns of the Corporation may be traced to the certainty that they will not lose their seats for three years after election or nomination for whatever delinquencies may be committed by them. It is desirable therefore that the existence of the Corporation should be limited to a year or two, at the end of which there should be a new election. The Corporation is composed of 64 members. To require 25 from among them to form a quorum is rather hard. The House of Commons is composed of 658 members and 40 out of them form a quorum. The number of corporators for forming a quorum at the Corporation meetings should be reduced to 15 and those members who are the earliest comers to form this number should be paid a fee of rupees ten each. If this suggestion is adopted the quorum difficulty would be removed and the work of the Corporation would not get into arrears. If this suggestion cannot be adopted, the number of members of the Corporation should be raised to 100 and then the present number for a quorum, namely, 25 may be allowed to remain. It is also desirable that there should be provision in the municipal law ruling that a corporator who remains absent from four consecutive meetings of the Corporation should lose his seat. Before taking up these suggestions Government should address the Corporation severely censuring the negligence of some of the members for not attending to their duties.

Native States.

Remarks in connection with the restoration of the Berárs.

In an article headed "Restoration of the Berárs," the *Native Opinion* (10) of the 9th March says:—The understanding at the time when the district was taken over by the British Government was that it would be restored after a period of three years, the revenue arising from it in that time being then considered sufficient to pay off the liability. Here we must record the fact that in the course of the negotiations which were proceeding regarding this matter, Major-General Fraser, then Resident at Hyderabad, in a letter to the Government of India threw out a suggestion that the British Government should take charge of the whole of the Nizám's territories and pay him an annual pension. But we are glad to say that better counsels prevailed and the enormity was happily not perpetrated. But even as to the transfer of certain districts and their remaining in the hands of the British, it is very hard for us to realise fully the keenness of the feeling of the Hyderabad Court, a slight but pregnant indication of which we find in some expressions of the then Nizám in one of his conversations with the Resident on that subject. He is reported to have then said "Gentlemen like you who are sometimes in Europe, and at other times in India, sometimes employed in Government business and at other times as soldiers; sometimes sailors and at other times even engaged in commerce. . . . You cannot understand the nature of my feelings in this matter. I am a sovereign prince, born to live and die in this kingdom, which has belonged to my family for seven generations. You think I could be happy if I were to give up a portion of my kingdom to your Government in perpetuity; it is totally impossible that I could be happy. I should feel that I was disgraced." And again he said "you too do not comprehend the nature of my feelings as a sovereign prince; for instance you talked of my saving eight lákhs of rupees per annum by making this treaty as something that I ought to like! Now I tell you, that if it were quite certain that I could save four times eight lákhs of rupees, I should not be satisfied; because I should lose my honour by parting with my territory." Such were the moans of the man evidently forced to transfer a portion of his patrimony whose helplessness, no doubt, was aggravated by the presence of that very contingent for the support of which he had incurred so much debt. In the light of these words of the Nizám we can in some degree understand the zeal, the ardour and the tenacity of the late Sir Salar Jang regarding this matter. The restoration of the Berárs was not with him a question of some square miles of territory. It was the question of honour to be restored back to the name of his master's house that was ravished of it by the stern realities and political exigencies mainly springing from a certain advantage which is always given by great unsuspiciousness of watchful aggrandisement. The great Minister bowing to the necessities of the times acted all along with this end in view. His early struggles, his chivalrous loyalty which at times exposed him to great and fatal risks, his diplomatic conflicts, his reforms, his journeys and his domestic struggles were all undertaken with this one view. In fact whatever he did appears to have been done by him mainly for the purpose of pleasing the British Government and to induce them to give back to the Nizám the brightest jewel of his crown. This question had so far absorbed him that he at times forgot his usual caution and was led in the ardour of conflict to go to lengths disagreeable to the thunderers of the Foreign Office and brought upon his head the dreaded wrath of the Political Department. But through thick and thin he always stuck to this one passion of his life and at last departed it without witnessing the one wish of his heart realised. The refusal to restore the Berárs was not in his time based on any tangible arguments. During the time of possession of those districts the debt for liquidation of which they were applied was probably paid off. But even if it was not so, the great Minister offered to pay off the balance on the accounts being shown to him. To such a point-blank demand the Foreign Office had no answer to give, but the subterfuge that his master was then a minor and that such questions could not be mooted until he came to take the care of his Government into his own hands. Surely by the bye that was a question of minor importance to the Nizám's Government than the Chanda Railway scheme. Well now the Nizám is placed on his musnad and where is the burning question of the restoration? The Foreign Office must now surely be at its wit's end as to what answer to give in case the demand be renewed and must have deemed it prudent that the disagreeable subject should not at least be brought on the tapis by the British Government themselves. In this plight the London *Times* now comes to their rescue and has surely earned their gratitude by showing them the way in which they can lay the salve to their conscience and indefinitely shelve the restoration question. "Whether Berárs is ever to be returned to his (Nizám's) jurisdiction," says the *Times*, "it is impossible to say; but clearly much will depend on the manner in which the Prince and his Minister acquit themselves of their new and difficult duties." We have no doubt that the Foreign Office will catch at the suggestion as a drawing man does at a straw. But it is after all a mere straw. It will none the more save their credit from sinking. We wish such miserable makeshifts will at once be set aside and the British Government will be bold enough either to restore the Berárs to the Nizám or tell him plainly that *might is right* and upon that mighty principle of politics he shall never have the district. Such a course would at least have the advantage over the other which courage, good or bad, always has over cowardice. What was done when the helm of Government at Hyderabad was in the steady hand of Sir Salar Jang? He indeed had acquitted himself of his difficult duties. And what greater wisdom and tact can be shown by his son and the young Nizám now. If it depend upon fitness we might take it that the restoration will never take place because the Nizám and his Minister can never be more fit than Sir Salar was. We wonder our Government are not ashamed of such meanness. It lowers their prestige in the eyes of the people and does more harm than the loss of two such territories as large and as rich as the Berárs. As Mr. Bright has said, faith and morality are the same in private as in public affairs, and an eminently moral man like Lord Ripon, we hope, will not leave India before he removes from the fair fame of England this great blot which tarnishes it.

Berár Affairs.

Complains of the severity of rules regarding the native legal practitioners in the Berárs.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (53) of the 10th March in a communicated article says:—Rules regarding legal practitioners were published in April 1883. By section three of these rules those who have been admitted as barristers in England, or Ireland or as members of the Faculty of

Advocates in Scotland, can alone be admitted as advocates of the Court of the Resident at Hyderabad. The privilege is denied to the advocates of the several High Courts in British India, who are admitted as such in the several High Courts, only after going through half a dozen and more tests, harder than the comparatively fewer tests to which the above-named barristers and advocates have to submit. The privilege is equally denied to the vakils of the several High Courts in India who have passed severer examinations than these barristers and advocates. The High Court vakils can, as such, be neither advocates nor vakils in Berárs. In strict justice such inhabitants of the Berárs and others who become High Court vakils in other Presidencies ought to have the privilege of being admitted as vakils of Berárs, as was impartially recommended by the then Resident at Hyderabad. By section two, no doubt, the vakils of the several High Courts, can practice as such in Berárs, but they cannot be enrolled as such. Under the third section all barristers and advocates of England, Ireland and Scotland can get themselves enrolled as advocates in the Courts in the Berárs without any qualification as to age or as to a knowledge of Maráthi and Urdu such as exists in the case of those sons of the soil who aspire to be pleaders under the rules (*vide* section X). In section 13 it is provided that the Judicial Commissioner may reject any candidate, without being bound to specify the reasons for rejection, and in the eighteenth section it is stated that any candidate who may have been considered qualified by the Committee of Examiners may be rejected by the Resident whose order shall be final. The Legislature could not and would not have placed any such hard restrictions in the way of the conquerors of the land. The rules are highly favourable to British subjects and very harsh to natives. It is perhaps an oversight. Rule XXII. requires every pleader to be furnished with a certificate, to be renewed every year which is to be written upon stamped paper of the value of Rs. 50 or 25. This is certainly a tax on the profession. The rules are miraculously silent as to the advocates admitted under Chapter III. being furnished with any such certificate. There is no express provision on the point and the few who have been admitted as advocates under Chapter III., do not as a matter of fact pay the tax, though sections 29, 36 and 38 would seem to contemplate the reverse. In every case of opposing interests between natives and their conquerors, there is one law for natives and another, less harsh, and more favourable for the British born subjects. It is the same in commercial matters, in civil and military services, in pay, pension, in fact, in everything. The above illustration is one of the most insignificant, but therefore the more clearly does it demonstrate how things are done for us. Before sanctioning these rules, if the Government had taken the trouble to ask for the opinions of some educated natives, the rules would have been better framed. It is worthy of notice that the rules in question were sanctioned after Lord Ripon became Viceroy of India. But perhaps it is a small and insignificant matter which would hardly attract his notice.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
18th March 1884.

12

INDEX.

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Advance of Russia in Central Asia: Advice to the British Government to make their position in Central Asia so secure as to be independent of Russia's good graces and friendly promises 4
Allowances: Expression of opinion that native officers drawing two-thirds of the salary paid to a European officer while holding the same post ought to get the same *bátta* as is paid to the latter 7
Civil Service: Remarks in connection with the question of maintaining an extremely costly — in India... 4
Fenian leaders in America: Disapproval of the policy of the American Government towards the— 3
Indian Council: Recommendation for the abolition of the— ... 3
International Exhibition to be held in Bombay: Suggestions in connection with the— 8
Judicial matters:
- Censure on the *Jáme Jamshed* newspaper for publishing certain names in connection with a Pársi divorce suit, the trial of which was ordered by the Court to be conducted with closed doors ... 12
- Complaint regarding the dearness of British justice 5
- Expression of opinion that European Judges inflict unnecessarily severe punishments on native culprits irrespectively of the nature of the guilt of the latter 7

License-tax:
- Expression of opinion that Government should take immediate steps to divest the — of its glaring inequalities and anomalies ... 6
- Suggestion for the substitution of a low income-tax in place of the— 5

Police:
- Complaint regarding the delay occurring in the removal of persons injured by accidents to hospitals by police sepoys 11
- Criticism on the Government review of the — Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1882-83 10
- Increase in the number of thefts at Ahmedabad 11
- Do. do. at Umreth 12

Postal matters: Prayer for reducing the rate of the newspaper postage... 12
Public Service: A contrast between the conduct of the Collectors of Kolába and Ratnágiri 9
Purchase of indigenous articles for use in Government offices: Complaint that the orders of the Supreme Government for the — are not strictly complied with 7
Roads:
- Expression of opinion that the road from the Borwali station to the Sempoli Bandar requires immediate repairing 12
- Want of repairs to the new Bharoli road, Thána District ... 12

Vernacular Press:
- Comments in connection with the remark made in the last Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency that the *Hitechchhu* newspaper is unfriendly to Government 9
- Justification of the unfriendly tone of the *Gujaráti* newspaper towards the Bombay Government 8

Viceroyalty of India: Expression of a hope that in case of a change of Ministry in England another Lord Lytton may not be sent to India to undo the work of Lord Ripon 3

Part II.—*Legislation*—

Bengal Rent Bill: Expression of opinion that it would not be objectionable to arrive at a compromise in the matter of the — provided its vital principle is preserved 12

Page.

Part III.—*Railways*—

Appointment of female officers on railways for giving tickets to female passengers and for receiving the same from them: Recommendation for the— 14

Chanda Railway project: Expression of opinion that Government should publish all important facts concerning the— 13

Extension of railways in India: Disapproval of the recommendation made by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the subject of rapid— ... 13

Salary of native engine-drivers and guards: Expression of opinion that the — should be two-thirds of that paid to their European professional brethren 14

Part IV.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay:

Expression of opinion that the present deadlock at the meetings of the — Municipal Corporation is chiefly attributable to the high-handedness of the Municipal Commissioner 15

Suggestions for overcoming the quorum difficulty experienced at the meetings of the — Municipal Corporation 16

Washing of dirty clothes by the sides of rivers and wells: Advice to Government and municipalities to prohibit the— 14

Part V.—*Native States*—

Restoration of the Berárs: Remarks in connection with the— ... 16

Part VI.—*Berár Affairs*—

Severity of rules regarding the native legal practitioners in the Berárs: Complaint against the— 17

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

C.
13
INDIA
7 APR

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R
For the Week ending 22nd March 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	450
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	484
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
11	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Fortnightly	950
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	600
	MARA'THI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
17	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
*18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
*19	„ Chandrika	Kolhápur	Monthly	150
20	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
21	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
23	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
24	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
25	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
26	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
27	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
28	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
29	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
30	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
31	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
32	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*33	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*34	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
35	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
36	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
37	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
38	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
39	„ Mahárásthtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,000
40	„ Mahárásthtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
41	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
42	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	100
*43	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
44	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
45	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
46	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*47	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
48	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	250
49	„ Prabhákar[1]	Bombay	Daily	350
*50	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Weekly	200
51	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Do.	200
*52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
54	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Do.	600
55	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	150
56	„ Satyă Prakásh	Do.	Weekly	243
57	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*59	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
60	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
*61	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
62	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	90
63	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
64	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240

C. R.
14219
INDIA OFFICE
15 APR 1884

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

CON 1242

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
*65	The Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	150
66	„ Telagu Mitră	Do.	Do.	400
67	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár[1]	Akola	Do.	250
68	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	200
69	„ Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	175
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	200
*71	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
72	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
*73	„ Vinod	Poona	Do.	200
*74	„ Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
75	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	400
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
*76	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
77	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	400
78	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	349
79	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
80	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	137
	GUJARA'TI.			
81	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
82	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	750
83	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	304
84	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*85	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	200
86	„ Bombay Punch	Bombay	Weekly	500
87	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,090
88	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	700
89	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	60
90	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmeđabad	Monthly	600
91	„ Dátarđun	Bombay	Weekly	525
92	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,000
93	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	200
*94	„ Dnyán Dipak	Junágad	Do.	100
95	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
96	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	100
97	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
*98	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	200
99	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*100	„ Hitopađeshak Ratnă	Ahmeđabad	Do.	200
101	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	525
102	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,400
103	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	115
*104	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	200
105	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	700
106	„ Lok Mitră	Do.	Weekly	800
107	„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmeđabad	Monthly	300
108	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
109	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	381
110	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
111	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,814
112	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmeđabad	Do.	200
113	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
*114	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	200
115	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	533
*116	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiáđ	Do.	200
117	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	408
*118	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly	200
119	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	50
120	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	738
121	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
122	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
123	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	150
*124	„ Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.	200
125	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	768
*126	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	100
	SANSKRIT.			
*127	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	100
	URDU.			
*128	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
129	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.	160
	PERSIAN.			
130	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	300
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
*131	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	200

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—ă.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Says that the British Government is preferable to all other Governments and gives reasons for its opinion.

In an article headed "Is the British Government preferable to all other Governments or not?" the *Din Bandhu* (5) of the 16th March says:—Who will deny that this Ráj affords liberty to all irrespective of caste, colour and creed? This was not the case under previous rulers. It is the British administration that has suffered the free distribution of education among all castes and thus emancipated them from the thraldom of ignorance. It is untrue that though the people possessed great riches in past times yet they had not the same means and liberty to enjoy them. Besides every sort of oppression was exercised upon the subjects. But what made the people then possess something substantial was that the various professions of this country were in a flourishing state, while at present they are fallen because they have been taken up by foreigners in consequence of their skill and industry. Our people should now give up their lethargy and be as industrious as foreigners are, and then we are quite sure that our professions will undergo many beneficial changes and thus afford a severe blow to foreign competition. But mere industry will not aid them sufficiently unless it be accompanied by capital, which the working people do not at all possess. Our rich Shetias, most of whom spend thousands of rupees unnecessarily, should devote a little of their money towards these purposes, and of course the Government would then be necessitated to contribute something. Unless this is done India will never be restored to her former prosperity. It is said that our people have not that scientific education which is absolutely necessary to enable them to effect modifications in the professions, but are they precluded from acquiring it? If not, why should not a few of them proceed to foreign countries with the aid of their countrymen and gain the necessary knowledge? We advise our countrymen to acquire scientific knowledge and thus become the laudable means of ameliorating the dilapidated condition of their country. But if they cannot do this, they should certainly not blame foreigners but their own lethargy or indolence. It is however the duty of Government as *mábáp* of their subjects to do something towards the improvement of the decayed professions by counselling the people to acquire scientific education, because the happiness of the Ráj depends upon the happiness of the subjects. As regards the complaint said to be made about the heaviness of taxation imposed upon the people, we are of opinion that Government cannot help doing this on account of the large area of the empire. It will however be admitted that the surplus is perhaps pocketed by them, but may we ask if any other ruling power would not have done the same? If it would have, why should we blame the British? But perhaps the people are finding fault with Government because they are kind and just to their subjects. We cannot however help saying that India is being impoverished, and we look therefore to our kind Government to do something for her. But there is no doubt that this Ráj is far preferable to all other Rájs, and this fact was evidenced by the genuine loyalty displayed by the people towards the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. It is said that Russia is an apparently oppressive power, and who can therefore prefer her to our kind and just England? Certainly no one. There are other aspects of the subject which conclusively prove the superiority of the British Ráj over any other power in the world, but the space at our command is very limited.

Advocates the abolition of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

The *Subodh Patrika* (12) of the 16th March says:—We are glad to notice that the position and duties of the Council of the Secretary of State for India are going to be the subject of a discussion in Parliament at an early date. The credit of this is due to Mr. Slagg, who has already given expression to his views on the subject in the current number of the *Contemporary Review.* It no doubt deserves to be considered whether the Indian Council is still of any use or whether it has not become an antiquated institution which we can now safely dispense with. As at present constituted, it can only give advice and not control the action of the Secretary of State. We have had instances of occasions when it has been overruled. It is again a body of retired Anglo-Indians, generally animated by that bureaucratic spirit which characterized them when they held their places in the Indian bureaucracy. They can neither generally speaking extricate themselves from the views and traditions which they petted during their Indian career, nor do they easily admit of any fresh light. An appeal to such a body from the decision of the Government of India is very much like a review of its own proceedings by the body which initiated them. We are not insensible to the good counsel which this body can give to the Secretary of State on occasions when a Viceroy like Lord Lytton breaks completely through the lines of a sound and long established policy, nor to the fact that Anglo-Indians capable of taking statesmanlike views of things can give expression to them more freely when out of India than in India itself. But this advantage is in modern times somewhat too dearly purchased by the continuance of the Council itself. Moreover one may well ask whether knowledge of India and its people need be such a speciality as to necessitate the continuance of the Council in these days of rapid locomotion and of an intelligent press, when every question that crops up is freely discussed in all its aspects both by the Anglo-Indian and the Native press. May it not suffice for all practical purposes to appoint responsible secretaries in charge of different departments whom the Secretary of State can consult when necessary? The members of the Indian Council, it will be noted, are at present responsible to nobody for what they advise, and we find them turning the cold shoulder even to such useful projects as the extension of the G. I. P. Railway to Bhopál and Cawnpur. Whilst therefore it is possible for the Secretary of State to make himself acquainted with the real merits of a question from his secretaries in ordinary matters, when questions of supreme importance such as were involved in the late Ilbert Bill arise, the Government of India can elicit and transmit to England the views of every officer of State great and small, as well as those of persons out of the range of red-tapeism. All these circumstances, we believe, go a considerable way to show that the Secretary of State can do without his Council. Considerations like these render it highly desirable that the whole question of the position and duties of the Council should obtain a full and free discussion in Parliament. We must therefore thank Mr. Slagg for making them the subject of a motion in Parliament.

Strongly supports the appointment of a commission to enquire and report on the constitution and functions of the Indian Council.

In an article headed "Mr. Slagg's motion on the reform of the Indian Council," the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 17th March says:—Mr. Slagg proposes to altogether abolish the Council and make the Secretary of State for India with his Under Secretaries alone responsible for the work in the same way as other ministers of the British Crown are unhampered by any council. In the place of the Council Mr. Slagg would form a standing Parliamentary committee for India, composed of such independent members of Parliament as interest themselves in Indian questions and as would keep themselves abreast of all information relating to India. There is no reason why this plan should not answer well. In these days of speedy communication and facility of reference between England and India, with a press daily growing in intelligence and importance, it ought not to be difficult to find a few members of Parliament armed with the requisite information. Moreover these gentlemen will bring to their work a mind free from any taint or bias. This scheme will have the further merit of saving to India nearly twenty-two lákhs of rupees every year. But we are not sure that such a radical measure of reform will be acceptable to the British public. The tradition of a council had in 1858, according to Mr. Slagg himself, too strong a hold upon the House of Commons to give way to the weightiest argument, and it may have its fascinations even now. The Council may in our opinion still continue to exist, but its constitution must be altered. It ought, we think, to be formed on the model of our local boards under the new Acts, that is, partly on the nomination and partly on the elective principle; it ought to contain some representatives from India; and the tenure of office should not exceed a stated term, say five or seven years. But what the precise scheme of the Council should be is a question for future discussion. For the present it is sufficient to say that there is an eminently strong case for the appointment of a commission of enquiry into the constitution and functions of the Indian Council as proposed by Mr. Slagg, and we repeat our hearty wish for the success of Mr. Slagg's motion.

Reflections on the approach of the Russians to the north-west frontier.

In an article headed "Our North-Western Frontiers," the *Native Opinion* (10) of the 16th March says:—In the present relative positions of the two empires in Asia, England enjoys a very great advantage over Russia which we hope she will not be duped in giving up by mere sentiment. Russia committed the folly of overleaping her natural boundaries and is now paying very dearly for that folly. Since the time she left the Ural and the Caucasus mountains in her rear she found herself without a natural boundary on her eastern side. Principality after principality she annexed, but she was as open on this side as ever. Once the mistake was committed she could not in the nature of things stop until she arrived at something which would give her a strong frontier on the east. In the north of Asia the same imperious necessity drove her on and on until she arrived at the Behring Straits, and naturally in Central Asia she could not stand until she came to some such great barrier. That barrier she has now nearly reached. When once she rests on the western slopes of the Afghan mountains we may take it that her growth on this side is stopped, and then she can find breathing time to develope and digest the territories she has under a stern necessity so hastily swallowed. She has advanced a long way, but there is no consolidation as yet of the conquered provinces, and though her sway has approached Afghanistan, yet her basis is far in the west. But with England in India the case is widely different. The British power is solidly established in a rich country whose resources are being rapidly developed and which possesses one of the best natural boundaries on her western and the only vulnerable side. The mountains of Afghanistan, the deserts, and the Indus taken all together give us a frontier which would make the mouth of a continental strategist water. With a base of operations at hand, with railways offering facilities for concentrating an army in any numbers, and with a strong natural barrier in front, the situation is one of the most magnificent that could be desired. But when England commits the mistake which Russia has committed all these advantages will be nullified, and she in her turn will have to grope for a frontier, and not finding it will be driven into a collision with Russia. So long as the north-west mountains in the west are kept, India, we think, has nothing to fear from Russia. Both these empires will peaceably exist on the two sides of the barrier, and the mutual security instead of being diminished will be enhanced. If England ever gets into a war with Russia it will be by her own folly of overleaping the north-western frontier of India. The forward movement will be disadvantageous in two ways. In the first place it will force a collision between the two powers by depriving Russia of a boundary on the eastern side, and it will impose a grievous burden on the already overburdened finances of India. For ourselves we should think that there is greater danger in this financial tension than in the approach of Russia. Let England but keep her present position in Asia and try to give greater privileges to her Indian subjects, and we have no doubt she will be free from Russian aggression for ever. It is not in military occupations of vast tracts that safety is to be sought; it ought rather to be sought in the breasts of the subject people. Let Natives think that they have nothing to gain from Russia, let them feel that they have a recognised position in the administration of their country, and let the principle of India for Indians be followed out, and then we should like to see who can dislodge England from her proud position in this country. We think the subjugation by Russia of Central Asia will greatly benefit India. That wild tract of land will be opened up to civilization and commerce, trade routes will be established, security guaranteed, and then India will have offered ready at her feet one of the finest markets in the world for products. By the time Russia improves those tracts India will develope her resources, and the neighbourhood of a virgin field will then offer the best opportunity to Native Indian enterprise. A great inland trade will spring up which in course of time might fairly compete with her sea trade, and Indian fabrics will spread themselves not only over the whole of Central Asia but might find their way even in Russia at a cheaper cost than at present.

Reflections on the near approach of Russia towards India.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 16th March says:—We are not at all disconcerted by the steady progress of Russia, not only in Central Asia but nearer towards India itself. The protectorate now said to have been established over Merv has made almost the whole of the Anglo-Indian press very "nervous." We cannot put up with this old woman's fright. Some of these writers advise England to at once occupy Kandahar as a counter-demonstration, while there are others who recommend a more cautious policy. Whether it is the "earth hunger," according to Professor Vambery, which draws Russia nearer to the confines of India, or whether it is the resistless march of destiny, it is plain that the British Lion can under no circumstances check the progress of the Northern Colossus. And the sooner his frontier borders on the Indus, the better for the security of British India. There are writers on the Native press too who have not concealed their feelings with regard to the nearer approach of Russia on the Indian frontier. They seem to fancy that the approach of such a mighty rival will in a way teach the British rulers to behave better towards their Indian subjects. We for one cannot share this feeling. It is not for the reason they urge that we wish to see Russia established as our next-door neighbour. We hail her advance on the higher ground of civilization. What is the use of a weak neighbour on whom we cannot depend in the hour of trouble and on whom all subsidy expended is so much waste of the taxpayer's moneys? Of what use havinga weak kingdom for a neighbour that is divided against itself, carrying on a sort of perpetual guerilla warfare? What can India expect from Afghanistan, whose general condition is disorder and lawlessness, if not absolute anarchy? The Afghan is a weak neighbour, unable or unwilling to advance the cause of commerce and civilization. Now Russia, in comparison with the more advanced western states of Europe, may be called a semi-barbarous power. It is more or less Asiatic. But it has a genius for establishing an Asiatic form of government, based on law and order. It may be urged by Russophobists that a weak anarchy is much to be preferred to a powerful one, as there are less chances of the former ever invading India. Granted. What then? Is that a reason to dread the presence of the Czar in place of the Amir at Cabul? Russia may cast wistful glances towards India. She may concentrate large standing armies on the other side of our frontier. But are we to suppose that our rulers on their side are bound to slumber on, or maintain the attitude of masterly inactivity? If they make the frontier on their side inaccessible, what is there to be feared? At the same time, is there no chance of international amity being established between two powerful Governments? Will not Persia and Afghanistan be opened up? May we not have a railway to Kandahar and thence to Herat joining with the trans-Caspian system of Russian railways? How much can trade and civilization do between them? This railway may open up the whole of Central Asia hitherto considered an unknown region. We think the advantages of Russian rule across the Indus are manifold. If only the Indian Government safeguards the whole of the frontier from Quetta to the Pamir, it will be sufficiently forewarned and therefore forearmed.

Says that Russian progress in Central Asia should be checked.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the 18th March alludes to the promises given by Russia not to extend her Central Asian territorial jurisdiction so as to occupy Merv and to her suspicious movements in that direction, and observes that the occupation of Merv by the Muscovite Government ought to induce England to check the Russian progress in that direction, to strengthen the Indian frontier, and to keep a sharp watch over Russian diplomacy in Central Asia. The ministry is warned that any neglect in doing this important work will not fail to imperil, though not seriously, the interests of the British Indian empire. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 19th March expresses similar sentiments.]

Says that England should take Siam under her protection in order to prevent France from approaching the Indian Empire so close as to endanger its peace.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (104) of the 16th March observes that if France is allowed to gain a footing in Siam and the Shan country and to bring her frontier very near Burmah, she will very likely play tricks with the British Government, and then the latter will be obliged to enter into a war with her in order to preserve the Indian Empire from harm. To avoid this contingency England ought to prohibit France from conquering the different countries of Indo-China and to bring the frontiers of her eastern possessions close to India. It is detrimental to the interests of the British Indian Empire that Russia should approach it on one side and France on the other. England tried hard to induce France not to extend her sway in Tonquin, but she did not care for British susceptibilities. Under these circumstances the advice tendered by Mr. Colquhoun, the wellknown eastern traveller, should be accepted, namely, that England should take Siam under her protection, and if this is done the French will be prevented from meddling with that country. A large trade is carried on with Siam by India, Singapore and England, and for the due protection of the Indian Empire and her trade England ought to take the step of taking Siam under her protection. But it is to be regretted that the English press and Englishmen do not give the same attention to the French designs on Indo-China as they do to the advance of the Russians to Merv.

Says that the next loan should be raised in India and not in England.

In considering the question whether the next loan should be raised in England or India, the same newspaper observes that some persons state that since the last loan did not realize a good price and the demand for loans was very slack for some time past in India, this country has lost her ability to subscribe for loans, which should in future be raised in England. But it ought to be remembered that a rise or fall in the price of securities depends upon the state of the money market. The last loan realized more than 98 per cent., and this was not a discouraging result. The banks and the speculators withheld from making any offers, and considering this unusual circumstance the loan undoubtedly realized a good price. The banks expected that the money market would soon become tight, and the speculators had met with reverses on account of their tendering a high price for the loans of previous years. This induced them to desist from making high offers for the last loan. The banks expected a fall in the price of loans when the money market became tight, and so it happened. If the banks had sold the loans they already held and had those loans been purchased in England, then it should have been said that India did not possess the ability to absorb new loans. On the other hand, England parted with and India purchased a large amount of the securities in silver For these reasons the next loan ought to be raised in India and not in England.

Takes exception to certain remarks contained in the Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1882-83.

In an article headed "Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1882-83," the *Indian Spectator* (1) of 16th March says:—As a record of facts viewed from the official point, the Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1882-83 may be taken as a highly satisfactory blue-book. Whether one reads the glowing summary which embraces the marvels of administrative energy which characterised the year under review, or patiently goes through the more sober though not less optimistic matter comprised in the "red letter chapters," which make their appearance every decade; whether one glances over the elaborate chapters recounting the state of agriculture and provincial finance, law and justice, trade and industries, telegraphs and post offices, education and literature, archæology and other minor subjects—buries one's self in the mighty maze, "not without a plan," of tabulated statistics, one is deftly reminded now and again that the sixteen millions of this Presidency could not have been governed better under the best of all possible governments. In the very third paragraph of the summary we are treated to the doings of Sir James Fergusson, which show the pitch of excellence to which Bombay has been raised in the art of government under a well-meaning, though a trifle too paternal, ruler. The paragraph is a unique piece of official composition, displaying the ability of the Penman as a master of his craft. But we need no longer keep the anxious reader in suspense. We will satisfy his curiosity at once by acquainting him with the gubernatorial doings during the official year. At first His Excellency paid a visit to Ratnágiri. It was in *his* opinion by far the most important town in the Presidency, politically, where the "generous boon" of local self-government which was to be conferred by his Government on the people was announced. It was there that he impressed on the highly cultured and enlightened audience, got together by the Collector of the place, the opinion that every local good work to be seen throughout the 126,000 square miles of the Presidency was mainly owing to the "energy and foresight of the local officers." And His Excellency invited the leading gentry to associate with these far-sighted administrators in promoting works of public utility. It has not been stated by the official *precis* writer whether the dull intellect of Bombay and Poona was able to appreciate the observation which was made to the highly cultured audience at Ratnágiri. Be that as it may, we think the account is incomplete in so far as the costs at which works of public utility have been raised by the far-sighted and energetic administrators is concerned. Neither are we told of the proportion of the *benefits* which the works have conferred on those with whose moneys they were executed. Nor are we informed how the people used to manage their local affairs prior to the advent of the British Collector. If history is to be relied upon, it appears that the Indian village communities have from time immemorial engaged in promoting public works, and that the many sound as well as ruined structures now to be seen in every part of the country amply testify to the energy and foresight of those compact rural units—a display of energy and foresight long anterior to the time when Julius Cæsar landed on the shores of Britain. There is also another omission. We are not informed as to the stability of the public works raised by the energy and foresight of Collectors, Magistrates and Engineers—how many of the old works, such as tanks, reservoirs, high trunk roads, rest-houses and works of merit, religious and other, stand favourable comparison with the tottering or crumbling edifices which the genius of the conquering race has built within the past 50 or 100 years in remote towns and villages for the promotion of public comfort and convenience. In short, we are not told whose sagacity and foresight are to be admired, the indigenous or the foreign. A comparison may show that the British official has not been all in all to this country in the matter of public works. But official reports are generally decked out in the gayest colours. The canvas stretched by the official word-painter has no shades. All is one vast dazzling ground of light. It is needless to say that the public must receive the official report with caution. Here is what our accomplished official compiler observes in connection with Sir James Fergusson's speech at Ratnágiri on local self-government: "His Excellency also announced that it had been decided to create many of the leading towns into city municipalities, which would confer upon them a large measure of local power in anticipation of further legislation which it was intended should go as far as matured Native opinion itself could approve." How far the "larger measure of power" has been conferred, and how far "matured Native opinion" has been consulted, are matters of history. On these we need not say a word, as they are *facts* subsequent to the speech. But the fact of the raising of 14 towns into town municipalities was almost accomplished at the date. Now the official report would have been more accurate if it had stated that the decision which the Governor came to, namely, of raising 14 towns into municipalities, was in compliance with the request as contained in the memorials of the people interested—that it was no voluntary act on the part of the Government. On the contrary the local authorities were coerced into raising the towns into municipalities by the Supreme Government. For full ten years the people, relying on the promises and assurances of previous administrations, had demanded municipal franchise. And it was the controversy of September 1882 which alone forced the Local Government to take the action that it did a few months later on. Next, we are referred in the same paragraph to the exhortation of His Excellency to the Chief of Chinchli. He dwelt upon the advantages of Native rule if conducted upon enlightened principles, and pointed to the numerous and enviable opportunities to improve the condition of the people which the Chiefs enjoyed. "He exhorted them to encourage education, specially female and technical education, and referred with pleasure to the great strides which the Chiefs themselves had made in this respect." We frankly admit the force of this valuable advice. It sounds admirable in theory and would be prolific of great good if faithfully carried out in practice. Imagine the effect of the observation on a stranger coming to India for the first time. How heartily he would applaud and advise! What a capital impression it would make on him! But let him try to verify facts. Let him ask as to whether the "enlightened principles" on which Native rule should be conducted are the identical ones that are formulated in the court of the average Political Agent attached to a Native State or in the Calcutta Foreign Office. What is meant by "enlightened principles" of government? Do they mean the art of complete domination of the Native prince by the Political Agent attached to his court—a domination whereby he is converted against his will into an abject slave with even less freedom of thought and speech than is enjoyed by any of his subjects? Or do they mean administration on the model now so mercilessly exposed by Robert Knight in connection with Hyderabad? Or do they mean highly scientific revenue survey settlement, enhanced revenue assessments, assessments on land improvements, the banishment of capital from rural villages, the subversion of rural economy and village communities, dear salt, dearer justice, unscrupulous police oppression, forest and ábkári legislation, extravagant local taxation, repression of local public spirit and local independence? If the Native Chief is to manage his State on "enlightened principles" in favour with British Indian officers, he is at any rate entitled to know what these principles are.

Takes exception to the remark made in the last Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency that the tone of the *Kesari* newspaper was unfriendly to Government.

The *Kesari* (35) of the 18th March says that on perusing the remark made in the last Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency that its tone was unfriendly to Government, the files of the *Kesari* newspaper for the year 1882 were diligently ransacked but nothing was found to justify the above-mentioned observation. The *Kesari* would have been glad if in passing this censure Government had clearly defined what constitutes friendliness and unfriendliness to Government. The *Kesari* fearlessly expresses its sentiments on what it considers good for the interests of the community at large, and if in so doing it has incurred the displeasure of the powers that be, then it is willing to accept the censure passed on its mode of conducting the journal. But if the rulers of India imagine that their interests are not identical with those of the people whom they govern, then they should not think of keeping their sway in India for any lengthened period. The *Kesari* is convinced that most statesmen in England consider the interests of the inhabitants of India and their rulers as identical. It is only those officials who do not understand this principle that indulge in such scathing remarks on the Native press. Although the Native newspapers are thoroughly convinced that the welfare of India is entirely dependent on the British Government, yet they cannot help sometimes passing severe criticisms on the improper conduct and proceedings of some Government officials. Although of all alien governments the British Government has been the kindest, most equitable, and best, yet it cannot be said that there is no room for improvement in the British administration. Why then should anyone who points out defects be stigmatized as disloyal?

Approves of the Government resolution on the proposal to hold an international exhibition in Bombay.

In noticing the resolution of the Government of Bombay on the suggestion made by the Bombay Committee for the Calcutta International Exhibition for holding an international exhibition in Bombay, the *Bombay Chronicle* (76) of the 16th March observes that the most difficult part of the business will be to provide the necessary funds for the exhibition. On the precedents of the great London Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862 Government advise the Committee to commence the work with starting a guarantee fund for meeting all outlay, Government being unwilling for very good reasons to undertake the responsibility of providing the expenditure. To render the efforts of the Committee successful the Government have expressed their willingness to aid the guarantee fund and to give other important support. The resolution is upon the whole well considered and liberal, and will commend itself to the Committee. It is to be hoped that the people of Bombay will heartily co-operate with the Committee for making the exhibition worthy of their great and rich city.

Makes certain suggestions in connection with the international exhibition to be held in Bombay.

In noticing the resolution of the Government of Bombay on the proposal to hold an international exhibition in Bombay, the *Yajdán Parast* (122) of the 16th March makes remarks and suggestions similar to those made by the *Bombay Sámáchár* (87) of the 14th instant (*vide* page 8 of the Report on the Native Papers for the week ending the 15th March).

Strongly advises the Vaccination Department to employ additional vaccinators in order to vaccinate people attacked by small-pox, which is raging fearfully in the Ratnágiri District.

The *Satyă Shodhak* (58) of the 16th March states that small-pox is raging most fearfully in the Ratnágiri District. Deaths are frequently occurring from this terrible disease. The people are very must frightened. They wish to have their children vaccinated, and petitions to supply vaccinators are frequently received at head-quarters from villagers. In the Ratnágiri Táluka there are only two vaccinators, who are not sufficient for present requirements. The *Satyă Shodhak* trusts that additional vaccinators will be employed at once. The authorities of the Vaccination Department should attend to this matter without delay.

Partiality of European Judges in cases in which Europeans are accused of ill-treating Natives, and remarks in connection therewith.

The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 17th March, in an article headed "Europeans and Natives," says that since the commencement of English rule in India ninety per cent. of the European culprits have been acquitted who were clearly guilty of the charges of ill-treating Natives. Whenever a case happens in which a European is accused of doing bodily harm to a Native, the Native public can pretty well predict what the decision will be, and the prediction ultimately proves true. The *Indu Prakásh* here refers to the case of Lieutenant Wells, who was charged with ill-treating the Native railway station-master at Mánikpur in the North-West Provinces, and observes that the District Judge, Mr. Young, who heard the appeal, clearly gave it as his opinion that Lieutenant Wells was guilty of thrashing the station-master without adequate provocation, and that Mr. McMillan, the Magistrate, who tried this case in the first instance showed partiality in acquitting the European culprit. But although Mr. McMillan and Lieutenant Wells were clearly guilty, the former of showing partiality in the discharge of his public duties and the latter of ill-treating the Native railway station-master, yet they have both been let off scot-free. In the interests of justice Messrs. McMillan and Wells ought to have been duly punished for their respective crimes. From these instances Natives cannot help coming to the conclusion that it is a common practice among Europeans to show partiality towards accused persons of their own race. The *Indu Prakásh* here alludes to the case of the late Rája of Kolhápur, and observes that although Mr. Jopp stated that Mr. Green was liable to be prosecuted for using more force than was necessary, and although several newspapers suggested that Mr. Green should be publicly tried, yet not only was no heed paid to this recommendation, but the Bombay Government completely exonerated him from all blame. The only wonder is that Mr. Green was not rewarded with an inám village in the Kolhápur territory for taking due care of the Rája. The *Indu Prakásh* is certain that if a tussel similar to that which occurred between the Rája and Mr. Green had occurred between a respectable Native and a low illiterate European, and if the latter had been seriously hurt without any fault of the former, the Native would have been at the least punished with transportation for life. Indeed if Mr. Green had been killed in the tussel instead of the Rája of Kolhápur, it would be difficult to conjecture what fearful things might have come to pass. On the mere suspicion of poisoning the Gáikwád was removed to Madras. Who then could say what would have happened to Shiváji Maháráj if he had been accused of killing Mr. Green? The partiality which is shown to European culprits is not of recent date. Lord Clive committed forgery in order to cheat Surájadowla; but he is praised for this act, while Nandkumár, who was guilty of a similar deed, was sentenced to death by an English Judge. English statesmen in England now declare that English rule in India will not be perpetual without securing the good will of the people. But mere enunciation of good maxims will not make the slightest difference in the conduct of the European officials here. It is not right for Government to ignore public opinion and to act in defiance of it. Such a policy will not draw the masses nearer to Government. In the recent adoption at Kolhápur, it was the opinion of vernacular newspapers and of the people of Maháráshtra that the future ruler of the Kolhápur State should be selected from among the sons of the present Rája of Sátára. Such a selection would not have been detrimental to the interests of Government. In conclusion, the *Indu Prakásh* strongly urges the rulers of India to act with justice and impartiality in cases affecting Europeans and Natives jointly.

Says that in a case in which a Native and a European are concerned the latter is sure to carry the day.

In a paragraph headed "Our Mofussil Bahádurs" the *Native Opinion* (10) of the 16th March says:—A recent case in the North-West Provinces came as a surprise upon us, and still more confirmed us in our conviction that in a case where a Native and a European were concerned the European was sure to carry the day in his favour. The facts of this case are sufficiently known and we shall not therefore go into them. Bábu Jogeshwar was no doubt in fault, but his fault seems to have been an aggravation of the aggressive and oppressive conduct of Captain Wells; and when the case came before the Court of the luckless Daniel who presided over it, he seems to have misconstrued the case for the Bábu and visited him with a punishment that should deprive him of his bread for life, while the son of Mars was only let go with a small fine, and of course with the happy and pleasant feelings that the ill-treatment of a Native official was only worth a few rupees. Such a feeling of security is likely to bring more effectually the fair name of British justice into discredit. We think the Government of India are bound to make an example of such official Anglo-Indians as a deterrent to others.

Disapproves of the contemplated transfer of the Assistant Judge's Court from Ahmedabad to Kaira.

The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (81) of the 19th March, in referring to the contemplated transfer of the Assistant Judge's Court from Ahmedabad to Kaira, says that there is so much work at Ahmedabad that one Judge and one Assistant Judge can hardly cope with it. At present an appeal is heard a year after it is filed. What time must then elapse when only one Judge has to go through all the work? The people of Ahmedabad will suffer by the contemplated transfer, and the inhabitants of the Kaira District will not be benefited thereby. The latter will have to engage the services of new vakils in addition to those already engaged by them at Ahmedabad, who will not go to Kaira without receiving additional fees. It is also doubtful whether old and competent vakils can be had at Kaira. The public suffer no inconvenience by the present arrangements, as Ahmedabad is connected with neighbouring cities by railway. But at Kaira some distance has to be travelled over by carts. If Godhra is to be made a regulation province and joined to Kaira, as is rumoured, the people of Godhra will be put to greater inconvenience than at present, for Kaira can never be as easy of access to them as Ahmedabad. The present arrangements answer their purpose very well. If Godhra is made a part of the district of Ahmedabad, an additional Assistant Judge should be appointed at the latter place for the speedy performance of the work. [The *Kaira Vartamán* (103) of the same date urges the permanent location of an Assistant Judge's Court at Kaira.]

Prefers certain complaints against the ábkári management at Surat.

The *Gujarát Mitrá* (77) of the 16th March complains that the A'bkári Inspectors at Surat without sufficient and reasonable cause search houses for contraband liquors, and their thoughtless proceedings have spread consternation and awe among the people. A correspondent of the *Mitrā* complains that though Government promised that the contractor of the liquor farm at Surat would be required to distil and sell sweet liquors, yet no such liquors can be had. The contractor seems to have purposely given cause to the A'bkári Commissioner to prohibit him from distilling these liquors. The proof of liquors gets lessened from natural causes while in transit from one place to another, but the retail sellers are punished on the assumption that they make fraudulent mixtures in the liquor.

Obscenities during the Holi holidays.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (112) of the 14th March condemns the practice of uttering abusive words and making indecent gestures indulged in by Hindus during the Holi holidays, disapproves of the apathy of the mofussil police in checking the vice and the consequent escape of those who indulge in it with impunity, and says that though the disturbances and disgraceful scenes enacted during the Holi holidays have diminished to a great extent within the last fifteen years, the indulgence in these scenes by the law-abiding Hindu community is unbecoming and shameful. The Act of 1856 was passed with a view to prevent such unbecoming conduct, but it does not seem to have made any sensible effect on the Hindus. It is a weakness of the police to connive at such conduct, and hence low-caste people create disturbances and give trouble. The *Samsher* exhorts educated and sensible Hindus to correct the mistaken views of their ignorant brethren, and says that as long as educated Hindus do not come forward to prevent this breach of public modesty the vice will go on unchecked. The police ought to take stringent measures during the Holi holidays for the prevention of the habit, and should strictly enforce the Act of 1856.

Requests the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to prevent indecent words being uttered in the next Holi festival.

The *Gujaráti* (97) of the 16th March complains that in the last Holi holidays indecent words were freely and publicly uttered in several Moholas or bye-lanes and in the Márwádi bazár of Bombay, and great annoyance was caused to the respectable portion of the public. It is therefore to be hoped that the Commissioner of Police will take proper steps to prevent the recurrence of such shameful scenes in the next Holi festival.

Misconduct of the police peon employed to keep order in the Royal Theatre, Bombay, on the night of the 10th March last.

The *Telagu Mitrā* (92) of the 17th March says that at the Royal Theatre on the Grant Road, Bombay, during the performance of the musical drama of the Clay-cart on the night of the 10th instant the police peon who was kept to maintain order behaved in a most disorderly manner himself. Instead of moving about and doing his duty he sat comfortably in a chair in the stalls and slept soundly. This strange behaviour attracted the notice of the surrounding spectators, who desired him to stand near the entrance. This enraged the peon so much that for nearly an hour he created a fearful disturbance. The *Telagu Mitrā* suggests that the Police Commissioner should instruct police peons to do their duty properly. If this police peon had misbehaved similarly in the presence of European spectators, he would not have been let off without receiving appropriate punishment for his shameful conduct.

Prays for a reduction in the rates of newspaper postage.

The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (81) of the 19th March, in referring to the memorial of the *Madras Mail* for a reduction in the present rates of newspaper postage, says that it is not likely that great encouragement will be given by a reduction in the present rates to the well-to-do subscribers of English papers in India, the rates of subscription to which are very high in comparison to those of vernacular newspapers. If the rates are to be reduced, those for Native papers should also be proportionately reduced. There is room for reducing the present rates, for the people of India have to pay three times the rates charged in England, and moreover they stand in need of encouragement in the matter of the spread of knowledge. The reduction in postage will bring about a reduction in the rates of subscription to vernacular papers. The vernacular press ought to make a representation to Government in the matter as has been done by English newspapers.

Describes the bad condition of the road between Bulsár and the village of Bhágra.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 22nd March states that the road from Bulsár to the village of Bhágra, at which there is a sea-port, has fallen into disrepair. Large holes have formed on the road, and foot passengers and carts passing along it are put to serious inconvenience and annoyance on account of its bad condition. The authorities concerned ought to speedily attend to this matter.

The New Budget.

Expresses satisfaction with the financial statement for 1884-85.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (76) of the 16th March observes that the financial statement for 1884-85, just published, must prove satisfactory to the public in England as well as in India. It proves once more the fact that in the hands of capable and honest British administrators the resources of India may be easily made to meet all her ordinary wants and to provide for a number of items of extraordinary expenditure incidental to the liability of the State or the promotion of the welfare of the people. Notwithstanding all the reckless blunders and mismanagement as well as the objectionable measures adopted deliberately or through inadvertence in times fresh in the memory of all, the results of the year about to be over, as set forth in the minute of Sir A. Colvin, emphatically attest the thorough financial solvency of the country and its capacity to keep steadily on the way to material progress, for which the Government have been anxiously labouring. During the year 1883-84, after making ample provision for the payment of all the estimated expenditure and more than one very large item of outlay not included in the accounts carefully framed by Sir E. Baring, Sir A. Colvin is able to proclaim that the said year will close with a clear surplus, showing distinctly the satisfactory condition of all the important or main sources of the country's revenue. [The *Rást Goftár* (111) of the same date regrets that on account of the late publication of the budget the opportunity for its being subjected to a discussion in the Viceregal Legislative Council has been lost, but is glad that the statement shows that the finances are in a satisfactory condition. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (104) of the same date and the *Bombay Samáchár* (87), the *Jáme Jamshed* (101) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (82) of the 17th and the *Samsher Báhádur* (112) of the 21st March, after making a few remarks on some of the items of the budget, express satisfaction with the statement. The *Jáme Jamshed* of the 18th March regrets that the budget was not issued early enough to be discussed in the Imperial Legislative Council. After pointing out the advantages of a discussion in the Council, the *Jáme* observes that the wholesome practice of submitting the financial statement to the Council existed in former years but has been departed from of late without good cause. It is therefore to be hoped that the political associations of the country will memorialize the Supreme Government for reverting to the practice, and that Lord Ripon will grant the reasonable prayer.]

Considers the financial statement for 1884-85 as unsatisfactory.

The *Yajdán Parast* (122) of the 16th March regrets that the financial statement for 1884-85 announces that the license tax is to be continued and that a loan of two krors of rupees is to be raised. The *Parast* further observes that while India is already crushed with a heavy burden of public debt new loans are raised every year and the debt is increased. The license tax ought to be abolished and the duty levied on salt ought to be lessened; and the deficit caused by these measures ought to be made up by the revival of the import duties on cotton goods, which were thoughtlessly repealed. It is much to be regretted that Sir A. Colvin has allowed a good opportunity to escape by preserving silence on these important measures. [The *Broach Samáchár* (88) of the 20th March says that the Indian public is sorry at the non-abolition of the license tax.]

Makes certain suggestions in connection with the survey and settlement operations as described in the budget for 1884-85.

In alluding to the summary of the principles which at present have been accepted by the Indian and Home Governments in regard to the survey and settlement operations and which have been mentioned in the financial statement for 1884-85, the *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 18th March observes that though these principles are not completely satisfactory they will not fail to prove beneficial to the agriculturists. One of the propositions of this arrangement is that all improvements made by the cultivators should be exempted from assessment. This is satisfactory, but in another place it is stated that when the increase of cultivation and of produce is due to improvements executed by the State an increase in the assessment should be made. The latter clause puts Government in the position of a merchant laying out capital and expecting return for the same. This ought not to be the case. Another proposition is that a resurvey and reassessment should be made only when the last survey and assessment are so inaccurate as to be useless or the records have fallen into great disorder. On this subject the revenue officers will be the sole judges, whose decision will have to be accepted mutely. It is therefore desirable that the Government of India should require the local administrations to obtain its permission before a resurvey of a province or a táluka is undertaken.

Railways.

Disapproves of the proposal for a rapid railway extension in India.

In noticing the appointment of a select committee of the House of Commons to consider the question of rapid railway extension in India, the *Rást Goftár* (111) of the 16th March observes that the present cry for an expeditious multiplication of railway lines is raised by English merchants and manufacturers, who are quite justified in their attempts to advance their own interests, but the natives of India ought to see that their country's interests are not sacrificed. It cannot be advantageous to India that large railway lines, which ought to be constructed within the next fifty years or so, should be provided within the next five years by giving guarantees to private capital and by imposing a heavy burden on the State treasury. Government have been gradually constructing new lines according to the means at their command, and the same course ought to be followed hereafter. The cry for the rapid extension of railway locomotion is raised for the benefit of the rich English capitalists and iron manufacturers, and ought to be exposed for its selfishness.

Says that in constructing new railways in India the branch lines or feeders should be made on the narrow guage.

In a paragraph headed "Railway Extension in India" the *Native Opinion* (10) of the 16th March says:—If a Parliamentary committee was at all required to investigate into any intricate Indian questions, it was badly wanted to overhaul both the credit and debit sides of our finances. But it seems nobody's care to listen to what the harmless *nigger* has to say on his own behalf; let him cheerfully pay in gold, with the exchange charge in addition, the Indian bond-holder and the retired Anglo-Indian, who is supposed to spend money there for his welfare, and he is caressed, fondled, nay extolled to the skies for his loyalty. While the question of our taxation has been impressed upon our rulers for the hundredth time, they still seem to think that by adding to our already overgrown cost in the shape of interest they can bring us relief. It is not to be understood that we are dead against any railway extension, but surely such extension should be commensurate with the financial condition of the country, and not with the seemingly pleasant ideas of people who are not to lose but on the contrary can give an increased custom to British traders in iron in the bargain. We have no doubt that this panacea of railways will be taken in hand and carried out with all vengeance; but will not the Government wait in mercy at least for a moment and consider which of the two systems—the broad or the narrow guage—is a preferable evil? Of course our trunk lines ought to be and actually are on the broad guage, but their feeders can well be allowed to be of the other system, giving us an extension and at the same time curtailing our burdens.

Municipalities.

Says that the Town Council of Bombay ought to be allowed to appoint its own Chairman under the Imperial scheme of local self-government.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 17th March is glad that at the last meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay a proposition was brought forward and adopted unanimously that under the changes to be made in the Municipal Act under the new imperial scheme of local self-government the Town Council should be authorized to appoint its own Chairman. In the early days of municipal administration, observes the *Samáchár*, it was necessary that Government should nominate the Chairman of the Town Council. The time has gone by when this precaution was desirable, and it may be well dispensed with in future. The people of Bombay are now well versed in municipal administration, and their shortcomings in it are attributable not to want of experience but to want of public spirit, which would disappear by their being made more independent than they are. It is therefore to be hoped that Government will not hesitate to make the concession of the Town Council appointing its own Chairman. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the 18th March expresses similar sentiments.]

Says that a road should be made from Chaupáti to Colába along the sea-shore.

The *Rást Goftár* (111) of the 16th March observes that there is great need for an airy carriage drive in Bombay. The sea-shore from Warli to the Cumbala Hill is open but its extent is very small, as a number of buildings block up the shore at Breach Candy. It is necessary therefore that a carriage road should be made from Chaupáti to the end of Colába passing all along the sea-shore.

Disapproves of the proposal to construct a temporary road along the sea-shore on the Back Bay.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the 17th March does not approve of a temporary carriage drive being constructed along the sea-shore on the Back Bay on account of the drainage works that are being prosecuted on the Queen's Road, and observes that the latter road should be completely closed. No inconvenience can arise from the closing of this road, as the public can conveniently use the Girgaum road for the next three months, before the close of which period the drainage works will be completed. The *Jáme* also condemns the proposal for the construction of a permanent carriage road along the sea-coast on the Back Bay.

Native States.

Does not approve of the Government resolution on the services of Colonel Barton.

In a paragraph headed "Colonel Barton," the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 17th March says:—Colonel Barton having left India by the last mail, the Government of Bombay published its valedictory resolution on the gallant Colonel's services in its last *Gazette*. It is dated the 20th November 1883. One is rather surprised that this resolution should have been kept secret till now, although Colonel Barton retired from the service last November. Probably the Government did not wish to disturb the gallant Colonel in the quiet tour he was making throughout Káthiáwár after his retirement. However that is not a question of any importance. Everything said about the retired Colonel is laconically said, but two important events in his career as Political Agent of Káthiáwár are omitted—his conduct towards the Rána of Porbandar, and his conduct towards the Maiyas. The Government of Bombay seems to forget facts easily, or probably the literary tendencies of the Secretariat run on the line that nothing but good should be said of retired officials. The utterly deplorable policy which Colonel Barton pursued towards the poor Maiyas, and the equally deplorable position he assumed when called upon to defend that policy, have been left to be recorded as matters of history, being not suited to the eulogium of Government resolutions.

Does not approve of the Government resolution praising Colonel Barton's career as Political Agent of Káthiáwár.

The *Rást Goftár* (111) of the 16th March observes that it would have been better had the valedictory resolution issued by the Bombay Government a week after Colonel Barton's departure from India appeared while the Colonel was here, for in that case it would have been spared the unpleasant duty of saying anything against him in his absence. Without being harsh upon him, the *Goftár* would ask what great changes or improvements he introduced into Káthiáwár so as to deserve the great encomium passed upon him. During his long connection with that province he does not seem to have done any important work. The Government resolution says that he exhibited loyalty towards Government and kindness to the Chiefs; but that was not an invaluable recompense for the high position he occupied and the large salary he drew. He did nothing but pass his time pleasantly! He was feted wherever he went. But his name has been connected with the massacre of the Maiyas, much of the responsibility of which sad event rests on him.

Disapproves of the resolution of Government praising the official career of Colonel Barton, late Political Agent of Káthiáwár.

In noticing the resolution of the Government of Bombay praising the official career of Colonel Barton who has resigned service and proceeded to England, the *Yajdán Parast* (122) of the 16th March observes that the public had strong reasons to be dissatisfied with Colonel Barton's administration of the province of Káthiáwár. His conduct in the matter of the massacre of the Maiyas of Junágad deserved severe censure. He ruled with a high hand, and gave offence to some Native vakils in public and deprived them of their sanads. He did not seem to have made any attempt to punish the rascals who were said to have extorted bribes from some Native States in the name of the political officers. He relied on the representations made by certain servile officials. He raised impediments in the way of the improvement of the administration of several States of the province. The public therefore differs from the eulogistic tone of the resolution of Government on the late Political Agent of Káthiáwár.

Says that the Gáikwád's army ought to be disbanded.

In noticing the transfer of the services of Major Mellis to the Gáikwád for the purpose of reorganizing his army, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (104) of the 16th March asks whether the Gáikwád requires any standing army, and observes that this State in common with other principalities is protected by the paramount power from the attacks of internal and external foes, and hence there is no need of the Gáikwád keeping his own army. It is said that if the Gáikwád's troops were disbanded or if their number were reduced the Chief would lose his importance and the soldiers would be thrown out of employ. It is also said that the Baroda Government is required by a treaty made with the British Government to maintain some force. But it must be remembered that there could be no honour in maintaining a rabble that hardly deserves the name of an army, and that it is better to dispense with it than to maintain it. If the troops are reformed into a military police they would be very useful in preserving internal peace and would not lose their employment. The treaty alluded to above was made at a time when there was necessity for the Chief to maintain an army. That necessity has long ceased and the British Government would gladly dispense with the provision for the maintenance of the troops, provided it were assured that the saving effected therefrom would be applied to secure the prosperity of the Gáikwádi ryots.

Says that the revenue assessment on the lands held by the Maiyás should have been fixed at the average of Rs. 18.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the 17th March observes that no objection founded upon justice can be taken to the sum of Rs. 22 fixed as the average land revenue assessment which the Maiyas ought to pay to the Junágad Darbár for the lands held by them, because Mr. Hammick came to that conclusion after a searching enquiry and duly made representations of both parties. But before the enquiry the Maiyas paid an average of Rs. 18, and it would not have been wrong to fix that amount for the future as a punishment to the Darbár for its part in the massacre of the Maiyas.

Says that Mr. Bápálál Máneklál, the late Náib Diván of Junágad, should not be re-admitted into Government service.

The *Gujaráti* (97) of the 16th March observes that it is reported that the Bombay Government has recommended to the Government of India to restore Mr. Bápálál Máneklál to his post in the office of the Political Agent of Káthiáwár and that he will very likely be appointed to a vacancy that has occurred in the office of the Political Agent of Cutch. Mr. Bápálál deserved the greatest blame in connection with the massacre of the Maiyas of Junágad, and the Government of India therefore decided that he should not be restored to Government service. It would be the height of injustice to admit him again into the service of Government, and it is to be hoped that Lord Ripon's Government will not permit anything of the kind to be done.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
25*th March* 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Ábkári: Complaints regarding the — management at Surat ... 11
Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1882-83: Objection to certain remarks contained in the— 7
Advance of France in Indo-China: Expression of opinion that England should take Siam under her protection in order to prevent France from approaching the Indian Empire so close as to endanger its peace. 7
Advance of Russia in Central Asia:
  Expression of opinion that the — should be checked 6
  Reflections on the approach of the Russians to the north-west frontier 5
  Reflections on the near approach of Russia towards India ... 6
British Government of India: Expression of opinion that the British Government is preferable to all other Governments and reasons for that opinion 3
India Council:
  Advocacy of the abolition of the— 3
  Approval of the appointment of a commission to enquire and report on the constitution and functions of the— 4
International Exhibition in Bombay:
  Approval of the Government Resolution on the proposal to hold an— 9
  Suggestions in connection with the contemplated holding of an— ... 10
Judicial matters:
  Disapproval of the contemplated transfer of the Assistant Judge's Court from Ahmedabad to Kaira 11
  Expression of opinion that in a case in which a Native and a European are concerned, the latter is sure to carry the day ... 11
  Partiality of European Judges in cases in which Europeans are accused of ill-treating Natives and remarks in connection therewith 10
Loans: Expression of opinion that the next loan should be raised in India and not in England... 7
Police:
  Misconduct of the — peon employed to keep order in the Royal Theatre, Bombay, on the night of the 10th March last ... 12
  Obscenities during the Holi holidays 12
  Request to the Commissioner of —, Bombay, for preventing the utterance of indecent words in the next Holi festival 12
Postal matters: Prayer for a reduction in the rates of newspaper postage. 12
Roads: Bad condition of the road between Bulsár and the village of Bhágra 13
Vaccination: Advice to the — Department to employ additional vaccinators in order to vaccinate people attacked by small-pox, which is raging fearfully in the Ratnágiri District 10
Vernacular Press: Objection to the remark made in the last Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency that the tone of the *Kesari* newspaper was unfriendly to Government 9

PART II.—*The New Budget*—

Budget Statement for 1884-85:
  Expression of opinion that the — is unsatisfactory 13
  Satisfaction with the— 13
  Suggestions in connection with the survey and settlement operations as described in the— 14

PART III.—*Railways*—

Extension of railways in India: Disapproval of the proposal for a rapid... 14
New railways in India: Expression of opinion that in constructing — the branch lines or feeders should be made on the narrow guage ... 14

Page.

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay :

Disapproval of the proposal to construct a temporary road along the sea-shore on the Back Bay 15
Expression of opinion that the Town Council of — ought to be allowed to appoint its own Chairman under the Imperial scheme of local self-government 15
Expression of opinion that a road should be made from Chaupáti to Colába along the sea-shore 15

PART V.—*Native States*—

Baroda : Expression of opinion that the army of the Gáikwád of — should be disbanded 16
Junágad :
Expression of opinion that the revenue assessment for the lands held by the Maiyás should have been fixed at the average of Rs. 18. 16
Expression of opinion that Mr. Bápálál Máneklál, the late Náib Diván of — should not be re-admitted into Government service. 17
Káthiáwár : Disapproval of the Government resolution on the official career of Colonel Barton, late Political Agent,—
The *Indu Prakásh* 15
The *Rást Goftár* 16
The *Yajdán Parast* 16

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R
For the Week ending 29th March 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	450
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	484
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
11	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Fortnightly	950
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	600
	MARA'THI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
17	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
*18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
*19	„ Chandrika	Kolhápur	Monthly	150
20	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
21	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
23	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
24	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
25	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
26	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
27	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
28	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
29	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
30	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
31	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
32	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*33	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*34	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
35	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
36	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
37	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
38	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
39	„ Mahárásthră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,000
40	„ Mahárásthră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
41	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
42	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	100
*43	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
44	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
45	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
46	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*47	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
48	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	250
49	„ Prabhákar[1]	Bombay	Daily	350
*50	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Weekly	200
51	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Do.	200
*52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
54	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Do.	600
55	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	150
56	„ Satyă Prakásh	Do.	Weekly	243
57	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*59	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
60	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
*61	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
62	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	90
63	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
64	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

* Contains articles in Kánarese also.

C. R.
15125
INDIA OFFICE
22 [illegible] 1884

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	Mara'thi—*continued.*			
*65	The Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	150
66	„ Telagu Mitră	Do.	Do.	400
67	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár[1]	Akola	Do.	250
68	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	200
69	„ Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	175
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	200
*71	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
72	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
*73	„ Vinod	Poona	Do.	200
*74	„ Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
75	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	400
	Anglo-Gujara'ti.			
*76	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
77	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	400
78	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	349
79	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
80	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	137
	Gujara'ti.			
81	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
82	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	750
83	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	304
84	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*85	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	200
86	„ Bombay Punch	Bombay	Weekly	500
87	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,090
88	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	700
89	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	60
90	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	600
91	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Weekly	525
92	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,000
93	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	200
*94	„ Dnyán Dipak	Junágad	Do.	100
95	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
96	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	100
97	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
*98	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	200
99	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*100	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
101	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	525
102	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,400
103	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	115
*104	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	200
105	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	700
106	„ Lok Mitră	Do.	Weekly	800
107	„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	300
108	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
109	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	381
110	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
111	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,814
112	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
113	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
*114	„ Saurăshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	200
115	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	533
*116	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	200
117	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	408
*118	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly	200
119	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	50
120	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	738
121	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
122	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	Ka'narese.			
123	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	150
*124	„ Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.	200
125	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	768
*126	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	100
	Sanskrit.			
*127	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	100
	Urdu.			
*128	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
129	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.	160
	Persian.			
130	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	300
	English, Mara'thi and Urdu.			
*131	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Nowspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berar papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Says that the supervision of Indian affairs should be done by Parliament.

In an article headed "The Council of the Secretary of State for India," the *Native Opinion* (10) of the 23rd March says:—Anglo-Indians have been nothing more than the representatives of a great bureaucratic league whose interest in this vast country extends only so far as it gives them opportunity to fill their pockets and assert their vulgar supremacy. The desire to rule is admittedly an element of every human mind. But it is one of the several other reprehensible desires of our nature and requires to be subdued and kept in due subordination. With our Anglo-Indian officials, however, it is quite otherwise. When they come to India they are all what a civilized country and a heritage of liberal institutions must produce. During the first few days of his life in India the Anglo-Indian Civilian is a sweet sensible young man, with the efflux of the liberty and candour of his nation running through his veins. This is however the time of his tutelage. These few days gone, we find him a changed man. As if by some sudden and incomprehensible spell he loses all those engaging qualities which first made him loveable, and now a full-blown Civilian, he stalks forth from his bungalow with superciliousness incarnate sitting upon his brow and indicating by his looks, gestures, and voice that he has descended from some unearthly region to rule supreme over the animals of this planet, the men even on which appear to him as so many sheep, only after his own image. Such being the metamorphosis which the Civilian generally undergoes after a short stay with his predecessors here, how is it possible that he should humble himself so low as to seek to know the wants and grievances of the people? The lesson that he has received is constantly dinning into his ear, "Jack, be conqueror." The desire to rule, therefore, he cultivates and developes to the highest pitch, and thus when he at last goes back to his country he goes back an utterly transformed being. For when he came to India he was a simple straightforward young man; but when he goes back he is a Nabob in every respect, in purse, in manners, in habits, in principles, and in what not? Of such a class, of course with a few honourable exceptions, are the experts who are to step into India Office after such a painstaking performance of their part in India. To speak the truth, these people know really very little of the needs and grievances of the flocks of which they were appointed to be the shepherds. They go stuffed indeed with some *a priori* notions of their league with some time a leaven of some original ones of their own, but they are almost invariably the offshoots of bureaucratic interest, which consists in nothing else but in the preservation of unquestioned dominion of the league in this country, with perhaps an external gilding of the interests of this country to wash the eyes of the conscientious observers at home. If such is the constitution of the principal part of the administrative machinery for India, the corresponding must be the result. And so it has been; for though in theory the Secretary of State for India is left independent of the Council, in actual practice he is reduced to the unenviable position of a mere mouthpiece of that body. He consequently finds ample opportunity to shirk his abstract responsibility by sheltering himself behind the backs of his worthy councillors. If such a state of things is allowed to exist in the main part of Indian administrative machinery, it is no wonder that the working of the subordinate parts should be vitiated. If the motive force be ill-regulated, the instruments which are to move must necessarily be so. The constitution of the Indian Council is the principal ulcer in the deranged body of the Indian administrative machinery, and so long as that remains, every other part is bound to be in greater or less disorder. However hard the well-meaning heads of the Government of England may try to smooth down the minor eruptions, they must shoot up again and again in spite of them. One Lord Ripon, however highly imbued with the sense of his great and important charge, and however benevolently inclined towards the people of this country, can effect very little when other officials, higher and lower, are not in unison with his spirit. Occasional cures, and those to the comparatively minor distempers of the body of our administrative machinery, can do very little in producing a change in the existing state. It is not this or any other part that it will suffice to cure. It is that great principal ulcer of the constitution of the Indian Council that requires to be anatomised by the unsparing scalpel of statesmanship. To stop the growth of the tree permanently the mere lopping off of the branches will not do. It is the root that should be at once struck at. As in the commercial world so even in politics the doctrine that the direct care of the owner is most effective holds good. Hired labour brings with it its own interests, and these must clash with those of the owner. It is only if the direct supervision of Indian affairs be assumed by the people of England themselves, who by the bye are the real sovereigns of this country, through their Parliament, that a just and profitable management of their Indian concerns can be ensured. Apart from these business-considerations, is it not the duty of the people of England to see the vast millions of their fellowmen whom they have taken under their care well looked after? Is not humanity sufficient to plead the cause of so many sentient beings, as sensitive and as capable as themselves? That the destinies of a vast country like India should be almost entirely in the hands of a bureaucratic league is a blemish, a stain on the name of England's sons, who are always the champions of liberal principles and the respecters of honourable feelings. If then there is truth in all what we have said, we beseech the Parliament of England, and through it the people, in the name of humanity and even of private interest, to consider the claims of so many millions of their fellowmen and free them from the unquestioned domination of a packed aristocracy. The question of the direct Parliamentary supervision of Indian affairs being thus established, the means by which to bring it to bear effectively on Indian matters remains to be discussed. The consideration of this we reserve for another occasion.

Suggests a reconstruction of the Indian Council.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the 29th March observes that twenty-six years' experience has shown that the Indian Council cannot be useful and its constitution needs reconstruction. The Council has inflicted on India the narrow-guage railway, which has proved a great hindrance to trade. The members of the Council belong exclusively to the Covenanted Civil Service and consequently conserve the interests of that service. Highly-paid posts in India have to be reserved for providing the friends and relations of the members of the Council, and some of the selfish acts in connection with the naval and military services have been done by them. Hence there is no use in continuing the Council as it is constituted. Mr. John Slagg wishes to abolish the Council and to give the Secretary of State a number of assistants and a standing Parliamentary committee. If Mr. Slagg's proposal is accepted and adopted, India will suffer, because then her interests will become the subject of party questions in Parliament. It would be better therefore to reduce the present number of the members of the Council and to make each member eligible to hold office for five years only. The Council should be made up of official as well as non-official elements, and among the latter a few Natives should be admitted.

Remarks on the injustice of not abolishing the duty on gold and silver ware imported into England from foreign countries.

In an article headed "The Theory of Free Trade," the *Native Opinion* (10) of the 23rd March says:—Underneath the lamp there is darkness; and the truth of this oriental adage may be illustrated by a reference to the conduct and action of the British Government in respect of the English import duties on gold and silver wares imported into the United Kingdom from India for the purposes of trade. For one reason or other England has been professing the doctrine of free trade and avails herself of every opportunity to impress upon her neighbours the duty to follow her in her footsteps; but how far her advice has prevailed with them is now quite apparent. Perhaps England excepted, many of the States of Europe, even the most advanced ones, still adhere to import duties, though often pressed to the contrary, on the ground that the retention of them is a necessity in their case as a protection of, as well as an encouragement to, indigenous manufactures, and no sensible man can deny that there is considerable truth in this view. We are not prepared to believe, all professions to the contrary notwithstanding, that English statesmen of every shade are ready to let go such duties where they can retain them or where they can afford to disregard the voice of remonstrance against them. Thus while almost all Indian import duties on manufactures of foreign make have been abolished with a stroke of the pen, the British Ministry still steadfastly adhere to similar import duties levied on goods of our make and imported into England for trade. For fiscal purposes the levy may be convenient, but certainly such an impost can no longer be defended on the basis either of a moral or political expediency in view of the abolition of our own duties. If we are to admit fiscal convenience as sound reason, the same fiscal convenience or reason did, and even now does, apply with still greater force to our own finances, and yet the persuasions of British statesmen could and did demand of our Government the immediate abolition of them. He who preaches and professes a doctrine ought also to act up thereto, and then only his mission can command the reverence and respect of others; but in the case of the import duties British statesmen have only preached without having observed a concord between words and deeds. We regret we have to say these hard things of a Ministry which has been doing so much for us; but bitter as the truth is, duty demands that we ought to state it with a hope that they may still put themselves right in reference to this country. We are not unaware that they seem not unconscious of the justice of our demand; but this is a poor consolation. We maintain that those who make a profession of any theory or creed ought first to abide by its results upon themselves, and then ask others to follow their dictates. The question of British import duties on Indian goods has been brought to the notice of the British Cabinet so often that we have begun to believe that unless studied and constant effort is made their conscience will never be awakened. It is not the Indian manufacturer alone that is done injustice to in the case, but even the British trade. There is a law in England under which no gold or silver ware can be imported or sold in any market unless it is submitted to a process technically called "hall-marking," which simply means a fire test of the metal of which the ware is made. The object of the law seems to be the prohibition of the import of a baser metal or wares made thereof. The object is good and can do no harm when the article to be submitted to the fire-test is metal only and no ware; for in the case of wares it often does much mischief. To avoid the mischief resulting from this process of "hall-marking" in the case of wares British goldsmiths send their wares for this examination while they are in a crude shape. But what the British manufacturer can do in England the Indian goldsmith cannot do in India, and his difficulties consequently are the greater. We do not question the motive or the object of this antiquated piece of law, but we do object to its prohibitive character. The existence of the law is an unmitigated interference with the freedom of trade, and when those who are most interested in its existence come forward and ask for its abrogation, it is wonderful that the Ministry should persist in keeping it up, nay in reaffirming it. The reply of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to the representations of the different Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies amounts to a refusal to favourably consider the question of these duties. We are grieved to see the British authorities so summarily deciding of the question, while they should have all along through persuasion or otherwise induced the Government of India to abolish their own import duties even at the cost of great loss and fiscal inconvenience to the Indian treasury. We grant that the removal of the British duties will entail some loss on the British treasury, but has not the removal of similar Indian duties in favour of British manufactures inflicted upon us a fiscal inconvenience of some magnitude and the perpetuation of other taxes on the people of India? Like the British traders in our gold and silver ware, neither Native merchants nor Native customers ever complained of our cotton import duties. The duty being of an indirect character and its incidence upon the people generally being small, people did prefer such taxation to any other of a direct character. Nevertheless the British authorities decided against all protests on their abolition and the order has been carried out. We would ask the British people whether this is a fair measure of justice in both the cases, or whether it is not one-sided. We are constrained to say that India has been done injustice to in the matter of these duties. Would the British public yet awake to the argument of justice, mercy and truth? It is such smaller but grievous acts of one-sidedness that give rise to discontent and distrust and sap the foundation of love and affection in a subject-people for their sovereign. We hope Parliament will view the question from our standpoint and give us the justice which has hitherto been denied to us.

Severely censures the English Government for refusing to abolish the import duty on Indian gold and silver ware.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (76) of the 23rd March observes that the point-blank refusal given by Mr. Childers to the deputation that waited upon him on the 20th instant praying for the abolition of the unjust and inequitable English import duty on gold and silverware from India was based on the same highhanded and selfish policy as that which led the present Ministry and its predecessors to despoil India of her import duties amounting to krors of rupees and levied on principle and for reasons far more justifiable, sound and imperative than those on which the universally condemned import duties on gold and silver ware continued to be levied in England. The curt reply of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is as shabby as it is vexing to the people of this country. It certainly does very little credit to the Liberal administration which is so much given to boast when it suits its purpose that it is a consistent advocate of free-trade principles. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 24th March expresses similar sentiments.]

Says that England should fulfil her noble mission in India, heedless of the scare raised by those who cry down the advance of Russia in Central Asia.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 23rd March, in an article headed "The fresh outburst of hysteria—Russian advance," says :—The march of events or force of circumstances under which a strong power is spurred on to invade the neighbouring weak states and to absorb them must never be lost sight of. What has happened again and again in various parts of the world from the creation must be expected to happen over again in the future. It is simply the repetition of history. In the absorption of Central Asian Khanates and principalities by Russia we only discern the active principle of what we may call the evolution of empires. As the chief among a number of primitive savages became lord of the tribe and so established the first form of rudimentary government by force, so does the modern state as ruled by king or president, Czar or Kaisar. The barbarous primitive instincts, though concealed under a variety of environments which make up what is known as "civilisation," assert and reassert themselves. The ultimate result is what evolutionists call "the survival of the fittest." Why should imprecations be hurled against Russia for fulfilling what she believes to be her "destiny," which is only a crude synonym for the scientific phrase "survival of the fittest"? In her onward progress Russia meets at every turn weak centres of force. She is insensibly impelled to scatter that force and annihilate its centres. And one step leads to another. What was the old Roman conquest of Asia? How does Russian conquest of Central Asia differ from that of India by the British? Is it not very inconsistent for a greater portion of that nation who in a previous century were led first by a handful of traders to absorb one province after another over which the Tartar and the Mogul had presided in times before to denounce Russia for adopting somewhat similar tactics a hundred years after? The *Bengalee* justly observes that the tactics that hundred years ago won an empire for England on the banks of the Ganges are being successfully played out in Central Asia. Meer Jaffirs are in abundance in Central Asia. The Clives are also there. The advance of Russia is a necessity. None can stay it. The older civilisations will crumble away before the power and genius of Russia, till at last the time will come when the two great European powers will find themselves confronted with each other, and, we hope, as friends. The future destiny of Asia rests in the hands of England and Russia. In this fact we perceive signs of hopefulness; of the uplifting of the mist which has for ages overhung the vast continent; of the banishment of that stagnation which has so much blunted the Eastern mind. It should be a day of rejoicing when the Lion and the Bear sit together to guard their respective frontiers. Asks the *Bengalee*, Is this a result which we should deplore? Certainly not. Providence has assigned to these great European powers a special sphere in moulding the civilisation of Asia: each has its allotted sphere of duty. The Semetic tribes are to be under the control of Russia; India, the ancient home of Aryan civilisation, is to renew her career under the auspices of England. There need be no jealousies between the two countries. Rather let there be the emulation inspired by a lofty object. Russia may not have yet arrived at that stage of civilisation as England and France, but it must be remembered that her growth as an empire is modern. She has asserted herself as a power only during the last 150 years, and even then as a semi-Asiatic one. As time progresses she must, by the very force of events in Europe, arrive at a higher and purer stage of civilisation. In proportion to that advancement will her ambition for conquest grow less. There is an end even to the largest territorial acquisitions. The tether must sooner or later be reached. The arts of peace will then assert their sway and in proportion to their ascendancy loftier ideals of government based on greater personal freedom, tempered with mercy and benevolence, will prevail. Thus alone will Russia work out her "destiny" in Asia. Meanwhile, as our contemporary thoughtfully observes, "by all means strengthen the power of England in India. Her surest strength, however, will be not in her armies, nor in the wonderful appliances of modern warfare. Let England establish her throne in the hearts of the people by the justice of her laws and the benevolence of her policy, and then she may bid defiance to the advance of the Russian Bear," or for that matter of any other foe. A government based on law and order, freedom and contentment,—a government that endears itself to its subjects by peace and plenty, by means of moral and political advancement, is sure to last longer than a government founded on military despotism which breeds disloyalty and discontent. The more therefore that the British in India concern themselves with advancing the interests of the people and assuring them that these are identical with theirs, the greater will be the security of their hold on this vast empire which Providence has entrusted to their care. Let England then fulfil her noble mission, heedless of the scare of hysteric Russophobes.

Says that Russia cannot conquer India.

In noticing the advance of Russia on Merv and the rumour that she has an eye upon India, the *Gujaráti* (97) of the 23rd March enters into details for the purpose of proving that the military strength of Russia is inadequate to undertake successfully this herculean task, that there are many territorial and political difficulties in her way for the invasion of India, and that Russian statesmen are not so foolish as to seriously think of accomplishing the almost impossible work of conquering India.

Advises the adoption of strict measures against the Russian designs on India.

The *Yajdán Parast* (122) of the 23rd March alludes to the occupation of Merv by the Russians and the appropriation of some Afghan territory by the Persians in the neighbourhood of Herat, and observes that considering the undoubted evidence of Russian intentions on India and the Persian leaning towards Russia, it is only discreet that the British Government should not only occupy Quetta, but should take due measures for the safety of the Indian empire beyond the limits of Beluchistan. The *Parast* once more warns the British Government that any neglect in this vital matter will not fail to affect the Indian interests adversely. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (82) of the 28th March expresses somewhat similar sentiments.]

Remarks on Lord Ripon's career as Viceroy.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 23rd March says:—The more occasions we have of watching the doings and speeches of our Viceroy the nearer are our ties of affection drawn to him. He possesses a singular breadth of mind and sincerity of purpose. He has initiated many reforms, but has been able to carry through very few and on this account narrow-minded persons find fault with him. But an impartial observer of his career will at once declare that the legion of his subordinates is the obstructive element that has retarded progress. The latest instance of the Viceroy's noble motives can be found in the speech he delivered at the grand ceremony in connection with Dr. Sarcar's Scientific Institute at Calcutta. The speech is a very clear exposition of the Viceroy's motives, and we feel sure that everyone that reads this speech will at once say that Lord Ripon has done more good to us by opening the eyes of the nation to our real wants than his predecessors have been able to do. In fact, Lord Ripon is pointing out the direction in which the whole Indian nation must move. He is giving a tone to the Native society. Before Lord Ripon's arrival we were agitating and imploring Government, but there was no uniformity. While Bengal was praying for better administration of justice, Bombay was crying for permanent settlement and Madras for a third thing. We admit every demand was truly national, but there being nothing as an organised movement throughout the length and breadth of the land, our attempts fell short and there was no gain. But by the advice which our paternal Viceroy has given us we have been able to accomplish during the last four years what we could not have done in forty years. Let us hope that the remainder of his period will be similarly employed in the noble work of education, and we shall see that his successor will have to give us what Lord Ripon has taught us to demand and work for.

Condemns the conduct of the Madras Government in the matter of the Salem riots and asks the Supreme Government to immediately interfere and prevent miscarriage of justice.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 23rd March, in an article headed "The Salem Riots and the imbeciles of Madras," says:—The people of Madras have now realised to their bitter chagrin what a failure their Governor has turned out to be. Since his arrival Mr. Grant Duff has more than once proved himself a failure as chief administrator. What between writing minutes by the yard, and making long peregrinations up and down the country, he seems to have scarcely utilized his time as even a moderately able administrator. The Salem riots of 1882 have led to a good deal of heart-burning consequent on official blunders, apart from their having sown the seed of discontent among a law-abiding and peaceful community. The riots led to the apprehension of many innocent persons in respectable walks of life and their conviction for various terms. False evidence was produced before the High Court. The Judges remarked on it as unsatisfactory and untrustworthy. All these and many other matters in connection with the discreditable incident were submitted to the Viceroy when recently visiting Madras, in the shape of a memorial signed by nearly 10,000 persons. That document conclusively showed the innocence of many of the convicted persons. But it must have been a matter of regret to Lord Ripon, as it is to us, that he could not entertain the prayer of the memorialists, namely, to exercise his prerogative of mercy, and order their release. We are sure His Lordship is the last man to tolerate injustice, much less a scandalous miscarriage of justice, whereby more than fifty respectable and innocent men have been sentenced to penal servitude for various terms. And now to cap the whole business, there comes that very reprehensible letter from Mr. McIver, the Special Magistrate who was deputed to make an enquiry into the matter. In substance it asks the Secretary to Government to let it be known to the High Court Judges that what this worthy Magistrate has done must be submissively ratified by them. What impertinence! Here is a subordinate executive attempting to coerce a superior independent body of officers into doing what the Government has set itself determinedly to do! His decision must be upheld. If not, new mischief will arise! Are we living under the British *ráj*, or how, when we read of such an audacious letter emanating from a servant of the State? What does Mr. Grant Duff do on receipt of this precious demi-official communication from Mr. McIver? He acquiesces in the opinion! That is to say, the Governor of the Presidency actually endorses the open insult offered to the Judges of the High Court, who are independent officers of the Crown. The *Spectator* here quotes extracts from the *Statesman* and the *Hindu* newspapers condemning the conduct of the Madras Government in the matter, and remarks:—The Supreme Government must soon decide the matter in the interests of liberty and fair play. What has happened in Madras may happen some day elsewhere. It is well known how rapidly this sort of contagion spreads in India. Are Mr. Grant Duff and his colleagues in Council showing to the people of Madras a "practical" example of that "righteousness" which goes to exalt a nation? If ever there was a case that required immediate interference, it is this; and the sooner all the papers are called for, the better. The Judges of the Madras High Court must also bestir themselves to vindicate their dignity, against which an ignoble attempt seems to have been made by the executive. A few more such instances and the reputation of the British Government for impartiality will be lost. The *Statesman* is right when it remarks that "small in every sense" Mr. Grant Duff is perhaps the "smallest of the many men who have held the important office of a local Governor in India for the last fifty years."

Remarks on Mr. Grant Duff and his policy.

In an article headed "The *Jabardasti* in the Madras Presidency," the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 23rd March says:—It has been the misfortune of the Madras Presidency to have at the head of its affairs a gentleman whose only recommendation is that he travels largely and writes fast. As for any measure of public utility according to the principles of true liberalism, Mr. Grant Duff has shown that the principles, if he brought them at all securely packed with him, have been lost during his voyage out. He has developed, and that too very rapidly, into an out and out conservative, something in the style of an officer in the good old times in the service of the Company. He shows little respect to the bickerings of the press, Native or Anglo-Indian; he would like to muzzle it if he can; if not, he can stop the noble fountain of State information from showering its blessings on the delinquents. And so he is marching on in his career, followed by the unheeded cries of the people through the press. In short, he is just like Sir Richard Temple, excepting in those redeeming qualities of the latter which have preserved his name in this Presidency from being contemptible. The *Mahrátta* here refers to the dismissal of Mr. C. Vijiaraghava Chary, B. A., Municipal Commissioner of Salem, from the commission under peculiar circumstances, and remarks:—The precious document in which the Collector of Salem makes a recommendation to Government for the removal of Mr. Vijiaraghava Chary from the commission affords ample proof of the spirit in which the charges against that gentleman have been chosen. According to this new Daniel, the writing of clever petitions or doing any other clever thing is criminal, and hence steps must be taken in childhood to crush out any cleverness that the child may exhibit. Then again public spirit must be avoided as an abomination. Connection with the public press must be eschewed. In short, the principles of perfect *johukumism*, which can only be most efficiently learned in the benighted Presidency, must be thoroughly mastered if one wants these gods of the earth to look kindly upon him. We do not know how far our friends in Madras would like this sudden benumbing dose administered to them. We on this side, thanks to our good stars, are preserved from such a fearful catastrophe. But we humbly hope and pray that they should not tamely submit. In spite of the expected repulses the public should thunder at the doors of Government, constitutionally of course, until justice is done. And we may rest secure that the best traditions of British power and rule give us every hope of getting justice done, only if the attempts are sufficiently persevering.

Says that it is the marriage expenses which are impoverishing the cultivator.

The *Dnyánodayă* (7) of the 27th March says:—We are surprised and pained at constantly hearing even the common cultivators in small villages complain that all their troubles are due to money-lenders. And now that the papers are beginning to harp constantly on the severity of the land-tax, the people are beginning to say that next to the money-lenders the English Government is the cause of their troubles. But even with small crops before their eyes in their fields, due neither to the money-lenders nor to the Government, the people cannot see that the lack or excess of rain is a prominent cause of their difficulty this year. But if editors and intelligent men cannot see this and waste all their energies on the sáwkárs and Government, what wonder that the common people take up the same cry? But crops or no crops, so far as we can see the same expenses are incurred for marriages and festivals and feasts as ever. These expenses must be incurred, and then the same old cry must be kept up that the money-lenders and Government are impoverishing the land!

Praises the official career of the Honourable Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft.

In noticing the retirement from service of the Honourable Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, the *Rást Goftár* (111) of the 23rd March briefly recounts his official career, and observes that the people took him for a person of unsociable disposition, but he was unsociable to Europeans and Natives alike He did not see any persons except on business, and when he received them he spoke with them only on business. He worked very hard and rendered very valuable services to the public. Most of his acts are distinguished by his high mental calibre for grasping the important questions that came before him. His views were those of a mature statesman. He formed his opinions after impartially weighing the arguments on both sides of a question. Being of a taciturn, reserved and unaffable disposition, most of his good acts were not known to the public, but those that came to light redound to his credit. His minute on the subject of the massacre of the Maiyás, in which he recorded his dissent from the other members of the Executive Council, showed that he felt a great deal for the poor people. Many Natives believed he was not their friend because he did not like to receive them, but his minute in connection with the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill, in which he exposed the selfish outcry of the Europeans against the Bill, showed that he was a real well-wisher of the Natives. He advocated the claims of Natives to the higher posts under Government whenever the question came before him. It was he who put a stop to the absorption of a portion of the Mysore territory into the Bombay Presidency. He first advocated the Cotton Frauds Act, but when he was convinced of its worthless character he was foremost in getting it repealed. He was a real friend of the Natives and silently worked in their interests. He has resigned the Bombay Civil Service, but ought to get an appointment either in the Viceregal or the Indian Council in the interests of the country. The Honourable Mr. Gibbs will soon retire and the vacant post ought to be conferred on Mr. Ravenscroft. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 28th and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (82) of the 29th March express similar sentiments.]

Comments in connection with the remark made in the last Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency about the hostility of certain newspapers to Government.

The *Máhrátta* (2) of the 23rd March says:—The ways of the officials are strange indeed. We know that the *Madras Times* was bycotted for some time because it published a certain minute of the Governor in its columns. The *Atheneum* has done more serious mischief by exposing certain facts about the Salem ryots and has committed the same fault as the *Times*. The Calcutta *Statesman* often publishes such papers and manages to incur the displeasure of Government. We have seen that such papers as generally fall into the hands of newspaper writers, and when published create a great sensation, are papers which in the interests of the people ought not to remain unpublished, but which the rulers for the time being think it a policy to keep shut up in the archives of the Secretariat. Somebody gets at them, and in the interests of the public, hands them over to the editor of a newspaper, who publishes them. These newspapers are found fault with as being immoral in their practices, and the question therefore arises, which is immoral, the keeping under lock and key or the publication? What one thinks perfectly moral the other condemns as immoral, and this kind of difference in opinion is not confined to the publication of confidential documents only. The official and the non-official have become formal expressions for prejudice and interests of the governed. It has by this time become a patent fact that when public opinion sees a certain thing black, official opinion sees it white and *vice versâ*. If our readers take the trouble of referring to the chapter on the Native Press and Literature in the last Administration Report of this Presidency they will find that the *Kesari* (35) and one or two other vernacular papers have been stamped as hostile to Government. We thank the writer of the passage heartily. Under a foreign rule opposition, legitimate, well-meaning and constitutional, is the justification for the existence of political bodies and political organs of public opinion. We have often said that the Anglo-Indian press would and does no good, for though on ordinary occasions it discusses subjects with pretty good impartiality it never cares to deal with subjects which involve the Anglo-Indian and which if it impartially treated them would turn the inside of their conduct out. The Native papers have to do the work, no matter how unpleasant it may be, and the result is that these papers are then condemned as being hostile to Government. We have already said that we take the remark rather as a compliment than as a slur. The report is before the public and so are the papers, so that it will judge for itself. In the absence of anything definite we take the remark to mean this that the *Kesari* and the other papers referred to represent the non-official side, while those that may be friendly, we of course use this expression in the official sense, represent the official side. We are glad we are doing our duty honestly. We would not have cared to see what opinion the official world has about us, for in all our performances we care to know what the public thinks of us. Government forgets that such papers are not an accident; they are the product of the time, and if they are really 'hostile' there is some unknown cause that makes them so. What is it that such papers do? They criticise unfavourably the actions of Government, but

Government has not had the courage to say that we do so without reason. Let the reason therefore be removed and the antagonism, if there is any, will cease. By the bye we may ask Government if it is for this supposed antagonism that we are denied the privilege of receiving official publications. If so, it is a grievous mistake and the sooner it is corrected the better; because if official publications are sent to us we shall have better information about Government action, and being better informed our opposition will exercise a more healthful influence.

Says that certain newspapers marked out as unfriendly in the last Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency do not deserve the epithet.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of the 27th March, in alluding to the remark in the last Administration Report that the tone of certain vernacular newspapers was unfriendly to Government, observes that they do not deserve this epithet. It is true that certain newspapers are free and outspoken in their utterances of public men and measures, and in cases where injustice has been done they are rather strong in their condemnation; but such conduct ought not to be stigmatised as unfriendly to Government. It is not right to confound Government with its individual officers. Those officers who treat the subjects of Government in opposition to its publicly declared policy and sentiments are its real opponents and not those who condemn such conduct. The newspapers picked out as unfriendly to Government are really not so. In conclusion, the *Dnyán Prakásh* advises the Reporter on the Native Press to think carefully before passing his opinions on particular newspapers.

Takes exception to the remark in the last Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency that the tone of the *Poona Vaibhav* was unfriendly to Government.

The *Poona Vaibhav* (48) of the 23rd March says that in the last Administration Report it has been included among the newspapers which are unfriendly to Government. The *Poona Vaibhav* considers that the writer of the report in question has committed a serious oversight in blaiming it. Not only has the *Vaibhav* never published any effusions against Government in the past, but has no desire whatever of publishing them in the future. In criticising the actions of Government officials it has frequently been outspoken in its utterances in order that the mistakes may be rectified, and hence it is possible that the writer of the report may have been led into making the accusation. It is very rarely that persons can be found who are candid and outspoken in their utterances on public men and measures. The writer of the report ought to have noted this fact before making the remark to which exception has been taken. Strictly speaking many advantages result from the free expression of opinion. The *Vaibhav* has freely commented upon the actions of Government by which discontent is likely to be engendered among its subjects. If this were not done, the Government would never come to know the real feelings of the community at large. The smothering of popular sentiment may in course of time be productive of fearful consequences. For this reason the *Vaibhav* has from the best motives ever afforded aid to Government by its free and outspoken utterances on public matters. But these times are so peculiar. Fault is found with persons who wish to assist Government and whose intentions are pure. The Government ought to have duly weighed the words before passing censure on the writings of the *Vaibhav*.

Says that bad liquor is manufactured at Surat.

A correspondent of the *Gujarát Mitră* (77) of the 23rd March observes that before the liquor contract for Surat was given mowra liquor of a superior kind was prepared in that town which was consumed not only by natives but by the nobility in Europe. The contractor cannot prepare such good liquor now. The stuff manufactured by him is not only inferior but detrimental to the health of its consumers. The *Mitră* supports the assertions of its correspondent and offers to prove them.

The New Budget.

Remarks on the budget statement for 1884-85.

The *Subodh Patrika* (12) of the 23rd March says:—The annual budget is already out, and as usual furnishes ample matter for comment. It is to be regretted that this year too the budget does not get the benefit of a public discussion in the Viceroy's Council, the reason being that it necessitates no new legislation. This is an undesirable state of the law, which requires to be remedied at an early date. Otherwise a Government has only to refrain from proposing new measures to stop an inconvenient criticism of a careless or indifferent budget. It must be admitted however that we cannot say of this year's budget that it is anything but elaborate. It moreover is remarkably clear even for the meanest capacity. The only thing that can be said against it, and that perhaps is not little, is that it proposes no fiscal reforms. The license tax, the stamp duties and the rice duty will be continued for another year at least. Sir Auckland Colvin's justification lies in the lateness of the season when he obtained charge of the Finance Minister's portfolio, as well as in the fact that the revenue from opium for 1884-85 is estimated to fall short of the revised estimates for 1883-84 by £1,378,400 owing to the defective crop of 1883-84. Added to this is the reason that the remissions of salt duty and of the duty on Manchester cloth, which amount to about 3 millions sterling, require to be made up. These were circumstances, no doubt, which were beyond the control of the Government, but it can be very well doubted if a suitable opportunity will present itself next year either for lessening the burdens which press on the people so heavily and inequitably. For who knows what the effect will be of a change in the Viceroy and of complications in Egypt and China, which may at any time suddenly crop up to embarrass the situation?

Criticises the Indian budget for 1884-85.

In noticing the budget for 1884-85, the *Gujaráti* (97) of the 22nd March observes that it was sanguinely expected by the public that the license tax would be abolished, but nothing of the kind has been done, and it is to be hoped that this unpopular tax will be discontinued from the next year. The explanation given about the court-fees is unsatisfactory, and an early opportunity should be availed of to make the dispensation of justice as cheap as possible. A small surplus is shown, which is quite insufficient to meet the contingency of a war or a famine. The loan that is to be raised this year should not be placed upon the Indian market, as it will realize a small price. It should be raised in England, where it is likely to be taken up at a higher rate. But great care ought to be taken not to allow the national debt of the country to increase very much. Again the loan should not be spent upon the construction of new railways, as foreign capital laid out to such use does not benefit the country sufficiently; it should be spent upon canal irrigation, as works of irrigation are highly beneficial to the country. It is also to be regretted that the budget was not discussed in the Imperial Legislative Council, as a discussion on the subject would have proved extremely useful for the proper regulation of the finances. It is however to be hoped that the healthy practice of discussion in Council, discontinued of late years, will be resumed in future.

Is not satisfied with the new budget.

The *Hitechchhu* (78) of Ahmedabad of the 27th March says that there is nothing new in the budget. It is very disappointing that the new Finance Minister should not have been able to repeal the license tax and to reduce the salt duty, though a large surplus was left in his hands. He appears to have retained the odious license tax and the salt duty with a view to meet the expenditure on the extension of railways in India, which European merchants are urging, and from the fear of a decrease in the opium revenue. But if he had revived the import duties he would have been able to abolish the license tax and to reduce the duty on salt. He appears to have acted in the way he has done from the fear of raising an outcry against himself from the merchants of England and of incurring their displeasure. No satisfactory increase is made in the surplus balance left every year owing to the augmentation of expenditure, though the income rises every year by lákhs of rupees. If the pensions of officers who have served in India be made payable here, or if they be made to pay the charges of exchange, and if the large amount of 15 krors which is spent in England be reduced, the public debt of India and the burden of taxation would undoubtedly be much lessened. But it is useless for India to hope for her welfare when England, while pretending to have compassion for her, only cares to squeeze out money from the poor inhabitants of the country. [The *Suryă Prakásh* (80) of the 22nd March says that the Indian public would have been glad if the duty on cotton goods imported into the country had been revived and the license tax abolished and the duty on salt reduced. It is to be hoped that the license tax will be done away with next year if the outturn of crops be favourable. It is necessary that the salt duty should be reduced.]

Desires a reduction in the duty levied on salt.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 24th March observes that the financial statement for 1884-85 shows that notwithstanding the reduction made in the duty levied on salt in Sir Evelyn Baring's time there has been an increase in the consumption and the revenue derived from that article. Sir Auckland Colvin has also stated that a further reduction in the duty will not fail to increase the consumption still more. Considering the hardships suffered by the poor classes from not getting this condiment at a sufficiently cheap rate, it is desirable that a further reduction in the duty should be made, and it is to be hoped that Lord Ripon's Government will not hesitate to do so.

Approves of the observations on the subject of revenue survey administration contained in the last financial statement.

In an article headed "The Financial Statement," the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 24th March among other things says:—The observations on the subject of revenue survey administration deserve special mention. We are extremely glad to find that an arrangement has been decided on by the Government of India which will settle the principles of land assessment once for all and remove the bugbear of periodical resettlements. We have no doubt the publication of such an arrangement will give immense relief to the agricultural classes, who are in perpetual fear of increased assessments. An assurance that improvements shall not be taxed, that no new classification of soils shall be made, and that revision of assessments shall be made on certain fixed principles, will go a great way to infuse that stability in agriculture which is necessary for successful cultivation. How far Indian trade and India's welfare in general depend upon successful agriculture it is needless to say. Every expansion of trade, whether of wheat or any other produce, will require increased and more productive cultivation, and such cultivation can only be ensured when the cultivator is inspired by the magic of property.

Approves of the intentions of Government about the land survey and settlement operations.

With reference to the intentions of the Home and the Indian Governments with regard to the survey and settlement operations, as described in Sir Auckland Colvin's financial statement, the *Bombay Chronicle* (76) of the 23rd March observes that the periodical revision of the land settlement or the system on which it is conducted is said to have proved the cause of hardship to the peasant in more ways than one, tending to render insecure the fruit of his labour and enfeeble the motive for employing labour and capital for the permanent improvement of his holding. The constant complaint of the ryot and the agitation to which the same has given occasion for several years past have not been allowed to pass unheeded by the present administration. The Governments in India and in England have agreed to do everything in the power of the authorities to remove all the disadvantages of the system from which the agricultural classes may be found to be suffering. Sir Auckland's brief statement on the subject is one more proof that Lord Ripon's Government has been as anxious and earnest as any one else in India to relieve the agricultural industry of the country from any obstacle which it may be in its power to remove, and to confer on those engaged in it all reasonable concessions in order to encourage them in their industry.

Says that without a permanent settlement of the land revenue the condition of the agricultural population will not improve.

In alluding to the paragraph regarding the revenue settlements in the recent financial statement, the *Native Opinion* (10) of the 23rd March says:—It must be some disappointment even to the Supreme Government to learn that the principles said to be accepted in Bombay have given no relief to the people. It is true that our Survey and Settlement Act preaches a very high code of settlement morals, but the settlement practices as they have been reported upon from time to time are often the very reverse. Memories are very frail in Indian officialdom, and the Deccan Riots Commission report has already gone out of view, and so far as the Revenue Department is concerned, it might not have been written at all. For while the sáwkár has been and is being sat upon, the revenue system, as this budget system shows, has got a new lease of life. Until there is a permanent settlement on the basis of a grain assessment, commutable on the average of published prices ranging over a pretty long period, it is idle to expect any great improvement in the condition of the people. This has been admitted over and over again by Parliament and the Government in England and by a succession of Governors-General in India. Until Lord Ripon's Government can practically introduce some sort of permanent settlement the people will have no relief, and whatever the number of correspondence in the services we must tell them that we can have nothing to do with huge departments which can show no adequate work. The days of bullying are passed, and although we have still Native officials who will often forget themselves and proclaim that the sun has risen in the west as predicted by the Huzur, the schoolmaster is abroad and will do his work.

Local Self-government.

Suggestions for the successful working of the Bombay Local Boards Act.

In an article headed "The Bombay Local Boards Act," the *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of the 27th March says:—The success of the new reform about to be inaugurated depends entirely upon the proper appreciation by the people of the many advantages to be eventually derived therefrom, and the only effectual way to bring about this appreciation on the part of the people of their rights and responsibilities under the new system is that the Collector, Assistant Collectors, Deputy Collectors, Mámlatdárs, and Mahálkaris in each district to which the operation of the constitution portion of the Act may be extended should spare themselves no pains to lead the people under their respective charges in the right direction. Both the people and their natural leaders have yet to learn everything as regards their rights and responsibilities under the new system of local self-government, and unless the staff of district officers mentioned above constantly bear in mind the intentions and the wishes of the Government of India on the subject, and in a loyal spirit carry them out, there is very little chance of the new experiment turning out a success. A people whose local affairs even have been for many a year under official management and control can hardly be expected to shake off their official trammels and to be armed with new courage which may enable them to entirely dispense with official guidance and encouragement. We have no doubt that if the district staff take the people kindly by the hand and lead them into the new paths for some time with the tact and skill of an experienced guide, most of the errors which the people without the lead of such experienced guides are sure to fall into will be successfully averted. Under these circumstances it behoves the Government of Bombay to publish a resolution containing their instructions to their district officers as to what is expected from them under the new state of things. This is however not all; we expect the Bombay Government to publish the same resolution in the several vernacular languages of this Presidency and to circulate the same very widely in each district, so that the policy of the Bombay Government may be widely known and may inspire confidence among the people. Having regard to the official utterances on the subject on various occasions during the past six months and more, we confidently expect that the Bombay Government will not fail to take adequate measures in the direction indicated above. This is so far as the Government is concerned. But there are others who have a still more important duty to discharge and whose co-operation on an occasion like the present is far more essential than the co-operation of the official classes,—we mean those who by their intelligence, social position and wealth are the acknowledged leaders of Native society. This latter class is no doubt in a small minority; but it is none the less true that if they exert themselves in the right direction on this occasion, and take the lead as they are bound to do, the object in view is very easy of accomplishment. They should constantly bear in mind the judicious observations which the Honourable Mr. Peile made in the concluding portion of his speech on the occasion of the introduction of the two Bills. As Mr. Peile justly observed, the object is not unworthy of the greatest ambition and talent, because upon its accomplishment mainly depends the future regeneration of India as regards its political and social advancement. We accordingly implore our countrymen in all parts of this Presidency to bestir themselves in time and set on foot a well-organized movement with a view to see that the forthcoming elections are properly conducted, and also that really representative and competent men are elected members of the new boards. There is now only a period of two months available for making these arrangements, as towards the close of May or the commencement of June the rural elections will take place. A central committee at the head-quarter town of every district with ancillary committees at the head-quarter town of each of the subordinate tálukas should be forthwith formed, and these committees should to the best of their abilities interest the people in the movement. Care should be taken to explain to the people in each circle of the táluka the objects of the local self-government scheme and the paramount necessity on their part of exercising their privilege of vote in such a manner as to elect the most competent representative. Everything would depend upon the character of the persons elected, and unless persons of talent and position offered themselves as candidates, it is almost certain that inferior persons would get in and thus throw discredit on the scheme. The prospect of canvassing is not the end itself but a means to an end. In short, to shrink from the candidature because of the risks of canvassing is to clearly prove that we are not as yet fit to have the local self-government scheme extended to us. We hope, therefore, in conclusion, that early steps will be taken in every district to form the requisite organization.

Makes remarks in connection with the assent given by the Viceroy to the Bombay Local Boards Act.

In noticing the assent given by His Excellency the Viceroy to the Bombay Local Boards Act, the *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 26th March observes that the local funds will no doubt be better administered than they have been hitherto, but there are some defects in the Act which have been retained by the desire of the Bombay Government, and they will often raise obstacles in the way of a somewhat satisfactory working of the Act. Half the members of a local board will be Government officials, the president will most probably be a Government servant, and the Government officials will keep a watch over the proceedings of the board. These things are opposed to the principles of local self-government and the intentions of the Viceroy. It was expected that His Lordship would order proper changes to be made in regard to these points before giving his assent to the Act, but nothing of the kind has happened. The Bombay District Municipal Amendment Act also contains similar defects, and it is to be hoped that the Viceroy will not forget to remove them, since cities and towns are more advanced in education and intelligence than the interiors of districts, which are to supply members to local boards.

Education.

Says that the entrance examination of the Bombay University should be put on a more satisfactory footing instead of having a separate middle-class examination.

In a paragraph headed "Middle-Class Examinations," the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 24th March says:—There are few who will not welcome any earnest attempt on the part of the University to improve the character of its Matriculation Examination. That it fails to satisfy the ordinary expectations is now recognized by all. But we doubt whether the University will attract a large number of candidates to its middle-class examination if it goes the length of adopting Professor Oxenham's suggestion. Those who desire to enter the ranks of the public service are now able to secure their ends by passing the easier public service examinations. What will there be to induce them to prefer the middle-class examinations of the University if the Government does not do away with the former? We think that instead of having a separate examination it will be better to put the entrance examination of the University on a more satisfactory footing.

Municipalities.

Says that the municipal funds would have been wasted if the Town Council had agreed to spend money for turning the Kennedy Sea-face into a road.

In a paragraph headed "The Kennedy Sea-face," the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 24th March says:—The Town Council would have consented to a waste of the funds of the Bombay rate-payers if they had passed the very singular proposition that the Kennedy Sea-face should be turned into a road for the purpose of being used as a carriage drive. The ground belongs to Government, and if Government consented to sell it away to the municipality, no permanent benefit could be secured by changing it into a road. The Queen's Road will be open for carriages from June next, and we do not see why the municipality should go in for a large outlay for the purpose of minimising the evils of a temporary inconvenience felt by a limited number of the public. It is said the promoters of this interested movement intend to bring the question before the Corporation and will spare no pains to get that body to carry out the proposal. The present Corporation has acquired a notoriety for a persistent disregard of the interests of the rate-payers, and it is just possible that the scheme proposed will find a majority to support it.

Disapproves of either a permanent or a temporary sea-face carriage drive on the Back Bay.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the 25th and 28th March is glad that the Municipal Corporation of Bombay has refused to construct a sea-face carriage drive of a temporary nature on the Back Bay, and observes that neither a temporary nor a permanent road is required in that locality. It is said, but it cannot be believed, that His Excellency the Governor suggested to the Municipal Commissioner that since the Corporation has refused to sanction the work it should be executed and the charges met from the funds placed at the disposal of the Commissioner for miscellaneous expenditure. If such instructions have been given to Mr. Ollivant he would not be justified in acting according to them. There are several urgent demands on the municipal funds, such as cleaning the native quarters of the town and making them free from the visits of epidemics, that ought to be attended to before thinking of improving the appearance of the town or increasing the comfort of a section of the people. [The *Gujaráti* (77) and the *Yajdán Parast* (122) of the same date express similar sentiments.]

Requests Government to make over to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay the vacant piece of ground on the Kennedy Sea-face.

The *Rást Goftár* (111) of the 23rd March observes that it will not be discreet to construct a temporary carriage drive along the shore on the Back Bay, and the Corporation has properly refused to spend any funds on the proposed road. However, a permanent carriage road in that locality will be very comfortable, but it would not do for the Corporation to lay down such a road on Government land. Most of the ground occupied by the original esplanade is now covered with buildings and very little space is left for public recreation. Under these circumstances Government ought to make over the vacant piece of ground to the city, and if it does so, the Corporation should not object to construct a carriage drive along the sea beach, which will be very comfortable to the public.

Says that the municipality of Bombay should daily clean the quarters in which poor people reside.

In alluding to the recent outbreak of cholera among some poor Khárwás at Cowasji Patel tank in Bombay, the *Yajdán Parast* (122) of the 23rd March observes that the residences of poor people are necessarily dirty, but were the municipality to clean daily the quarters of the town in which they reside, cholera and other epidemics would not easily appear among them. The *Parast* hopes that the mischief committed by cholera at the Cowasji Patel tank will teach the municipality to be more particular than it has hitherto been about cleaning daily the quarters of the town inhabited by poor people.

Native States.

Says that the young Rája of Kolhápur should not be sent so soon to England for his education.

In alluding to the intention of the Regent of Kolhápur to send the young Rája at once to England for his education, the *Gujaráti* (97) of the 23rd March observes that it will not be right to send the young prince of such tender age to Europe, for his residence and education at this early age will do no good to him. The *Yajdán Parast* (122) of the same date observes that by his residence and education in England at this early age he would forget that he was a native of India and would contract English habits and notions. It will be better to educate him properly in this country, and when he is sufficiently grown up and of mature intellect he should be sent to Europe to finish his education. The *Gujaráti* and the *Parast* therefore request the Regent to give up his intention of sending the young Rája to England so soon.

Recommends certain arrangements for the administration of the Rájpipla State.

A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the 24th March, after alluding to the mismanagement of the Rájpipla State by Gambhirsingji, the present Chief, and to the Commission appointed to enquire into the maladministration, observes that there is no hope that the Chief will ever improve the administration, and in the interests of the State itself he should be deposed and deported and his eldest son Chhatrasing should be placed on the *gádi*. If however the paramount Government wishes not to depose Gambhirsingji, he should be deprived of all authority for a certain number of years so that he will not be able to interfere in the administration of the State. All State officials below the Diván should be dismissed, and the latter should get educated and intelligent subordinates to assist him in the administration, which should be carried on under the supervision of a special Assistant Political Agent.

Approves of the desire of the Junágad Darbár to construct a railway in that State.

The *Gujarát Mitră* (77) of the 23rd March is extremely glad that the Junágad Darbár has expressed its desire to construct in that State a railway line on the narrow guage of a length of 70 miles. This line, observes the *Mitră*, will increase trade in general and encourage the despatch of cotton in particular to Bombay, and it is therefore to be hoped that the Bombay Government will sanction the proposal. [The *Yajdán Parast* (122) of the same date expresses similar sentiments and praises the Diván for inducing the Chief to form a resolution upon the subject and communicate it to the Bombay Government.]

Berár Affairs.

Some remarks regarding the non-success of students from the Akola High School at the last Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University.

In criticising the report on education for 1882-83, the *Pramod Sindhu* (51) of the 24th March says:—The last year has again been a bad year for the Akola High School, as none passed from it, while six candidates passed from the Amráoti High School. So practically the results of one are about 350 per cent. better than those of the other, which again are attained at a much smaller cost. What the reasons are that make this difference we are not informed. The distinction seems to arise from the difference in the agency. The more costly and less successful is presided over by a European, while the more successful and less costly institution has a Native for its head. If our premises be correct the conclusion is clear. We have nothing to say against or in favour of any individual. Still on public and economical grounds, we must advocate what is both cheaper and more efficient in preference to what is neither. The Head Master of the High School at Akola seems to defend himself against his failures by telling us that all the examinations, Matriculation included, are mere shams, attainable by sheer cramming, and that the success at Matriculation Examination is no sign of efficiency. He may be right. But until we find better means than an examination of testing efficiency, we must accept what has been considered the best existing mode of apprising comparative merit. He will perhaps admit that in the absence of any such examinations we shall have to take things on trust, which will certainly be worse than a sham. Until, therefore, he shows us a better mode, we shall have to abide by what the world has adopted as the only possible and most effective means. Will he allow us to ask him whether the candidates he has been able to pass previously have not been the veritable production of cramming, which he condemns so indignantly, and if not, whether he is ready to prove it and by what means? We intended to touch upon the expenditure question also on this occasion, but for want of space we defer it to a future issue.

Strange conduct of a certain honorary magistrate who tried a case of theft committed at his own house and himself gave evidence as a witness during the proceedings.

The same newspaper states that a theft was committed at the house of a certain honorary magistrate in the Berárs. The police made enquiries in the usual manner, and in due course the case came before the honorary magistrate in whose house the theft occurred for further investigation. The honorary magistrate referred to above not only tried the case but gave evidence on oath as a witness in the proceedings. Readers can easily imagine the nature of the justice dealt out when the theft occurred in the house of the magistrate who subsequently presided at the trial of the case and himself gave evidence in the character of a witness. The *Pramod Sindhu* says that if the above statement be true, the proper authorities should enquire into the matter and direct the honorary magistrate to stay quietly at home. It is a great mistake to invest persons like the honorary magistrate referred to above with magisterial powers. The *Pramod Sindhu* is not against the appointment of honorary magistrates as such, but considers that fit persons alone should be selected for such duty. The nomination of rich persons who are not qualified to perform magisterial duties from want of proper education ought not to be tolerated.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
1*st April* 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

A'bkári: Expression of opinion that bad liquor is manufactured at Surat. 11
Advance of Russia in Central Asia:
    Advice for the adoption of strict measures against the Russian designs on India 7
    Expression of opinion that England should fulfil her noble mission in India, heedless of the scare raised by those who cry down the— 6
    Expression of opinion that Russia cannot conquer India ... 7
Duty on gold and silver ware imported into England:
    Censure on the English Government for refusing to abolish the—... 6
    Remarks on the injustice of not abolishing the—from foreign countries 4
Impoverished condition of the Indian cultivator: Expression of opinion that marriage expenses are the cause of the— 9
Indian Council: Suggestion for a reconstruction of the— 4
Indian affairs: Expression of opinion that the supervision of—should be done by Parliament 3
Madras Government:
    Condemnation of the conduct of the—in the matter of the Salem riots, and a prayer to the Supreme Government for immediately interfering and preventing miscarriage of justice 8
    Remarks on Mr. Grant Duff and his policy... 8
Public Service: Praises of the official career of the Honourable Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft 9
Vernacular Press:
    Comments in connection with the remark made in the last Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency about the hostility of certain newspapers to Government 10
    Expression of opinion that certain newspapers marked out as unfriendly in the last Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency do not deserve the epithet 11
    Objection to the remark in the last Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency that the tone of the *Poona Vaibhav* was unfriendly to Government 11
Viceroyalty of India: Remarks on Lord Ripon's career as Viceroy ... 7

Part II.—*The New Budget*—

Budget statement for 1884-85:
    Criticism on the— 12
    Expression of dissatisfaction with the— 12
    Remarks on the— 12
Duty levied on salt: Expression of a desire for reducing the— ... 13
Land survey and settlement operations:
    Approval of the observations on the subject of—
        The *Bombay Chronicle* 13
        The *Indu Prakásh* 13
    Expression of opinion that without a permanent settlement of the land revenue the condition of the agricultural population will not improve 14

Part III.—*Local Self-government*—

Bombay Local Boards Act:
    Remarks in connection with the assent given by the Viceroy to the— 15
    Suggestions for the successful working of the— 14

Part IV.—*Education*—

Middle-class Examination: Expression of opinion that the entrance examination of the Bombay University should be put on a more satisfactory footing instead of having a separate— 15

Page.

PART V.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay:

Disapproval of either a permanent or a temporary sea-face carriage drive on the Back Bay 16

Expression of opinion that the municipal funds would have been wasted if the — Town Council had agreed to spend money for turning the Kennedy Sea-face into a road 16

Expression of opinion that the Municipality of — should daily clean the quarters in which poor people reside 16

Request to Government to make over to the Municipal Corporation of — the vacant piece of ground on the Kennedy Sea-face ... 16

PART VI.—*Native States*—

Junágad: Approval of the desire of the — Darbár to construct a railway in that State 17

Kolhápur: Expression of opinion that the young Rája of — should not be sent so soon to England for his education 17

Rájpipla: Recommendation of certain arrangements for the administration of the — State... 17

PART VII.—*Berár Affairs*—

Judicial matters: Strange conduct of a certain honorary magistrate who tried a case of theft committed at his own house and himself gave evidence as a witness during the proceedings 18

Non-success of students from the Akola High School at the last Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University: Some remarks regarding the— 17

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R
For the Week ending 5th April 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	450
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	484
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
11	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Fortnightly	950
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	600
	MARA'THI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
17	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
*18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
*19	„ Chandrika	Kolhápur	Monthly	150
20	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
21	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
23	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
24	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
25	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
26	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
27	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
28	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
29	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
30	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
31	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
32	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*33	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*34	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
35	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
36	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
37	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
38	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
39	„ Mahárashtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,000
40	„ Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
41	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
42	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	100
*43	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
44	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
45	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
46	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*47	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
48	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	250
49	„ Prabhákar[1]	Bombay	Daily	350
*50	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Weekly	200
51	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Do.	200
*52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
54	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Do.	600
55	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	150
56	„ Satyă Prakásh	Do.	Weekly	243
57	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*59	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
60	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
61	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
62	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	90
63	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
64	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

CON 46

C. R.
15966
INDIA OFFICE
9 APR 1884

Politics and the Public Administration.

Requests the Viceroy to consider the question of establishing a permanent system of land revenue for the whole of India.

In an article headed "Land and its Assessment in India," the *Native Opinion* (10) of the 30th March says:—If any amount of civilization had been able to extirpate the feeling of selfishness from the human mind, what Mr. Fawcett and the economists of his school assert in favour of temporary settlements of land revenue might have been admissible. But as a principle of political economy which is to be put into force at the earliest opportunity the theory is fraught with the most baneful absurdities. For circumstanced as the whole world is at present will the people of any country, however civilized, toil hard day and night to effect improvements in their lands if the increment that would thus accrue to them is determined to be taken out of their hands? Will it avail to tell them that inasmuch as general good is more worthy to be attended to than individual good, they must prepare themselves to sacrifice a portion of their labour for the good of their fellows? If the masses, on whose labour depends the well-being of every community, had been able to realize this ideal, where then would have been the necessity forso much law-making and the punishments which laws sanction? If this appeal to duty and benevolence will not suffice in the case of even the most advanced countries of the world, how can it be supposed that India is a proper field for the practice of this theory? This country, with perhaps the best facilities in the world for agricultural products, with a people that deserve to be ranked high in point of intelligence, and with a territory sufficiently extensive to become the granary of a great portion of the world, has for a long time past been dragging its weary existence in the most wretched forms of penury. Accumulations of wealth there certainly have been here and there. But the country as a whole has never fared well since its conquest by the Mahomedans. And what is the cause? Rack-renting and a rigid system of revenue assessments fully account for the miserable condition we have fallen into. With due recognition of the benevolent intentions and unceasing attempts of the British Government to seek the people's good, it cannot but be said that even under its rule the same state of things has continued even to the present day. A whole army of officers has been employed to measure and classify land and to fix the rates of assessment upon the most equitable grounds. But what avails all this? The chief point where equity is needed is missed. With regard to the following out of one principle of rates for all cultivators, equity is as well administered as it possibly can be. But where has been the guarantee to assure the cultivator that the fruit of his honest labour will not be snatched out of his hands? One cycle of thirty years passed, and the labourer finds to his utter disappointment that all the improvements which he made on his farm after hard and anxious toil was labour quite thrown away. The whole peasantry, after the revised assessments were enforced about the year 1870, was almost reduced to the condition of beggars and the agricultural districts were converted into a number of abandoned farms and ruined homesteads. A short time before this the country, as will appear from the letter of the Government of Bombay of the 26th July 1864, had been in a flourishing condition and the peasantry prosperous. The other and the most pressing evil to which land is subject under the temporary system is the over-estimate of its annual value. These and several other evils, such as exorbitant expenditure, vexatious interference of the revenue officers and other evils, the country is freed from by the establishment of a permanent system. What therefore Mr. Fawcett and other economists hold as the best system of land revenue we hold as the most intolerable in India at least, and beseech our Viceroy to consider the question for the whole of India.

Advises an increase in the pay and pension of the Native soldier.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (76) of the 30th March observes that the difficulty experienced in recruiting the Native regiments in India which has attracted the attention of Government is not owing to the paucity of the number of the people from whose ranks the Native soldiers are generally taken, nor to the unwillingness of the men of the present generation to follow the profession of their forefathers, but to the niggardly scale of pay and pension fixed by Government for remunerating and rewarding the Native soldiers while on active service or when disabled through age or accidents in the field or otherwise. The paltry pay and still more paltry pension doled out to the men are considered by competent military authorities and other thoughtful men as being sufficient to render the army the least attractive to any able-bodied Native villager who could earn much more, and feed and clothe himself and family far better, by engaging in any other pursuit than that of a soldier. The military authorities have not been at all slow to recognise the absurdity of the system which is endured by those responsible for the efficiency of the service only because of the constant excuses pleaded against any increase in the expenditure of the State. The excuse is evidently untenable, because the state of affairs which it helps to prolong is fraught with serious consequences to the country. If economy is desired earnestly by the authorities in the matter of public expenditure, even on the head of military charges, let the practice for it be sought in other suitable ways than that of starving the Native soldier. The urgency for modifying the system of the pay and pension of the Native soldier is unquestionable, and something at least ought to be done in conformity with the same.

Says that the Honourable Mr. Rivers Thompson ought not to be made a K.C.S.I.

In noticing the telegram that the Honourable Mr. Rivers Thompson, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, will be made a K.C.S.I. on the next birthday of the Queen-Empress for the valuable services rendered by him to the people of Bengal, the *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the 1st April observes that this news is quite unexpected. The conduct of Mr. Thompson in connection with the recent political commotion in Bengal was of such a nature that it was expected that either the Secretary of State for India or some spirited member of Parliament would move for his recall. Mr. Thompson gave indirect encouragement to the opposition raised in Bengal against the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill. He opposed the Bill in the Legislative Council and hurt the feelings of Natives by giving them offence at a public meeting held in connection with the Bill. It was said that he had communication with the late boisterous editor of the *Englishman*, and that he had given high employment in the Bengal Secretariat to the individual who made severe attacks on the Supreme Government in the *London Times*. His other acts lent indirect encouragement to the continuance of the boisterous opposition raised by the Europeans of Bengal. In spite of such acts as these of Mr. Thompson he is to be made a K.C.S.I. The Natives will thereby be much displeased. He ought to consider himself fortunate that Lord Ripon did not recommend his recall to the Home authorities.

Makes a few adverse criticisms on the exposition of the policy of the Bombay Government in regard to land revenue assessments.

In noticing the resolution of the Government of Bombay dated the 26th March giving an exposition of the policy regarding land revenue assessments, the *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 2nd April observes that Government state that a resurvey and assessment can be made at any time, but assure that the assessment will not be raised until the period of settlement expires. But this assurance will not avail much to allay the anxiety felt by the agriculturists on this head. Government being the proprietor of all lands which are treated under one set of rules, there is no use of a farmer giving up one holding and taking up another; nor are lands easily obtainable, and hence a farmer must continue to till the same land during his lifetime. The prospect therefore that the assessment of a holding will be increased sooner or later must continue to be felt as a cause for great anxiety. The prospect of a re-assessment on the expiry of the period of the existing settlement will dissuade the agriculturists from improving their lands. Government however assure that improvements made by agriculturists with their capital will not be taxed: that improvements caused by reason of an expenditure of the State capital or other causes will only be taxed. Wells constructed by a farmer at his own cost will be classed among improvements made by a ryot with his own capital, while a tank built with the State money will be considered as improvement made with the public funds. Canal water will be sold to the agriculturists at a special rate. More surprising than this is the statement that a railway in the neighbourhood of any land will be held as a reason for increasing the land assessment. This will add to the dislike felt among the discreet and experienced portion of the public for new railways. The people will be taxed for paying the interest of the capital spent on a railway line, and the agriculturist will have to bear additional burdens on account of the same line. The explanation given about the resurvey of lands is very strange. It is not right to maintain a large survey department, and then in order to give it work a resurvey should be ordered and the agriculturist should be put to new annoyances and to the fear of the assessment being increased. Government say that the former surveys were defective; how did this happen? And what guarantee is there that the resurveys will not be considered by future authorities to be equally defective? Sir James Fergusson's Government gives an assurance that resurveys will not be disturbed as far as possible, but what guarantee does His Excellency give that future Governments will not act otherwise? No such guarantee can be given and therefore the assurance is worthless. Since Government has resolved to resurvey lands, there is no chance of the resolution being given up. Under these circumstances the people should request Government to make the resurvey with great care, to assess the lands at a low rate, and to lessen the heavy assessment already imposed on some lands.

Hopes that the Mhowra Bill will not be again brought forward.

In noticing the report that the Bombay Government will shortly bring forward a new Mhowra Bill, the *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 1st April observes that the aim of this Bill, as that of the old Bill, appears to be to exercise a check on illicit distillation of liquor from mhowra flowers. But it is not right to place a legal control on the use of these flowers because a few individuals surreptitiously distil liquor from them. It has been proved beyond doubt that the flowers are used as food by many wild tribes, and any control on their collection must cause great hardship to these people. It is said that the report made by the committee appointed to enquire into the extent of illicit distillation carried on in the Thána and Kolába districts states that in the interior of these districts, namely in the Váda, Murbád, Karjat and other tálukas, mhowra flowers are easily obtainable, and there being no control about plucking them, illicit distillation is carried on extensively, and that these flowers are not generally used as food except by the Bhils and other wild tribes. It is no wonder that this statement should tally with the views entertained on the subject by the Bombay Government, because the members composing the committee were Government officials. The illicit distillation of liquor from mhowra flowers complained of may be attributed to the severity of the A'bkári Act. The poor people, being unable to obtain toddy on account of its high price caused by the heavy tax imposed upon it, resort to a surreptitious distillation of liquor, which can be easily put down by relaxing the severity of the A'bkári Act. Unless proof is given to contradict the evidence previously published that mhowra flowers are used as food, the committee's opinion that they are not so used ought not to be accepted. The committee state that many wild tribes use mhowra berries as a condiment in their simple food, consisting of wild corn, fruits and roots, which very much requires some seasoning to make it palatable; and when they cannot afford to obtain salt or other condiments in sufficient quantity, it would be a great hardship to them to check them in their use of mhowra berries. It is therefore to be hoped that the Government of Bombay will not bring forward the Mhowra Bill anew. [A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 3rd April expresses similar sentiments, and hopes that a new committee composed of private individuals and Government officials will be appointed to prosecute a fresh enquiry into the alleged surreptitious distillation from mhowra flowers and their other uses. The *Gujaráti* (97) of the 30th March, in noticing the Bill, requests Government to publish the entire report of the committee, and to state what disadvantages have followed from the existing state of things.

Approves of the resolution of the Bombay Government in the case of Dr. Banks, the Civil Surgeon of Ahmedabad.

In noticing the Government resolution in connection with the case of Dr. Banks, the *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 4th April observes that the doctor's conduct was illegal and tyrannical. He exercised the power of trying the case in which he was himself concerned—a power not possessed by any magistrate or judge, nor by so high an authority as the Governor of a presidency. The Rabáris are religious and abhor the destruction of animal life. Dr. Banks went among them and got his Wághari servant to kill a buck. This was an improper act on his part, and when he heard from his servant that their feelings were outraged by the killing of the buck, he should have either gone and pacified them, or should have left the place immediately and laid a complaint about the robbery of his rifle from his servant before a magistrate. If he had done this he would certainly have recovered his rifle. On the other hand, he acted in a manner which has met with severe condemnation from Government. He has been removed from the post of Civil Surgeon at Ahmedabad and sent back to the Military Department. In doing this Sir James Fergusson has upheld justice for which he deserves the thanks of the public. The *Bombay Gazette* thinks that severe censure would have sufficed in this case; but justly speaking Dr. Banks has received far less punishment than he deserved according to law. Had the residents of Juda prosecuted him before a magistrate for the diverse illegal acts committed by him, he would not have escaped heavy punishment. The Bombay Government deserves hearty thanks for dispensing justice in this case as well as that of Mr. Hewett of the Ratnágiri Revenue Survey. [The *Bombay Samáchár* of the 5th April repeats some of the above statements in trying to contradict the assertion made by the *Times of India* that the punishment inflicted on Dr. Banks was heavy. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (82) of the 4th April expresses in substance the sentiments recorded by the *Bombay Samáchár* of the same date.]

Requests Government to reduce the punishment inflicted on Dr. Banks, the Civil Surgeon of Ahmedabad.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the 4th April observes that Government have properly taken notice of the conduct of Dr. Banks, the Civil Surgeon of Ahmedabad. But His Excellency the Governor has, it must be admitted, inflicted a very severe punishment on the doctor. He was no doubt guilty of a serious offence, but His Excellency should have taken into consideration that this was his first fault. Dr. Banks is of a kind disposition. He rendered good service to the poor people of Ahmedabad at the last outbreak of cholera in that city. It is to be regretted that a good gentleman like him should have lost his temper and placed himself in an awkward position. The ends of justice would have been met if he had been severely censured and transferred to another station. Mr. Reid, the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad, deserves to be severely punished, because he not only took no notice of the occurrence, but tried to defend the doctor when Government called upon him for a report on the subject. He deserves to be degraded for this serious fault. It is to be hoped that Sir James will reconsider his decision and mitigate the punishment passed upon the doctor. Young civilians are generally in the habit of hurting the religious feelings of the people of the Ahmedabad District by killing animals held sacred by them. Government ought to instruct the Collector of the district to inform European *shikáris* what animals are held sacred and which ought not to be killed.

Requests His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to take due notice of the conduct of the European officer on His Excellency's staff who made an assault on the police at the level crossing at Chaupáti, and to reduce the sentence passed upon Dr. Banks.

The same newspaper of the 5th April observes that the sentence of dismissal from civil employ passed upon Dr. Banks for his indiscreet act is a very severe punishment. In noticing this case, the *Times of India* has properly referred to the omission by Government to take due notice of the cowardly conduct of the European officer on the staff of His Excellency the Governor in making an assault on the policemen at the level crossing of the B. B. & C. I. Railway at Chaupáti, and has rightly asked the question why there should be two measures and weights for dealing justice in these cases. After censuring the *Times of India* for neglecting to broach the question of the assault on the policemen at the level crossing for one week, the *Jáme* remarks that the European officer on the Governor's staff was guilty of a more serious crime than Dr. Banks has committed, inasmuch as he not only made an unjustifiable assault but endangered the safety of the public for a time. The railway police are also censured for not detecting and dragging into light the European officer that has created all this commotion, and Sir James Fergusson is requested to take due notice of this case and to mitigate the punishment inflicted on Dr. Banks after His Excellency's return from Aden. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (82) of the same date also requests His Excellency to take due notice of the affray at the level crossing at Chaupáti.]

Says that the European who assaulted the gatemen at the railway level crossing at Chaupáti seemed to be a Captain in the staff corps.

In alluding to the *fracas* that took place on Sunday last between a European and three policemen of the B. B. & C. I. Railway at the railway level crossing on the Queen's Road at Chaupáti, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (104) of the 30th March observes that the European forcibly opened the crossing gate, which was closed as a train was expected, severely attacked the policemen who opposed his opening the gate, and made his escape in the large crowd that was collected there. The railway police are trying to detect him, but though it is a week since the occurrence of the event he has not been traced. The offender seems to be a Captain on the staff corps, and it is feared that if he be influential the ugly affair would be hushed up.

Severely censures the European who attacked the gatemen at the railway level crossing on the Chaupáti for concealing himself.

In alluding to the same subject, the *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the 31st March observes that though the European promised to give his card to the gatemen, he drove away rapidly from the scene without acting up to his promise. He has not laid a complaint against the gatemen in proper quarters, and has concealed himself like a coward; and hence it seems that the whole blame lies with him. The other Europeans who witnessed his cowardly conduct ought to have published his name. The culprit is said to be a high Government officer. [The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 30th March trusts that the railway police will find out the culprit. He has been sufficiently punished for his violence, but notice must be taken of the rashness, which might have proved fatal but for the foresight of the signalman.]

Remarks on the career of the Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft.

In a paragraph headed "The Retired Councillor," the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 31st March says:—Mr. Ravenscroft's career in the Bombay Civil Service was not a very brilliant one, and except during the five years that he sat in the Governor's Council he did not accomplish anything that would entitle him to be ranked among the ornaments of that service. But he had the capacities of an able man, and had he been more social and pushing than he cared to be, he would have left his mark on the administration. It was only during the few earlier years of his official career that he held appointments in the mofussil, but having mostly been at the Secretariat, all the knowledge he had of the country was derived from what he learnt through the official reports. The people and their condition he knew but little from his own experience and acquaintance with them. His promotion to the Council was not regarded with satisfaction by the public; it was feared that he would oppose the claims of Natives at every step, and go in for the policy of Imperialism, then rampant. But Mr. Ravenscroft's career in the Council has on the whole been satisfactory, though quiet. His minute on the Bangalore question, of which the *Bombay Gazette* has given a summary in its leader of last Friday, shows that Mr. Ravenscroft was not the thorough-going champion of spoliation and anti-Native doctrines that at one time his exclusive disposition led people into believing him to be. It required more than ordinary courage to protest against the united voice of a number of imperiously disposed administrators and defend the just rights of the Mahárája and the people of Mysore. On the Maiya question Mr. Ravenscroft displayed the same independence of character, and to his trenchant minute mainly we owe the justice which the Maiyás were able to obtain at the hands of the Government of India. These are the only two instances in which

Mr. Ravenscroft made anything like a name. But they show that with a little more of the pushing element in him he would have made himself far more popular than he cared to be. It is to be regretted that his independent disposition and a firm determination to stand by his own principles, which he possessed in an unusual degree, were not united with a graceful and social temper. In India few administrators can afford to be official authorities, working at their desks and minding their business without caring much to know the people of the country. Mr. Ravenscroft would have shone much better as a judge than as a revenue officer or Councillor.

Remarks on the career of the Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft.

The *Subodh Patrika* (12) of the 30th March says:—Last Friday the Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft left our shores for good after an Indian career of thirty-three years. The late honourable member of Council evinced, especially while in Council, a singular independence of character which deserves general praise. It showed itself most clearly on two occasions, first in 1880 when a tempting opportunity offered itself of adding to the frontiers of our Presidency at the cost of the Mysore State, and again last year when the matter of the slaughter of the Maiyás by the Junágad police was before the Council. Mr. Ravenscroft's views on either occasions, just as they were, though unsupported by the rest of his colleagues, ultimately prevailed. This independence the late member of Council sought to strengthen and guard by an overdone inaccessibility with which he fenced himself. For the rest and during his early career he showed himself a vigorous and able officer, successfully carrying out the orders of his superiors. For a civilian Mr. Ravenscroft entertained liberal views in many matters, though his strenuous advocacy of the Cotton Frauds Act showed the true civilian in him of a *mábáp* style of government. We are not aware that he ever took up a particularly favourable attitude to the natives of the soil or cared much for their interests as dissociated from those of the general administration. The Natives, while acknowledging his services from time to time, regarded him as one from whom much was not to be expected either for good or evil.

Censures the Bombay Government for failing to praise sufficiently the valuable services of the Honourable Mr. Ravenscroft.

The *Yajdán Parast* (123) of the 30th March observes that it is surprising that while the Bombay Government issued long resolutions singing the high praises of the Honourable Mr. Ashburner, Colonel Baker, the Under Secretary in the Public Works Department, and Colonel Barton, the Political Agent of Káthiáwár, they should have issued a short resolution containing a single sentence only in his praise on the retirement from service of the Honourable Mr. Ravenscroft. Mr. Ravenscroft was perhaps disliked in official circles because he differed several times from the other members of Council and recorded his opinions with great boldness and independence, but that ought not to have led to his services being noticed with less praise than they deserved. He was straightforward, truthful, impartial and a well-wisher of the Natives. He rendered much more valuable services to Natives than those performed by the Honourable Mr. Ashburner. It is to be regretted that injustice should have been done by Government to Mr. Ravenscroft.

Says that the public expects much from Mr. Melvill on his elevation to a seat in the Executive Council.

The *Subodh Patrika* (12) of the 30th March says:—Of a far different type of character is the Honourable Mr. Ravenscroft's successor in the Executive Council. The Honourable Mr. Melvill has as a Judge of our High Court during more than 12 years past been earning the golden opinions of all who have had anything to do with him, his colleagues on the Bench and the members of the English and Native Bar, as well as suitors. Mr. Justice Melvill's high abilities, his great learning, his judicial frame of mind, the breadth and liberality of his views as well as his suavity of temper and zeal for work are all well-known. His nomination to the Council secures for it the wholesome leaven of a judicially trained mind which it has wanted for the last five years. We have no doubt that he will be able to temper somewhat that jealousy of all outside scrutiny which prompts the Government to shut out the acts of its executive officers from the cognizance of our Civil Courts. In this and many other ways we expect much from Mr. Justice Melvill in the new sphere of duties in which he will soon find himself.

Says that copies of Bills, departmental reports and the Administration Report should be furnished to vernacular newspapers.

The *Bakul* (15) of the 30th March says that although the Government of India have ruled that vernacular newspapers should be supplied with copies of Bills, reports of different departments and the Administration Report, yet it is strange that effect is not given to this resolution. With the exception of some ten or fifteen vernacular newspapers the remainder do not get any Government publications whatever. Copies of the Annual Administration Report should be furnished to all newspapers, because then they will be able to make suggestions with respect to the improvement of the administration in their respective districts. The *Bakul* trusts that the Bombay Government will not any longer delay to give effect to the orders of the Supreme Government in the matter of furnishing papers of public interest to vernacular newspapers.

Remarks in connection with the statement contained in the last Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency about the unfriendliness of certain newspapers to Government.

The same newspaper, in alluding to the remark in the last Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency that certain vernacular newspapers were unfriendly to Government, observes that the accusation is founded on a mistaken view of the meaning to be attached to the word "Government." In the opinion of the *Bakul* the word "Government" is applicable onlyto the laws passed for the welfare of the inhabitants of this country. In this acceptation of the term the Viceroy, the Governors and the district Collectors are not the Government. They are merely officers appointed to administer the existing laws. Now-a-days if a newspaper writes against any official it is at once charged as being against Government. The *Bakul* considers that Government officials are not the Government but merely its servants. If they do not perform their duties properly they are disloyal as well as those newspapers which do not expose their improper actions. But strange to say such exposure is denounced as disloyal. The only reason why certain newspapers are condemned as disloyal is that they are rather strong in their denunciation of the officials who act in opposition to the laws. Such conduct ought really to be praised and characterised as loyal. Perhaps the newspapers are pronounced to be disloyal in order to prevent them from finding fault with the wrong-doings of officials. The condemned newspapers do not always publish writings against Government officials. They have frequently praised and expressed their gratitude for the liberal policy of Lord Ripon.

Disapproves of the permission given by the Bombay Government to European polo-players to play twice a week on the Esplanade.

With reference to the Government order permitting European polo-players to play on the Esplanade on two evenings every week, the *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 3rd April observes that this order has placed the Native cricketers in a position against which they once complained and Government granted them redress. The polo-players will occupy the *maidán* twice a week and military parades will also be held on other occasions, and thus the Native cricketers will be virtually excluded from the Esplanade for many days. Moreover, polo-playing makes the ground uneven and consequently unfit for playing cricket matches. Sir James Fergusson appears to have succumbed to the influence of a handful of European polo-players, as Lord Ripon did in the case of the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (82) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.]

Says that the Mahomedan cemeteries in the midst of densely inhabited quarters of Bombay should be closed.

The *Prabhákar* (49) of the 2nd April says:—A correspondent of the *Indu Prakásh* has done the public of Bombay a service in bringing prominently to notice the nuisance connected with the Musalman grave-yards at Sonápur and Mángalvádi, which although full are yet kept open. The highest medical authorities in Europe and America have condemned the system of burial as a means of disposing of the dead. As sentiment and religious prejudices, however, must prevail, and cremation cannot become general for some years to come, the dead in those lands are buried at considerable distances from habitations. So sensitive are the enlightened people of the West to the evil arising from grave-yards that special commissioners are, we hear, appointed there to look after cemeteries and no dwelling houses or wells are permitted near. The dangers briefly speaking are, the contamination of pure air and water with foul and poisonous emanations, and when bodies affected with cholera, fever and other infectious diseases are buried, the danger to be feared is from dissemination of disease germs giving rise at times to epidemics. The burial, therefore, year after year of hundreds of bodies variously affected in the midst of a crowded locality, and to the windward of the city, is to say the least a crime towards the living. The Health Officers of this city have from the year 1854 at intervals advocated the closing of the cemeteries in question, and it is now for Government in the interest of the people to take measures for giving effect to their advice. The Hindu and Christian grave-yards in that quarter have long since been closed, and it is high time that new grave-yards for the Khoja, Bohora, and other Musalman dead should be opened in a quarter of the island where the wind does not blow from and where the population is comparatively sparse.

Complains of the adulteration of noxious drugs with toddy in the Chorási Táluka of the Surat Collectorate.

The *Surat Akhbár* (79) of the 31st March says that toddy in the Chorási Táluka is adulterated in such a way with noxious drugs that not only do Government suffer in their income from this source, but the toddy loses its original good quality, becomes like *bháng* and *gánja*, and injures the health of those who drink it. The earthen pots which are attached to date trees and all other vessels of toddy have *lac* (sealing wax) applied to them, with a piece of the same material sticking at the bottom. The *lac* is smoked with opium. Ashes, sugar, &c., are mixed with the toddy to increase its intoxicating effects, but these bring on various diseases. Government are losers inasmuch as this toddy can be mixed with a good deal of water like liquor after its introduction into the city. Owing to the application of *lac* the consumers imagine that it is very intoxicating from its being bitter. If water is mixed with pure toddy, it loses its taste and intoxicating quality and becomes unsaleable. If therefore the practice of applying *lac* to toddy vessels be prohibited by Government toddy will be sold unadulterated and Government will be saved loss of income. Such an adulteration is not understood anywhere else save in the Chorási Táluka.

Says that police officers should remember that good faith cannot avail them when sued for damages caused by vexatious treatment.

In a paragraph headed "The Rule of the Road," the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 31st March says:—Why do not our police officers consult the law officers of the Government when they think that the interests of the public require the exercise of certain authority over them? The attempt which is now being made to dictate to people driving in carriages to take a particular side of the road seems to us to be clearly *ultra vires* and the charge which Mr. Superintendent Brewin brought the other day against Mr. Anandráo Vináyak for not driving his carriage as dictated by the police does not reflect credit on the discretion and judgment of that officer. The Magistrate rightly dismissed the charge. He held that the Superintendent had acted without the sanction of law, though in *good faith*. Police officers would do well to remember, however, that as laid down in a very recent case by the highest court of judicature in the empire—the Privy Council—*good faith* cannot avail them when sued for damages caused by such treatment as Mr. Anandráo received last week. There are many nuisances in Bombay, and let us hope police tyranny and vexation will not be added to the number.

Censures Mr. Superintendent Brewin for exhibiting improper eagerness in the discharge of his public duties.

With reference to the charge brought by Mr. Superintendent Brewin against Mr. Anandráo Vináyak for driving on the wrong side of the road, and dismissed by Mr. Ryan as no offence, the *Rást Goftár* (111) of the 30th March observes that the accused was apprehended by Mr. Brewin, not for bringing about a collision with another carriage, nor for running over anybody, but for simply driving on the right side of the road, which is certainly no offence as decided by the Magistrate. Mr. Brewin was further guilty of having made a false accusation in his evidence before the Magistrate that Mr. Anandráo was drunk when he was apprehended, whereas he (the accused) does not use spirituous drinks at all. Sir Frank Souter will do well to advise the Superintendent to keep his zeal in discharging his duties within reasonable bounds. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (104) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.]

Complains of the annoyance and injury caused to the Native population near the Dyeing Mill at Lower Máhim, Bombay, from Europeans employed in that mill.

The *Shetakaryáncha Kaivári* (11) of the 1st April in its local news states that the people living in the neighbourhood of the Dyeing Mill near the Parabhádevi Temple at Lower Máhim have had to suffer much for the last three years from the annoyance and vexation caused by the Europeans who are employed in that mill. During the last Shimga holidays on the 11th March these Europeans outdid even Sir Frank Souter. With the assistance of twenty-five Pardeshis they forcibly took and destroyed the tom-toms of the people, who were enjoying themselves on the occasion of the Holi festival. They did not however stop here, but thrashed several persons who were beating the tom-toms with sticks, and in one instance a certain man's head was broken on the verandah of his own house. The injured man complained to the European constable in charge of that division, but the latter told him to go to the Magistrate and take out summons.

Regrets that Government is not in a position to reduce the rate of newspaper postage.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (76) of the 30th March regrets that Government is not in a position to reduce the rate of postage on newspapers as urged by the press in the public interest. The state of the revenue does not permit Government to make any concession. The authorities do not appear, however, wanting in the disposition to gratify the desire of the public if they see a way to do it. If the agitation on the subject is properly kept up the much-desired boon may be secured on the first favourable opportunity. [The *Rást Goftár* (111) and the *Yajdán Parast* (122) of the same date express similar sentiments.]

Complains that the mill-hands in Bombay are overworked.

A correspondent of the *Rást Goftár* (111) of the 30th March states that the mill-hands in Bombay are employed on their work from sunrise to sunset, and this is cruelty to them. At noon they are released from work for about twenty minutes, in which time they take their meals. They are nominally allowed to stay away from work on two Sundays in a month, but on those days even they are employed from early morning till 11 A. M. in cleaning the machinery.

Expression of deep regret for the death of the Duke of Albany.

All the newspapers of this week record with regret the lamented death of the Duke of Albany and express deep sympathy with the Queen-Empress and the Royal family. The public are advised to approach the Royal presence with addresses of condolence.

Censures His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for not acting in accordance with the Government resolution that public mourning should be observed for three weeks on account of the lamented death of the Duke of Albany.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the 4th April alludes to the resolution of the Government of Bombay directing that public mourning should be observed by all officers of Government and the public for three weeks on account of the lamentable death of the Duke of Albany, and asks, did the Government themselves act in accordance with this resolution? The *Jáme* replies to this question by observing that on the day following the date of the issue of this resolution the Chief Justice of Bombay gave His Excellency the Governor an evening party at which every officer of Government House, all the High Court Judges, some European citizens and several Native gentlemen were present. When Government officers are forced to observe mourning for three weeks, why did Sir James go to the party? Again His Excellency visited the Gaiety Theatre on the evening of Wednesday last. When the authorities themselves showed such disregard for the mourning, what could be expected from the public? Is it enough to tie a piece of black crape as a sign of mourning for the lamented death of Her Imperial Majesty's youngest son whose burial has not yet taken place? The Native public is surprised at this conduct of the authorities. The *Jáme* censures the people of Bombay for not holding as yet a public meeting for adopting an address of condolence to Her Imperial Majesty and the Royal family, and advises the Native public to close business for at least half a day in memory of the sad event.

The New Budget.

Comments in connection with the new budget.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 30th March considers the new budget disappointing, disapproves of the transfer of Major Baring, the late Finance Minister of India, to Egypt as detrimental to the interests of this country, points out the evils of presenting the financial statement in a minute form instead of first bringing it before the Legislative Council and subjecting it to criticism, and remarks:—The Minister of Finance tells us that Government cannot do anything in the matter of loss by exchange. We are constrained to say that 'cannot' in this case is false; let Government boldly say that it will not. The loss by exchange is an evil and has its causes, which have been pretty accurately ascertained. The science of political economy has sufficiently advanced, and it cannot be said that the evil is without a remedy. It has been known to exist for the past twenty or even more years, and nothing appears to have been done to remedy it. This conduct of Government can only be explained on the ground that the economic view which Government takes of the situation is quite different from that which the public generally takes. This school of thinkers holds that by the great fall in exchange the rupee has become relatively cheaper, and as its purchasing power in India has not been lessened an enormous increase in the exports has been encouraged,—a condition which ought to benefit this country. If the official view of the exchange question is as we have stated above, we have figures before us to show that the causes that are at work are other than those put forth by Government. The *Mahrátta* here gives from the statistical abstract a return showing the amount of bills drawn on India by the Secretary of State, the sums received in England in respect of them, the average rate obtained, and the loss by exchange, compared with the 2*s.* rate per rupee from 1862 to 1882, and says:—These figures speak for themselves and clearly point out that it is the drawings of the Secretary of State on India that rule the exchange market. To assert therefore that the loss by exchange is absolutely beyond the control of Government is to say that under present arrangements the action of the Secretary of State is perfectly absolute, and that he cannot be controlled or that our rulers are incapable of governing us, inasmuch as they cannot adjust their relations with us so as to save us from the loss which admittedly they do not wish should be inflicted on us. The question of exchange is both difficult and easy, and as such the solution solely depends upon the willingness or reluctance of those whose duty it is to approach it. The question of railway extension has brought this subject to the front.

Says that the increasing revenue derived from India is not a sure sign of the growing wealth of her people.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 30th March, in an article headed "Is the flourishing condition of the revenue a sign of the people's prosperity?" shows that increased receipts from several items of revenue such as land, salt, stamps, excise and provincial rates mentioned in the new budget are a fallacious guide towards erecting the hypothesis of accumulation of wealth by the people, analyses the growth of the land revenue, remarking at the same time that while the gross land revenue increased by 6½ per cent. in twelve years from 1871-72 to 1882-83 the cost of collection increased by 8 per cent. during the same period, points out the fallacy of the average reduced percentage of the land tax, and says:—Admitting for argument's sake that the increase in the land revenue is a sure index of increasing wealth, the question may be asked, into whose pockets does the wealth go? India is notably a country of agriculture. Her manufactures and industries are almost *nil*. The bulk of her annual wealth comes from the produce of the soil. Do the ryots who produce this agricultural wealth share it? If so, to what extent? Are they not the slaves of the sáwkárs and the middlemen and exporters? Do not these harpies pocket the profits? Of course trade is stimulated, because the middlemen and exporters being masters of the situation extort the utmost quantity of produce from the soil of the impoverished ryot. The true and only sure index of agricultural prosperity is the annual production of the soil and the surplus resulting to the cultivator. Are there reliable statistics forthcoming to show what is the real wealth and what is the actual surplus? What was the fair value of the total agricultural produce, including seeds and straw, in 1872-73 and what is it now? If we find that compared with the increase of population the wealth per head has considerably increased and that *pari passu* the peasant has a surplus to boast of, we shall be the first to admit that the growth of the land revenue indicates agricultural prosperity. In this connection it may be worth while quoting the observations of Mr. Slagg in the address delivered by him at Manchester in November last. He says: "It is authoritatively stated that the public demand on the cultivator amounts in one charge or another to about 60 per cent. of the rent, and a heavy rate of interest is charged on arrears. I fear it is only too often the case that a heavy assessment drives the poor cultivator to despair and tends even in some instances to the depopulation of entire districts. What then is the recourse of the poor ryot, impoverished by bad seasons and loaded with debt?" While such is the normal condition of the peasantry, our officials talk of the steady growth of the land revenue! Is it not a mockery? Again, the optimists consider the growth of other heads of revenue as a test of growing wealth. We must take exception to the assertion in the same manner as we have done in the case of land revenue. On another occasion we hope to disprove it. Meanwhile the one economic fact which is systematically ignored, but which is the index of national wealth must be here repeated. Says Mr. Slagg:—"In estimating the burden of taxation in any country it is necessary to consider the wealth of its population . . . . . India could probably raise with ease her present revenue or even a larger amount, if her people got the benefit of it." That is our strong point. The production of the ryot is eaten up by a foreign administration, which takes away 20 millions sterling annually, not to speak of private remittances which nearly come to the same figure. It is fallacious to talk of the increasing revenue of the country as a sure sign of the growing wealth of the people. This would be true were the mischievous factors now at work non-existent.

Expresses satisfaction with the declaration made in the last financial statement regarding land assessments and suggests that it should be embodied into an Act of the Supreme Legislative Council.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 30th March gives the substance of the arrangements regarding the settlement of land revenue mentioned in the new financial statement and observes:—From these views and from what is known of the correspondence it is evident that in future the profits resulting from the investment of private capital on land will be exempt from assessment. The limitation takes off much from the first ground of increase given above, for if the area of cultivation be extended by inviting private capital it must be held free from assessment. So again in this Presidency at least we have special water-rates, so that no increase in the assessment can take place on that account. It will be only the third ground therefore, namely, rise in prices, that will hereafter determine the enhancements, and if a schedule of actual prices in each district for every year be kept up and if famine years be excluded from the averages, and lastly, more important still, if it be resolved, as recommended by Mr. J. S. Hall, that the actual increase should bear a fixed proportion to the rise in prices so as to leave a good margin to the cultivator, we are quite sure that land revenue enhancements in future will not be looked upon by the public with that distrust and anxiety with which they have hitherto been. The Government will at first have to sacrifice some portion of the revenue which the enhancements according to the old system would have brought in, but this loss would soon be more than recouped by the saving effected in the Survey and Settlement Department and by the increased prosperity of the country consequent upon the stimulus given to the investment of private capital in agriculture owing to the certainty of reaping all the profits derivable from it. We congratulate the Government of Lord Ripon therefore for having taken the initiative in this important matter and are glad that the arrangements have been accepted by the Governments of Bombay and Madras. As regards the proposals of the Bombay Government we think that more could have been done at the present time. The arrangements under consideration relate solely to resettlements, while there is nothing about the original assessment which is to become the basis of future enhancements. It would be better if Government declare that in no case the assessment would exceed a certain definite proportion of the gross produce, as is done in the Tenancy Bill. There has been much discussion on the subject of late, and it has been asserted that the assessment is not excessive and consequently such a provision is unnecessary. But to us the argument does not appear to be conclusive, for if the present assessment is not excessive Government need not fear any loss of revenue on that account, while all uncertainty on the part of the public will be removed by a declaration. Again the policy of Government with regard to this subject has been so vacillating that it is advisable to embody the present arrangements in a legislative enactment of the Supreme Council instead of a resolution of the Government of India as it will secure public confidence to a greater degree and make it impossible for future Governments to change the rules without inviting an open discussion in the Legislative Council.

Expresses satisfaction with the declaration made in the last financial statement regarding land assessments.

In an article headed "The Land Revenue Policy of Government" the *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of the 3rd April says:—It is always very difficult to compel a bureaucratic Government like the Government in India to recognize the very existence of an evil in its system of administration; but when that is accomplished, we may rest assured that more than half the work is done and the final accomplishment of the remainder is only a question of time. The blow which has been dealt to the Revenue Survey and Settlement Department in the recent financial statement is one of a mortal nature, and one from which it will not recover. As a remarkable proof of the reckless administration of the Survey Department we cannot resist the temptation of referring here passingly to a glaring instance of the same character. When the Government of India recognized the existence of abnormal indebtednes and poverty in the Deccan districts by passing the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, and interfered with the ordinary relations, subsisting between creditors and debtors within the same area, one would have thought that the Survey Department would have at least suspended its operations also in the same area. But as a matter of fact nothing of the kind took place. On the contrary in the same year which saw the introduction of the Relief Act were also introduced enhanced assessments in a portion of the Purandhar Táluka of this district !!! And the same thing has occurred in other districts within the same area. If the principles which have been laid down in the foregoing paragraph, are honestly and loyally given effect to, no well-wisher of the Indian ryot would reasonably demand more. It has never been contended that the ryot should not be required to contribute a farthing more to the State treasury even though his condition should be prosperous. What his well-wishers have been agitating for is that the ryot should not be rack-rented, or in other words that the increased demand made upon him should bear a reasonable proportion to his increased profits. The principles announced now are satisfactory enough. It only remains to be seen how they are carried into practical execution.

Says that the details of the land revenue policy of Government should be embodied in an Act of the Legislature.

The *Subodh Patrika* (12) of the 30th March says:—While the expenditure of the Government is for some reason or other on the increase, it is very satisfactory indeed to learn from the budget that certain measures are under contemplation which will very considerably limit the expenditure on the Survey and Settlement Department. It appears that the Government of India have with the sanction of the Secretary of State adopted certain principles regulating the assessment of land revenue which will considerably diminish the work of survey and ensure a sort of finality to the existing assessment which it now so woefully lacks. These principles are that in future revisions of the land assessment no improvements, whether made by the owner of land or the tenant, shall be taxed; that where the soil has been already properly classed and valued no fresh classification or valuation shall be allowed; and lastly that the existing assessment shall not be altered except on two or three well-defined grounds. What these grounds are to be in the different provinces has not yet been settled, but in the opinion of the Government of India they should be the increase of cultivation, improvements executed by the State, and rise in prices. Hence there will be no resurvey either partial or entire except in places where the survey of the last settlement is so inaccurate as to be useless or where the records of the old survey have fallen into great disorder. In the result, landlords in the more advanced and populous parts of the country will be pretty generally safe from future enhancements of revenue. Here is a wise and generous policy in perfect harmony with the enlightened principles which guide the measures of Lord Ripon's Government. The absence of it deters many a capitalist from investing his money in land and effecting improvements. The Madras Government, it appears, endorses the policy in full. The Bombay Government objects to it only in one point. What that one point is, however, one would be very curious to know. No doubt our Local Government will have to undo things and amend an Act, the Land Revenue Code of 1879. But where the hitch exactly lies it is difficult to see. We hope the Government of India will, when all the details are settled, embody their principles in an Act or cause them to be so embodied by local Governments and not stop with a Government resolution only. This will put greater confidence in the hearts of the ryots and others and will furnish a better guide to the revenue officers. Resolutions sometimes manage to slink away from sight and can easily be superseded by other resolutions. An Act of the Legislature is more stubborn and more difficult to manage.

Remarks on the land revenue policy of Government as expressed in the last financial statement.

The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 31st March alludes to the arrangement spoken of about the Revenue Survey Department summarized in the financial statement and remarks:—The importance of giving permanence and stability to Indian agriculture cannot be overrated. India has long been pronounced to be an essentially agricultural country. Her chief industry is agriculture. All her material interests, not only her prosperity and the development of commerce but her very life, depend upon efficient agriculture. To free her from the incubus of debt and the heavy annual loss on exchange, the one thing necessary is an increase in her export trade. For that purpose wheat and other agricultural commodities must be produced in larger quantities, and such large production, whether by increasing the area of cultivation or improving the methods of agriculture, is only possible when there is an element of stability in the holding and a certainty that the cultivator will be able to enjoy the full fruits of his labour and capital. The proposed arrangement will, we trust, greatly contribute to such a stability, and the sooner it is published and enforced in all parts of the country the better will it be for both Government and the people.

Local Self-government.

Says that the village schoolmasters in the Bombay Presidency ought to be instructed by Government to explain to the people the objects and intentions of Government in the matter of the Bombay Local Boards Act.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 30th March, in referring to the Bombay Local Boards Act, says:—Those towns which have a population of 5000 and upwards will have municipalities. These towns have more or less means of communication with the centres of civilization and arrangements can therefore be very easily made so as to give the public advantage of our education and experience. The difficulty is about reaching the villages and their groups. The Honourable Mr. Peile and his colleagues have declared, and the President has ratified the declaration, that no pains will be spared by which the scheme can be made a success. If Government only does as it has promised the difficulties will vanish. There are about 5000 primary schools in the Presidency and generally there are very few villages which have none. This is an agency which can very conveniently be utilized. The revenue officers, such as Mámlatdárs, ought to be let alone from the relations that have been existing between the revenue and magisterial officers on one side and the public on the other. We may safely say that these officers have too much of the bureaucratic feeling in them, and if they are allowed to have the management of the elections there is little chance of independent and public-spirited men coming in. The agency of the school-masters should therefore be utilized. Government in the Educational Department should issue instructions to these school-masters to explain to the people the objects and intentions of Government, which ought to be embodied in a resolution. This done, the leading men in the village or villages should be formed into small committees to secure the election of right men. There should be formed a consultative committee in every district town, and this committee should communicate with the village committees. Government should offer to bear half the expense that will be incurred, provided the people pay the other half. The Sárvajanik Sabha should organize on its account divisional committees in the recently formed sanitation circles, and these divisional committees should take the leading strings into their hands and regulate the movements of the district committees, who in their turn should take care of the village committees. Thus organized we have hopes that the elections will be best managed. The idea of forming a central board was dispensed with on the ground that this board would be very much an official board and would not therefore exercise a healthy influence. Let us therefore construct the machinery on our own account and set it to work at once, so that by the time the several notifications are issued and departmental arrangements completely made we shall be ready too.

Railways.

Reflections on the Chanda Railway scheme.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 30th March says:—The wise men of Hyderabad have accepted the Chanda Railway scheme and the work of survey has begun in right earnest. Lucky dogs these Hyderabadis! They are promised greater prosperity and brisker business from the foreign loan of three millions at heavy rate of interest and with the working profits and other items to go to the lenders. This is what we Natives call making Diváli at other people's expense. Far from proving a success the project will be a costly failure, and the wretched imbeciles who have been coaxed or coerced into accepting it will have to wring their hands in anguish when it is too late. But that is a question of time. Meanwhile Abdul Huq Dilar Jang has been dubbed a Doula. It is creditable that the man who was measuring the streets of Bombay and Calcutta a few years ago with greasy certificates in his pockets in search of police employment has now become "a peer of the realm." No one has a right to quarrel about that, but fancy our old acquaintance negociating a monster loan for a railway! Sardár Dilar Jang Doula knows about as much of railway finance as the Revenue Secretary Mr. Mehdi Ali is said to know of English. And yet though Mehdi Ali knows nothing of the English language he has published a number of English works on the Nizám's revenue affairs. If that is so, why wonder at Abdul Huq posing as a railway nabob? It is said that Hyderabad debts amount to only a kror of rupees. We thought they were nearer three krors than one. A kror of money is not much for Hyderabad to pay off. And to this end the ministers are said to be considering a scheme of retrenchment. All this sounds well enough. But the idea of retrenchment is abhorrent to the Musalman. At any rate it is a queer way of reducing debt when they borrow three millions and scatter Bukshis right and left. The financial authorities of Hyderabad seem to have a way of managing things of which even a petty shopkeeper would be ashamed.

Municipalities.

Suggests certain measures for the prevention of the spread of cholera at Broach.

The *Broach Samáchár* (88) of the 3rd April approvingly refers to the measures taken by the local municipality for the prevention of the spread of cholera which has broken out in that city, and says that these measures will not suffice to prevent the epidemic, the season for which has just commenced. It is very likely that it will rage virulently hereafter when the heat increases, when mangoes, plantains, water-melons, &c., are sold in large numbers, when cheap and rotten vegetables and fruits will be eaten, and when foul water from the bottom of dried up wells and tanks is drunk. It is necessary that stringent measures should be taken beforehand to prevent the spread of cholera. The municipality ought to prohibit the washing of dirty clothes by the sides of wells and the river, and should see that rotten articles of food and spoiled ghee are not used in caste-feasts among the poor. Stale meat, putrid fish and other rotten articles of food should not be allowed to be sold in the municipal market and their sellers should be prosecuted for exposing them for sale. The use of the water of the river Narmada for drinking purposes ought also to be prohibited for a time, for the water gets shallow and foul in the hot season and Native sailors commit nuisance in the river.

Native States.

Says that it is desirable that the young Nizám of Hyderabad should be advised to become discreet in giving pecuniary rewards.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (76) of the 30th March observes that the liberality with which the Nizám has rewarded Dr. Beaumont, the Residency Surgeon, may be allowed as a generous act on the part of the young ruler. But seeing that His Highness has begun to run somewhat too fast in the field of generosity, and lest what seems now a tolerable virtue should soon assume the character of extravagance and therefore of a positive vice, it becomes desirable that His Highness should be apprized by the British authorities to be more careful than he now appears disposed. The subject should be put before His Highness in its true light before he gets habituated to give away public money recklessly. His Highness may dub his favourites with any amount of new titles, pleasing to Native vanity, that cost nothing to him or his subjects. But in the matter of paying away the substance of his subjects, both the prince and the minister would do well to consult their own interests by being just to those subjects before being over-generous to friends. These remarks are not suggested merely by the very munificent reward given to Dr. Beaumont, but by the tendency observable in the young ruler of Hyderabad to give away public money with a light heart in order to be appreciated as a generous ruler.

Says that a joint administration should be established at Rájpipla with a European at its head.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 30th March says:—We have no wish to anticipate the result of Major Hancock's inquiries at Nándod and the Government's final decision as to the management of the unfortunate State of Rájpipla. But it would not be unfair to refer to a large amount of correspondence we have received on the subject from several independent sources. It appears that the Rája has been misbehaving with his people since Major Hancock's appointment. But he is not likely to continue so doing. Woe be to the people if His Highness is again allowed to have his own way. He has been given up by successive Agents as incorrigible. Government have acknowledged as much. If he is given another chance without strict control it will be the death of the wretched persons who have been forced to appeal to the paramount power from his rapacity and misrule. Our correspondents seem to be agreed that the Rája should be asked to resign in favour of his eldest son, who may carry on affairs with responsible advisers and a strong executive. We are not quite sure of this arrangement. The present Rája was given the *gádi* under similar circumstances, though of course he had not the advantage which his son enjoys of education. Our own belief is that nothing will answer so well as a joint administration. If the Rája is to remain, let him have an Englishman as colleague. If the young Chief replaces him a Native gentleman will do well enough. But for one thing the rascally private kárbháris must be deported. It is these men who have brought Rájpipla to its present pass. Our suggestion about an English administrator may sound very unpatriotic in some quarters. But when we think of the chronic anarchy under a tyrant's rule, the out and out farming of revenues sometimes to more contractors than one, the sale of justice, the usurpation of private rights, the arbitrary enhancements of rates and cesses—when we see no such thing as order covering man's safety and woman's honour and a State which ought to yield twenty lákhs a year showing only four lákhs—we cannot put up with so much wrong-doing merely to cherish the patriotic craze. It is to be hoped that Government may consider Major Hancock's report by the light of surrounding circumstances, the wiles and whinings of intriguers in power, and the helplessness of the people unversed in the ways of the world, ignorant, timid and with the sword of the Rája's displeasure hanging overheads. His straits must be terrible indeed when the patient Gujarát Khedu is constrained to rise against his Rája invested with divine authority. On the other hand let the Chief urge all he can in self-defence.

Complains of the excessively high assessment of land in the Native State of Sávantvádi.

The *Subodh Patrika* (12) of the 30th March says:—A cry of oppressive revenue assessments reaches us from the southern parts of the Ratnágiri District and those portions of the Sávantvádi territory which border upon the Ratnágiri District. High assessments, taxing private improvements and abnormal increase of existing rates are the matters specially complained of. We wish specially to draw the attention of the authorities concerned to the character of the pressure felt by the unhappy subjects of His Highness the Sar Desái of Sávantvádi. This little State is situated between the Ratnágiri District and the Goa territory. The inhabitants are a half-starved but industrious, peaceful and hardworking people, always ready to do their best to keep themselves above debt and free to enjoy their coarse bread of poverty without molestation from the sáwkár. The land is sterile and extremely difficult of cultivation. The population is excessive, far in excess of the feeding capacity of the soil. The assessments that have obtained in the State hitherto have been already far from light. And in order to be enabled to pay them the people are obliged to emigrate to Bombay in thousands, enter the Native army, and even go beyond the dreaded sea to Mauritius and Trinidad. This has been done for years and it is well-known that if the Bombay mills, the Bombay army, the Government and merchants' offices and the railway companies were to close their doors to these wretches from Sávantvádi, the Sar Desái would find it extremely difficult to recover as much of his land revenue as would cover the expenses of collecting it. Why do not the people, it is asked, throw up the land and be done with it, and the assessment upon it? First because there is nothing else to do besides cultivating the sterile soil, and secondly because the people labour under a time-honoured sentiment that one who has no land has no status in society, to whatever caste he may belong. So far is this the case that a Konkani will sooner see all his moveable property sold—nay even his personal liberty lost—than be deprived of his ancestral holding, small and insignificant though it be. He will go on paying the assessment upon his land from year to year though he knows thoroughly well that the object of his fond attachment is a losing possession that is draining his resources more and more every year. Looked at from a financial point of view his land often loses him more than it brings to him. And yet he will never part with it, fondly hoping that better days may come, better crops may bless him with plenty, higher prices may rule. So wretched is the life led by the vast majority of the people, of all castes from the Bráhman to the Mahár, that the man is considered exceptionally rich who can feed himself with sufficient bread and rice twice a day. It is absolutely no exaggeration to say that from the month of June, when all the harvests have been reaped and disposed of and when the heavy rains of the coast commence, up to the end of October, when the lighter grains such as sáva, vari, harik and nágli come to be harvested, almost the whole of the population have only one coarse and insufficient meal of very coarse rice. At night they have to remain satisfied with a quantity of *pej*, a preparation of rice and water of the consistency of, say, chocolate used at an English gentleman's breakfast table. A *sher* or about two pounds of rice is boiled in about ten or fifteen gallons of water in an earthen pitcher—metallic vessels are too great luxuries—until the rice and water become one substance. That supplemented by a quantity of wild vegetables cooked without much spices suffices for a family of, we will say, six persons. From the middle of March to the end of May the poor fellows live principally on the fruits, raw or ripe, of the jack or mango trees, with which they fill the emptiness of their stomachs! We will revert to the subject in our next and hope to show how a peaceful population of such resources is now subjected to enormously enhanced rates of assessment and for what purpose.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
8th April 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Ábkári: Complaint regarding the adulteration of noxious drugs with toddy in the Chorási Táluka of the Surat Collectorate 10
Cemeteries: Expression of opinion that the Mahomedan — in the midst of densely inhabited quarters of Bombay should be closed... ... 9
Death of the Duke of Albany:
  Censure on His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for not acting in accordance with the Government resolution that mourning should be observed for three weeks on account of the lamented — ... 11
  Expression of deep regret at the lamented — 11
Land revenue: Request to the Viceroy to consider the question of establishing a permanent system of — for the whole of India ... 3
Land revenue assessments: Adverse criticism on the exposition of the policy of the Bombay Government in regard to — 4
Mhowra Bill: Expression of a hope that the — will not be again brought forward... 5
Mill-hands in Bombay: Complaint that — are overworked 11
Native soldier: Advice for an increase in the pay and pension of the — . 3
Police:
  Advice to — officers that good faith cannot avail them when sued for damages caused by vexatious treatment 10
  Censure on Mr. Superintendent Brewin for exhibiting improper eagerness in the discharge of his public duties ... 10
  Complaint regarding the annoyance and injury caused to the Native population near the Dyeing Mill at Lower Máhim, Bombay, from Europeans employed in that mill 11
Polo: Disapproval of the permission given by the Bombay Government to European — players to play twice a week on the Esplanade 9
Postal matters: Expression of regret that Government is not in a position to reduce the rate of newspaper postage 11
Public honours: Expression of opinion that the Honourable Mr. Rivers Thompson should not be made a K.C.S.I 4
Public Service:
  A request to Government to reduce the punishment inflicted on Dr. Banks, the Civil Surgeon of Ahmedabad ... 6
  Approval of the resolution of the Bombay Government in the case of Dr. Banks, the Civil Surgeon of Ahmedabad ... 6
  Censure on the Bombay Government for failing to praise sufficiently the valuable services of the Honourable Mr. Ravenscroft 8
  Expression of opinion that the public expects much from Mr. Melvill on his elevation to a seat in the Executive Council ... 8
  Expression of opinion that the European concerned in the recent *fracas* at the Charni Road level crossing seemed to be a Captain in the staff corps 7
  Remarks on the career of the Honourable Mr. Ravenscroft:
    The *Indu Prakásh* 7
    The *Subodh Patrika* 8
  Request to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to take due notice of the conduct of the European officer on His Excellency's staff who made an assault on the police at the level crossing at Chaupáti and to reduce the sentence passed on Dr. Banks ... 6
  Severe censure on the European concerned in the recent *fracas* at the Charni Road level crossing for concealing himself ... 7
Vernacular Press:
  Expression of opinion that copies of Bills, departmental reports and the Administration Report should be furnished to the — ... 9
  Remarks in connection with the statement contained in the last Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency about the unfriendliness of certain newspapers to Government ... 9

Page.

Part II.—*The New Budget*—

Budget statement for 1884-85: Comments in connection with the— ... 12
Land assessments:
  Expression of satisfaction with the declaration made in the last financial statement regarding— 14
  Ditto ditto and suggestions for its being embodied into an Act of the Supreme Legislative Council 13
Land revenue policy of Government:
  Expression of opinion that the details of the—should be embodied in an Act of the Legislature 14
  Remarks on the—as expressed in the last financial statement .. 15
Revenue derived from India: Expression of opinion that the increasing—is not a sure sign of the growing wealth of her people ... 12

Part III.—*Local Self-government*—

Bombay Local Boards Act: Expression of opinion that the village schoolmasters in the Bombay Presidency should be instructed by Government to explain to the people the objects and intentions of Government in the matter of the— 15

Part IV.—*Railways*—

Chanda Railway scheme: Reflections on the— 16

Part V.—*Municipalities*—

Broach: Suggestion of certain measures for the prevention of the spread of cholera at— 16

Part VI.—*Native States*—

Hyderabad: Expression of opinion that the young Nizám of—should be advised to become discreet in giving pecuniary rewards... ... 17
Rájpipla: Expression of opinion that a joint administration should be established at—with a European at its head... 17
Sávantvádi: Complaint regarding ths excessively high assessment of land in the Native State of— 18

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R

For the Week ending 12th April 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	450
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	484
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
11	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Fortnightly	950
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	600
	MARA'THI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
17	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
*18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
*19	„ Chandrika	Kolhápur	Monthly	150
20	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
21	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
23	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
24	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
25	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
26	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
27	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
28	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
29	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
30	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
31	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
32	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*33	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*34	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
35	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
36	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
37	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
38	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
39	„ Maháráshtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,000
40	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
41	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
42	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	100
*43	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
44	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
45	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
46	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*47	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
48	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	250
49	„ Prabhákar[1]	Bombay	Daily	350
*50	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Weekly	200
51	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Do.	200
*52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
54	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Do.	600
55	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	150
56	„ Satyă Prakásh	Do.	Weekly	243
57	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*59	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
60	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
*61	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
62	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	90
63	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
64	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240

C. R.
17156
INDIA OFFICE
6 MA 1884

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
*65	The Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	150
66	„ Telagu Mitră	Do.	Do.	400
67	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár[1]	Akola	Do.	250
68	„ Vártáhar	Bombay	Do.	200
69	„ Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	175
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	200
*71	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
72	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
*73	„ Vinod	Poona	Do.	200
*74	„ Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
75	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	400
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
*76	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
77	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	400
78	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	349
79	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
80	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	137
	GUJARA'TI.			
81	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
82	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	750
83	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	304
84	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*85	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	200
86	„ Bombay Punch	Bombay	Weekly	500
87	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,090
88	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	700
89	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	60
90	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	600
91	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Weekly	525
92	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,000
93	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratna	Do.	Monthly	200
*94	„ Dnyán Dipak	Junágad	Do.	100
95	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
96	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	100
97	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
*98	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	200
99	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*100	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
101	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	525
102	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,400
103	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	115
*104	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	200
105	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	700
106	„ Lok Mitră	Do.	Weekly	800
107	„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	300
108	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
109	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	381
110	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
111	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,814
112	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
113	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
*114	„ Saurashtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	200
115	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	533
*116	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	200
117	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	408
*118	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly	200
119	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	50
120	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	738
121	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
122	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
123	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	150
*124	„ Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.	200
125	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	768
*126	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	100
	SANSKRIT.			
*127	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	100
	URDU.			
*128	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
129	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.	160
	PERSIAN.			
130	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	300
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
*131	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	200

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Disapproval of the refusal of the Secretary of State for India for increasing the limit of age for the entrance examination of the Indian Civil Service.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 6th April says:—The reply which Lord Kimberley is reported to have given to the deputation that waited on him for pressing the necessity of increasing the limit of age prescribed for candidates for the Indian Civil Service is indeed most discouraging. It is so contrary to expectation! Professor Jowett has strongly advised increasing the limit, while it is also an open secret here that Lord Ripon and the majority of his colleagues in Council are in favour of increasing the age. Under the cirumstances we can only account for the unsatisfactory reply made by Lord Kimberley on the supposition that he has once more succumbed to the burden of sluggish pensioners that rule at the India Office. If Mr. Slagg needs a fresh instance to prove the advisability of abolishing that effete body of mischief-makers, this is a striking one. The reply is *theirs*. Lord Kimberley is simply their mouth-piece. It was an evil day that saw a Whig partisan as Secretary of State for India. [The *Native Opinion* (10) of the 6th April says:—Even the present Cabinet seems to be determined to put an extinguisher upon the effort that is being made to re-open the above question. Acceptance of the traditional policy of saying "no" to any reasonable representation will, in the case of the present ministry, who have professed to make public opinion and not their own hobbies the guide of their conduct, not fail to come upon the Native public as a surprise. It is rather strange that Lord Kimberley should not see the necessity of a change even when it is made out and admitted by Government. But we put it to His Lordship whether the new limit of age has given us better Civil Servants as it was supposed to do? We would ask His Lordship to publish statistics as to the health and ability of Civil Servants since the new change was introduced. That would clear up the point, and remove the false notions under which His Lordship may be labouring.]

Is sorry that the Secretary of State for India has refused to alter the rules fixing the age of the Indian Civil Service candidates.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (76) of the 6th April observes that the refusal of Lord Kimberley to alter the rules fixing the maximum age of candidates competing for the Civil Service Examinations in England at 19 has caused considerable disappointment and discontent here. It leaves the burning question in the unsatisfactory state where it has remained hitherto, virtually rendering the door of entrance into the public service of their country extremely difficult for the natives of India to enter. It is true that to compensate them for this drawback, what is called the system of Statutory Civilians has been devised. But this remedy has been condemned by Natives as well as Europeans as being an ill-advised make-shift. After the fresh refusal of the Secretary of State to modify the rules of the competitive examination Natives will be anxious more than ever for the improvement which the Government has promised to effect in the system of appointing Statutory Civilians. It will be commendable in the Government not to delay to give effect to its promise for the much and universally wished for reform.

Says that the manners of the present generation of educated Natives are the natural outcome of a number of political and intellectual influences, the growth of which cannot be permanently chilled by rivalry and carping.

The *Native Opinion* (10) of the 6th April, in an article headed "Manners of our new generation," says:—The educated Native of the new generation is often pointed out as an example of ill-breeding and the most intolerable manners. His straightforwardness is construed into arrogance and his outspokenness into overconfidence. To several of our civilian rulers his company is detestable because he asserts his convictions, and several of their black-skinned minions stigmatise him as impolite and ungentlemanly because he does not defer to the opinion of the grand *sáhebs*. Indeed he does not conform himself to the established code of manners and scarcely ever troubles himself to study the coquetry of fashion. He is sometimes perhaps a little too impatient of the inequalities of worldly situations and deals with the same hand with both the high and the low. He is sometimes perhaps a little too outspoken and a little too assertive for the world as it is. But if he is all this and several other things desirable or undesirable, he has the great virtue of being what he seems. Manners are the outcome of a number of influences political, social and intellectual. They are sometimes the outbursts of innate faith and convictions and represent the real basis of man's character. Sometimes they are the fibres of an ingeniously woven web prepared to conceal a disagreeable interior. When Natives are progressing they have very little time to settle the useless formalities of fashion, but look with a business-like eye upon everything they come across. But when they have once risen to the highest step of the ladder their stationary condition and the ominous shade of darkness which begin to peep in upon them suggest to them no other occupations than those of weaving the cobwebs of the useless codes of the so-called good breeding and good manners. If we glance at the past history of nations we shall find that the course of the development of manners has been the same everywhere. The Rome of early times was a simple, easy-going, matter-of-fact Rome. But the Rome of the Emperors was quite otherwise. It was clogged with all those shams of glittering honours, distance-keeping and low bowing of the Mogul court which concealed nothing but fallen and degraded hearts. The middle ages too were rife with such heaps upon heaps of dazzling follies, and the codes of chivalry and honour were boasted of and trumpeted to the world by the loud harangues of the herald and the clankings of the gauntlet. Not that these institutions have no merit of their own. They indeed have played a great part in rescuing the Europe of the present day from those chasms of intellectual and moral lethargy in which it had been engulfed. But an attempt to decry the growths of simple, straightforward, original characters because they do not conform to the hackneyed code of fashion is to invoke a curse upon a growing nation. Free manners are the development of individuality and of the independence of the members of a society in every concern of life that spurs it on its onward march. They may sometimes be crude, but they have the charm of being genuine. It was only by the assertion of private judgment that the latent activities of Europe were evoked. The spirit of enterprize and craving for something new were stirred only by tickling the chord of personal individuality. If the educated Native of the new generation is sometimes a little too eccentric, that he acts upon the impulse of his own mind is so much gain and a very important gain. If he at any time happens to break through the attraction of his proper centre, to push him back into his proper orbit is necessary, but that need not be done by crushing his power of motion. It is not by the argument of established usage that his mind is to be awakened to his mistake, but it is by appealing to his sense of propriety that he is to be brought to the right path. We are no blind admirers of the present generation, nor do we hold that educated Natives are free from any defect. But in so far as error is necessary for all sound progress, we think no impatience need be expressed at a few errors. The manners of the new generation in India are the outcome of the training which they have received. It is the very education which our Government has been so kindly giving us that has taught them to us. When the light of truth dawns upon the mind it cannot but expel those stagnant notions of honour and decency which spring and are reared up in the darkness of ignorance. If the books that we study, if the great minds that we are in contact with everyday, teach us the futility of formalities and the nothingness of the whole human species when compared with the rest of creation, how is it possible that our new generation can bring itself to make very perceptible distinctions between the different members of the same family of man? If they see that mind is the standard of man and that his value depends on his being elevated or low, how can he bring himself to accord particular honours to a particular class? When our stations in life are so very doubtful and when one who is no-body to-day is in the front to-morrow, how cannot the educated Native of the new generation think that it is the powers of man alone that deserve respect and not his outward station in life? It is only when societies are backward and certain persons in them are foremost beyond dispute that the so-called code of honour can be dictated. Circumstanced as we are therefore the manners of our new generation are the natural outcome of a number of political and intellectual influences and no amount of rivalry and carping can give a permanent chill to their growth. They may perhaps be twisted and knotted for a time, but in the long run they will only shoot up with vengeance. It is a vitiated taste that settles entirely on garden-scenery and is not warmed by the grandeur of the forest.

Cost and duration of the Survey and Settlement Department and remarks in connection therewith.

In an article headed "The new departure in Land Revenue Survey and Assessment," the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 6th April says :—The resolution published by the local Government expounding its policy in reference to future revenue survey and assessment, based on the line of policy now inaugurated by the Imperial authorities, is one that will settle the minds of ryots in districts where the periodic revision and re-settlement are fast approaching, notably in Gujarát. It will slowly lead the ryots in years to come to a haven of security, and even moderate prosperity, if district autocrats faithfully abide by the assurances now embodied therein. The resolution aims at a prospective finality in revenue settlements. The completion of the survey record is essential. Hence it is observed in paragraph 11 that "the completion of the survey record by revision where it is now imperfect is one operation which will improve the position of the survey occupant, by putting an end to such disturbance and uncertainty as are inseparable from the remeasurement and reclassification of soils." Assurance is given in the next paragraph that this work will be completed in 8 years. But what guarantee is offered that it may not take 18 or 80 years for the matter? We have already spent, since the scientific survey was established, something over 2 millions sterling. Is the revenue to be further encroached upon indefinitely for Survey Settlement Department? We cannot be blind to past experience, especially that afforded by the Cotton Frauds Department, which under one plea or another prolonged its existence in order that highly placed individuals might enjoy their sinecures and retire with fat pensions. Who can believe in the sincerity of State resolutions after such experience? The order of to-day may be cancelled by the order of to-morrow. Even when the order exists, who follows it in practice? Is it not a fact that the officers in the district often act according to their own sweet will? There was that despatch of 1864 by Sir Charles Wood—the Magna Charta of the ryots. If that was a dead letter, as has been conclusively shown by Sir Louis Mallet, who can pin faith in the resolution of the local Government? Take another illustration. There are a variety of rules under various measures of legislation in connection with forest, ábkári and salt revenue. Have these been faithfully interpreted and acted upon by those in power? How did they interpret, again, the 107th section of the Land Revenue Code? Then what is the guarantee that the work of the Survey Settlement, which has been sitting like a vampire on the country for the last 47 years, will be finished in 8 years? That there is ground for some apprehension may be perceived from the artfully constructed sentence which concludes the 12th paragraph. What if recently surveyed settlements, say 10 years ago, are advised by the Department to require rectification or revision 20 years hence? Will the staff be kept going? It is true that in the next paragraph the Government declares that no revision shall be allowed until substantial reasons are shown by the Settlement Department. Is there a doubt that plausible reasons will be forthcoming in battalions at the opportune hour to justify the existence of the Survey Department? What Government has been so conscientious as to show the moral courage to refuse permission to, or resist the importunities of, revenue officers? We can only judge of the actions of the Government in future from those in the past. Really, the moral which one must infer from the drift of the entire 18th paragraph is this: that though the Government expended 2 millions sterling and over, the work of survey in the first instance was performed so imperfectly that it could not be accepted for purposes of a safe standard. A revaluation *de novo* is therefore "inevitable." That is to say, the ryots and the public must be still mulcted in heavier costs in order that the Government may be in a position to rectify the errors of its own officers who originally performed the work perfunctorily! Is it a wonder that loud complaints are made regarding increased cost of administration in every province? But we must stop here.

Approves of the recent resolution of the Government of Bombay giving an exposition of the land survey and assessment system prevailing in this Presidency.

In noticing the resolution of the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department dated the 26th March containing an exposition of the existing system of land survey assessment in this Presidency, the *Bombay Chronicle* (76) of the 6th April observes that the policy therein described is liberal and the principles on which it is based are broad and enlightened. The same may be considered by some people as capable of improvement in matters of detail here and there, or perhaps in one or two instances with regard to some of the principles which are to govern the action of the authorities. But the resolution considered as a whole, conceding due weight to the reasons advanced in support of the subject-matter of its different sections, must convince all candid critics that it is a full and definite declaration of the land revenue policy of the Government which must serve to remove all uncertainties and to banish all vague apprehensions as to the intentions and proceedings of the Government in respect of both the assessment and the collection of the land revenue. The Government is actuated by the single desire of promoting the public weal. It means to be just to the State and at the same time generous to the cultivator of the soil. The simultaneous practice of the two virtues, though it may be thought by some persons as being by no means an easy task, the Government seems determined to adopt. If the ryot will only be diligent, economical, and just to himself, and if the subordinates in the Revenue Department will be honest and faithful to the instructions or orders given them, the plan of the Government cannot fail to render the situation of the cultivators of the soil secure and prosperous. Government should lose no time in preparing faithful translations of the resolution in the different languages of the Presidency and in distributing them broad-cast amongst the people, chiefly in the rural districts.

Approves of the Government resolution regarding the land revenue and assessment.

In noticing the same subject the *Gujaráti* (97) of the 6th April expresses its hearty approval of the policy enunciated in the resolution, and requests Government to get it translated into the different vernaculars of this Presidency and to distribute the translations freely among the agricultural population.

Says that a commission should be appointed to enquire into and report upon the defects of the existing ábkári system.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (104) of the 6th April observes that the new A'bkári Act abolished the system of giving away by auction the shops opened in different parts of a city or town for the sale of country liquor and toddy to different individuals, and introduced the new practice of selling the contract of vending liquors to one individual. In the sharp competition to secure the contract the price of the monopoly has considerably risen and the ábkári revenue has largely increased; but the liquors and toddy have become very dear. These articles being dear fraudulent admixtures are made in them, and the poor people, though paying a high price which they cannot conveniently afford, get mixtures which injure their health. The A'bkári Act has clothed the officers of the A'bkári Department and the liquor contractors with excessive powers whereby they have begun to oppress the people. However it is said that His Excellency the Governor has called upon the A'bkári Commissioner to report whether any objections exist to the old system of selling liquor shops to different individuals being reverted to. But it is feared that the A'bkári Department will not recommend a system that will reduce its importance; and hence it is to be hoped that His Excellency will appoint a commission composed of independent members to enquire into and report upon the subject.

Complains of the fresh concession made to the polo-players about playing polo on the esplanade.

The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 7th April says:—This last resolution of the Government of Bombay making a fresh concession to the members of the Polo Club of the Bombay Gymkhana to the detriment of the Native cricketers playing on the esplanade does not reflect credit on the Government. There have up to now been altogether three resolutions on the subject. In the first, the Government directed that the esplanade should not be used by the Polo Club. This showed that Sir James Fergusson was conscientious and strict in the discharge of his responsible duties and could rise above national prejudices when convinced of the righteousness of a cause. But the Bombay Gymkhana, consisting as it does of the more influential members of the European community, did not let the matter rest there. Its members again urged their case to the favourable notice of Government with the result that one day in the week was allowed to the Polo Club for using the esplanade. This partial success appears to have revived their spirits and they have wrung this time a fresh concession, allowing them two days in the week and restoring the state of things that had prevailed before the Native cricketers made their first representation to Government. Is this the reward due to influence and might?

Complains that the Native cricketers have been virtually driven away from the esplanade in Bombay for the convenience of some six European polo-players.

The *Rást Goftár* (101) of the 6th April complains that the Native cricketers, who are almost wholly young boys, have been once more driven from the esplanade for the sake of some six European polo-players. The oval in front of the High Court being small for playing cricket, Sir Frank Souter has prohibited Native cricketers from playing there. The *maidán* on the Back Bay is rough and uneven and does not suit the players. The esplanade is the only piece of ground which is convenient, and yet the cricketers have been virtually driven from it. The polo-players are allowed to play upon the ground two evenings every week, the military parades are held on the same ground for two or three evenings weekly, and thus the cricketers will not have the esplanade to themselves alone for more than a day or two in a week. This is a great injustice to the young generation of Bombay, and the public ought to protest against it. [The *Yajdán Parast* (122) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.]

Prefers the establishment of a Sessions Court at Nadiád instead of at Kaira.

The *Hitechchhu* (78) of Ahmedabad of the 10th April, in referring to the intention of Government to establish a Sessions Court in the Kaira District, points out the inconvenience which the public and the court would suffer by its location at Kaira and by the difficulty of procuring assessors at that place, enumerates the advantages that would result by its establishment at Nadiád, which occupies a central position in the Kaira District and which is a very large city close to the railway station, and expresses a hope that Government will duly consider the matter and locate the court at Nadiád. [The *Samsher Báhádur* (112) of the 11th April also prefers the location of the Sessions Court at Nadiád instead of at Kaira, which is now being neglected. If Government offices were transferred from Kaira to Nadiád, which is rising in importance, the public would be afforded a good deal of convenience.]

Describes a case of oppression on the steamer *Bhima*, which left Bombay for Goa and intermediate stations on 3rd April last.

A correspondent of the *Satyă Shodhak* (58) of 6th April says that he was a passenger on the steamer *Bhima* which left Bombay for Goa and intermediate stations on 3rd April. The deck was not washed and consequently the correspondent and other passengers had to sit in a dirty place. After leaving the Bánkot Bandar the work of clipping tickets commenced. Near the correspondent a regimental sepoy was sitting with two women, who had each a child with them. One child was a year old and the other two years. The ticket examiner asked the sepoy to hand over his tickets; whereupon the latter delivered three tickets for himself and the two women who accompanied him. The ticket examiner then began to demand payment for the child which was two years old. When the sepoy refused to pay, the ticket examiner began to abuse him. Upon this the sepoy told him not to utter abuse, but to take such legal steps as may be necessary to recover the money. The ticket examiner then called up some sailors (Khallásis) who inflicted blows on the poor sepoy. When one of the passengers sitting near the sepoy interfered to prevent him from being maltreated, he was treated similarly. Even the two women and children did not escape unhurt. At last the ticket examiner called upon the sepoy to promise in writing that he would not lay a criminal charge against him, and on his refusal he threatened not to land him at Málvan, but at some other station. The poor sepoy was frightened and gave a written assurance as demanded by the ticket examiner. The correspondent trusts that the attention of the authorities will be drawn to this case of oppression and that the offending parties will be duly punished.

Complains that European soldiers annoy and assault foot-passengers on the road between Sátára and Máhuli.

A correspondent of the *Bodh Sudhákar* (18) of the 9th April says that European soldiers frequently annoy and assault people passing on the road between Sátára and Máhuli. These soldiers are usually drunk. In their state of intoxication they take passers-by to be loose women, and when they find that they are men, they assault them as if they were purposely intruding on their privacy. These soldiers are often seen in the company of low-caste loose women. The correspondent trusts that the District Magistrate and the military authorities will take measures to prevent European soldiers from annoying or injuring inoffensive passers on the public road.

Requests the attention of the police authorities to the reprehensible practice of overloading bullock carts prevalent in Ahmednagar.

The *Nagar Samáchár* (41) of the 5th April says that the practice of overloading bullock carts is very common in the city of Ahmednagar. It is strange that this practice should not have attracted the attention of the police. Only a few days ago the bullocks of a cart fell down because it was overloaded and they were unable to drag it. Perhaps the practice of overloading carts is resorted to at the railway station in order to save toll to the owners by having to make fewer trips. It is to be hoped that the police and the municipal authorities will put an end to this reprehensible practice.

Says that lepers in the Bombay Presidency should be located in places far away from populated localities in order to reduce their number, which has been increasing of late years.

The *Arunodayă* (13) of 6th April alludes to the increase in the number of lepers in the Bombay Presidency as revealed in the latest report of the Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality and in the Census Report of Mr. Baines, and observes that remedial measures should be adopted without delay. Dr. Carter has clearly ascertained that by keeping them apart from the general population the number of lepers in Norway has decreased by nearly one thousand in the twenty-five years preceding 1880. The *Arunodayă* is surprised that the policy of keeping lepers apart from the general population should not be carried out here. It would be well if lepers were kept by themselves in places considerably removed from towns and villages and due provision made for their maintenance. If they refuse to obey, the aid of legislation should be invoked. The *Arunodayă* trusts that Government will without delay take steps to remove all lepers far away from densely inhabited localities.

Removal of Dr. Banks from the Civil Surgeoncy of Ahmedabad.

Remarks on Dr. Banks' case, on the importance of the press, and on the administration of Sir James Fergusson.

In an article headed "A good warning to European offenders" the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 6th April refers to the resolution of the Government of Bombay on Dr. Banks' case and remarks:—We are, on the whole, disposed to regard this resolution as another signal proof of the anxious care and solicitude displayed by the Government of Sir James Fergusson to watch the interests of justice with a vigilant eye. This resolution, taken in conjunction with the Hewett case resolution, will be sufficient to show that though persons actually charged with the dispensing of justice do not think much of grave crimes committed by European offenders, Government will not allow such lawlessness and high-handedness to go unpunished in a manner which their nature requires. Mr. Hewett was at once dismissed from service and Dr. Banks is dismissed from civil employ, as of course his fault was not of so grave a nature as Hewett's was. We do not think with the *Bombay Gazette* that this punishment is very severe when we take into consideration the facts of the case, and more especially when we remember the fact that at the time of the said offence the doctor was actually living in camp with the first class Magistrate and could immediately have laid a charge against those who had beaten his servant or taken away his rifle. We are indeed very sorry for Dr. Banks and sympathize with him personally for the calamity that has overtaken him, the result probably of an over-confident opinion of his personal rights; but here our sympathy must cease, and all his considerations of private loss or mortification must give way before the weightier considerations of equity and justice. If justice is to be honoured and equally meted out to all offenders, whether European or Native, if its gross violation must be promptly noticed and confidence inspired into the public mind, then we feel sure the course taken by Government in the present case is not only justifiable but positively necessary. We hope with Government that this case will serve as a warning to those persons who, being young and hot-blooded, are soon driven to take the law into their own hands instead of appealing to it for the redress of their grievances. But there is a peculiar importance which we attach to this resolution, irrespective of the prudent course adopted by Government, and it is the prominent importance given to the Native press. If all that appears in the writings of the Native press were to be as promptly and carefully noted by Government as in the present case, we are sure the press would become a powerful factor of adding strength to the British *Ráj* in India. We believe the days when Arbuthnots and Lyttons, considering the Native press as seditious, should think of taking the supremely odious step of gagging it and thus disquieting the public mind, are gone, and under the benign rule of Lord Ripon the Native press has already secured an amount of importance which is undeniable. The present is a season of peace and tranquillity, not of devastating famines or unjustifiable wars; and if the press be taken by Government into its confidence, it may rest assured that it will have done so for its *own* good. The officers of Government, no doubt, discharge their duties with all the wariness of which human nature is susceptible; but there might be cases in which mistakes might escape their notice, and might be more readily detected by other persons and made known to the highest authority. We repeat that if the same prompt regard be hereafter shown to the writings of the press as has been done by Sir James' Government now, it will be a power for *good* and not for evil. Whatever may have been the errors of Sir James' Government in the first two or three years of his career (and the world knows to whose presence they were mainly due), we are certain some of His Excellency's acts in the last and the current year are such as show that His Excellency is determined to make the close of his career highly popular by a timely vindication of truth and justice. "The act showeth the man better than words," and no grandiloquent speeches or high-sounding resolutions could have shown the sincerity of Sir James Fergusson to govern the Presidency equitably and impartially as this *one* act of pure and simple justice. If public opinion had been as promptly taken notice of in the case of Kolhápur in 1881, we believe many an innocent person would have been saved the painful necessity of atoning for his courage in bringing matters to the notice of Government, and perhaps the unfortunate Shiváji would have been spared to us for some years more. But let bygones be bygones. We must rest satisfied with what His Excellency's Government is now *doing*, never mind what it did *before*, and we feel more than certain that if the same course of dispensing justice be continued, His Excellency will leave the shores of India loved by the people with as much gratitude as their most beloved Viceroy.

Approves of the decision of Government in the case of Dr. Banks and makes reflections on the importance of the Native press.

The *Subodh Patrika* (12) of the 6th April says:—Sir James Fergusson has given another instance of the scant sympathy which he entertains for officers of Government who in dealing with Natives take the law in their own hands. Both the local dailies concur in thinking that the punishment was unjustly severe. Even if the point be conceded for a moment that the punishment was too severe, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that a simple warning would have sufficed. Such warnings we have had many occasions to know the effect of. And if one of the ends of all punishments be to check illegality generally, it surely was quite justifiable to try the effect of a loss of a pecuniary income. Provocation will learn to control itself better if it has to expect a dismissal, not a simple warning. And what conduct can in the present case plead the justification of provocation? Not surely the flogging and the exaction of a compensation; for that took place long enough after the injury to allow ordinary anger to cool itself. In fact it appears that it was the chagrin at being unable to take the offenders to the magistrate alone through a country not over well-known that induced Dr. Banks to play the magistrate and weigh the merits of the case. On the other hand, the shock caused to the feelings of the villagers by the killing of the buck is deemed unworthy of being placed side by side with the provocation caused by Dr. Banks. All things considered we can easily reconcile ourselves to the punishment meted out to Dr. Banks by Sir James, as also to the rebuke administered to the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad and the Commissioner, N. D. One thing more in connection with this case deserves a passing notice, and that is the fact that the whole matter came to light in consequence of the notice taken of it by a Native journal. This circumstance, while it is gratifying to the whole Native press, ought to impress it with a sense of responsibility which it bears as the accredited exponent of Native thought and Native feelings and Native wants. Representing all these with fear, in language moderate, but not such as to mince matters, is our duty, and to that we should direct all our efforts. [The *Native Opinion* (10) of the 6th April says:—We unhesitatingly uphold the decision Government has arrived at in this case. Interested parties may deprecate it, because they cannot or will not realise the responsibility of a responsible Government. If people like Dr. Banks were to be let loose in the mofussil with a passport that all their actions, whether legal or illegal, will be freely condoned, woe be to all safety of property and life in the mofussil. We again say the Government resolution is most just and commands the sympathy of the whole Native community.]

Approves of the Government decision in the case of Dr. Banks of Ahmedabad.

The *Rást Goftár* (111) of the 6th April observes that if it is intended to provoke another mutiny, that end will be easily attained by encouraging Europeans to oppress Natives; and therefore the public advises the Government not to accept the recommendation of the Anglo-Indian newspapers to overlook the offences committed by Dr. Banks. The *Wághri shikári* of Dr. Banks complained to his master that the Rabáris of Juda attacked him, took away his rifle, carried away the buck shot by him, and beat him soundly. There were no witnesses to confirm his statement, which might either be false or exaggerated. Even granting that the statement represented real facts, Dr. Banks was not justified in doing what he did. The District Magistrate in his report to Government passed censure on Dr. Banks, but at the same time tried to extenuate his guilt. Mr. Reid stated that the statement made by the doctor was true, though he did not examine any witnesses to corroborate it. He however admitted that the Rabáris were very religious and respected animal life. With such a report before them Government could not in justice have taken any other course than the one which they actually adopted, and yet the Anglo-Indian papers censure them. On the other hand, the Native public praises Sir James Fergusson's Government for having taken the proper course to put down the oppression sometimes practised even by respectable Europeans on Natives and to restore confidence. The *Times of India* asks why Government should visit Dr. Banks with severe punishment when the villagers did not complain. The answer is that because timid Natives do not complain against such oppression, it is highly desirable that Government should take due notice of it. The Natives in the mofussil are treated by Europeans as beasts, because they are incapable of making their voice heard. Many instances of official oppression have occurred in the Ahmedabad District, and Government therefore were compelled to be severe in this case. Dr. Banks not only took the law into his own hands, but hurt the religious feelings of the Rabáris. Serious consequences would have followed from the doctor's proceedings if the villagers had been Rajputs or Mahomedans or Bhils instead of the mild Rabáris. [The *Yajdán Parast* (122), the *Gujarát Mitră* (77), the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (104) and the *Gujaráti* (97) of the same date express similar sentiments. The two last papers consider the sentence passed upon the doctor somewhat severe, and express a hope that Government will be good enough to reduce the punishment.]

Expresses satisfaction with the Government resolution dismissing Dr. Banks from the post of Civil Surgeon at Ahmedabad and a wish for visiting with the displeasure of Government certain local officials.

The *Hitechchhu* (78) of Ahmedabad of the 10th April says:—The Bombay Government have manifested their desire for justice and spread satisfaction and loyalty among the mofussil public by their resolution dismissing Dr. Banks from the Civil Surgeoncy at Ahmedabad. Though the Government of Sir James Fergusson had set a good example against the oppression exercised by Europeans by punishing Mr. Hewett of the Revenue Survey Department at Ratnágiri, still the mofussil residents are much harassed by rash, inconsiderate and credulous Europeans. It is the duty of Government to deal impartially without having any regard for class distinctions or parties. Government have acted in the same spirit in the case of Dr. Banks. This action of Government has much increased the trust reposed in them by the mofussil public, which wishes for more examples of the kind with a view to restore confidence. The poor inhabitants of the mofussil worship as idols even mean European loafers who visit their villages, and supply them immediately with butter, sheep and other necessaries. The villagers tremble at their wrath and many a time do not even ask for payment. Those Europeans who are good pay them without being asked to do so, but occasionally the villagers do not receive payment for goods supplied by them. But the law-abiding people residing in the mofussil have never complained of it. This statement is borne out by the fact brought to light in the prosecution for libel of the *Chandrodayă*, a newspaper published some time ago at Ahmedabad, by Captain LaTouche. We cannot believe that any poor Native would speak against or behave rashly with such Europeans or their servants. We have found this out on enquiry. We gave only one-sided account of the case as received through an artifice from Dr. Banks' *Wághri*. In that account the poor villagers are charged with plunder, but the version clearly shows that the poor men have been oppressed beyond bounds. We therefore thank Government on behalf of the poor villagers for attending to the matter. But we think that if the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., and the District Magistrate Mr. Reid had in accordance with the orders of Government made an independent personal inquiry into the matter from the opposite party Government would have come to know many more things. But we are not now willing to say anything more on the subject from motives of mercy, though Dr. Banks has committed a very grave offence. Legally speaking Government have punished Dr. Banks very little in comparison to his offence; but when we had no hopes of this much even, we have no objection if our friends look upon the punishment as rather heavy. We would advise the poor villagers and the public to rest satisfied with what has been done in the matter. We do not think it right that Government should be satisfied with merely expressing regret for the opinion expressed by Mr. Reid. We have not seen a single satisfactory result in the many enquiries ordered by Government through Mr. Reid. The same is the case with the present enquiry. We do not think that he instituted with due care and impartiality the enquiry into the complaint made by about one hundred inhabitants of Ahmedabad against the chairman of the local municipality and city magistrate. When the public sees the same thing in another enquiry, we are compelled to say with regret that Government ought to reconsider the matter. Some strong measure ought specially to be taken against an officer who exercises control over an entire district and enjoys first class magisterial powers, and who, though cognizant of the oppression exercised, allows his friend or countryman to escape and the result of which is that the people remain displeased with Government. Though he was aware from the beginning of this unpleasant affair he did not move in the matter, and even when it appeared in public prints he did not of his own accord adopt proper measures. He deserves severe censure for supporting Dr. Banks in his serious offence in the report called for by Government. But when Government have let off him and the Revenue Commissioner with a severe rebuke, we ask the public to be satisfied with the decision, for the mofussilites did not expect even this much. If Government, however, were to transfer these officers from Ahmedabad for the sake of inspiring confidence and satisfaction among the people, we think that other officers would behave better hereafter. [The same paper, in another article, disapproves of the action of some of the local *shethiás*, who contemplate petitioning Government to show mercy to Dr. Banks. They ought to know that His Excellency the Governor has shown great mercy to him in not ordering a criminal prosecution against him. He entered the houses of the poor villagers without any authority and without any fault of theirs, stripped them naked and then whipped them, and committed the serious offence of extorting money from them. Moreover, he allowed deer to be killed by his *Wághri* before the very sight and in the vicinity of the village of the shepherds who respect animal life. The sepoy *jivaidár* (village watchman) of the police patel of the village asked for the production of the license for carrying the rifle, on failing to show which he confiscated it. The *Wághri*, with a view to revenge, misrepresented facts to Dr. Banks, on which, without making any enquiry or taking any care, he exercised oppression over the ignorant people. How virtuous are those then who ask for mercy for such a man? They ought to reconsider the matter and abstain from asking Government to do an unjust act. The same paper, in another part, warns Europeans residing in the mofussil not to be too credulous and place implicit confidence in the statements of fishermen, butchers, *Wághris*, and other low-caste people and thereby bring themselves into trouble and the British rule into discredit. The facts which have now come to light are quite different from the real ones. The poor villagers were in no way guilty save that they asked the *Wághri* to show the license for carrying the rifle, and as he did not produce it they took it to the police patel of the village. These facts have remained in the dark owing to the enquiry being not perfect. Dr. Banks committed a heinous offence by believing the statement of his *Wághri* without ascertaining its truth. Mofussil Europeans ought also to abstain from bringing pressure to bear on their subordinates or from giving recommendations to their European friends with a view to influencing the administration of justice. The judges ought also to pay no attention to facts which are not disclosed in open court.]

Approval of the dismissal of Dr. Banks from civil employ and of the movement to petition Government to show mercy.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (112) of the 11th April approves of the resolution of the Bombay Government dismissing Dr. Banks from the post of Civil Surgeon of Ahmedabad, and says that Government have preserved the principle of sacred justice by punishing Dr. Banks with a view to set an example to other rash European officers. Sir James Fergusson deserves honour for this. The *Samsher* expresses disapproval of the attack made on Government by the *Times of India* and says that it is unwise and irritating to the Natives that instead of praying for mercy some of the Anglo-Indian papers should resort to an attack on Government. The punishment inflicted on Dr. Banks is certainly not heavy when compared to his offence, but it is heavy in respect of the loss entailed on him thereby. If anybody is to be blamed for all this, Dr. Banks ought to blame his own luck. The *Samsher* does not wish on the grounds of the preservation of principles of justice and of setting an example to others that the punishment inflicted on Dr. Banks should be wholly remitted, but it has no objection to mercy being shown to him, as he and his family have repented for this unjust deed. Those Europeans who look with contempt on Natives ought to know, from the movement made by some leading citizens of Ahmedabad to petition Government to retain Dr. Banks at Ahmedabad and to reduce his punishment, how merciful and large-hearted Natives are and how kind they are to Europeans. [The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (81) of the 9th April also expresses disapproval of the attack made by the *Times of India* on Government, denies that the punishment is heavy in comparison to that which would have been inflicted by a court of law for the grave offences committed by him, and says that Government have acted wisely in two ways by issuing this resolution. They have thereby increased the devotion of the Native public to British rule and led the people to believe that Government care for the people's safety and for the preservation of their rights. Haughty and strong-minded Europeans who oppress Natives will now stand in fear and know that they will be called to account for their unjust acts.]

Says that the ends of justice would have been met by transferring Dr. Banks to a less important station or by suspending him for a month or two from service.

In an article headed "Dr. Banks' case" the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of 7th April alludes to the resolution of the Government of Bombay, and remarks:—Taking, however, the facts as stated and admitted by Dr. Banks himself, it seems to us hard to allege anything criminal against the villagers and anything rendering them liable to a sentence of transportation, as observed by a contemporary. The Government were, under the circumstances of the case as brought officially to their notice, justified in observing in their resolution that "there is nothing to show" that there was anything "illegal and unjustifiable" in the conduct of the villagers "but the second-hand statement of the attendant" of Dr. Banks. He cannot reasonably rely upon that conduct in justification of his own. But while this is to be said against Dr. Banks, it is fair to concede in his favour that the account brought to him by the *shikári* was such as to put him out of temper for a time, and for a time only, and provoke him to revenge himself upon the villagers. In proceeding to the village of Juda and searching for the rifle which had been taken away, he may be said to have done nothing particularly objectionable. According to the strictly legal view it might be that he was not justified in searching a dwelling-house, unaided by the police, to recover his property, as the resolution puts it. But the rifle not belonging to him, and his *shikári* having given him an account calculated to embitter him against the villagers, this part of his conduct does not seem to us open to any very severe criticism. Provocation ought to be a sufficient plea so far. But the provocation lasted longer than it ordinarily should have. After the search, Dr. Banks had time to think better of what he should do. Instead of that, he took charge of the men and committed himself to a course of conduct which laid him open to the charge of wrongful confinement and extortion. There was a time for a calmer view of the affair being taken, but Dr. Banks did not avail himself of it. Here it is that his conduct becomes objectionable, and in justification of it he cannot reasonably plead provocation. What followed indeed after Dr. Banks had caused the villagers to be soundly thrashed and fined on his own responsibility shows that in dealing with the villagers in that illegal manner he was acting not through any vindicative spirit or under provocation but under the impression that there was nothing illegal in what he was doing. For, after having let the men free, he returned to the nearest Magistrate's camp and made over to him the amount received as compensation from the villagers "to be disposed of according to law." This does not excuse his conduct altogether; it does not save him from the legal responsibility, though it may seem to assist him so far as to acquit him to some extent of an intention to deliberately revenge himself on the villagers out of sheer vindictiveness. But a public officer of Dr. Banks' position can hardly and with fairness urge that he was ignorant of the fact that he could not take the law into his own hands. And the Government were therefore quite justified in making an example of him. Such a conclusion is justified by the facts as officially reported. We however agree that in this view of the case it would have been a sufficient vindication of justice if the Government had transferred him from Ahmedabad to a less known station or suspended him for a month or two from service instead of removing him altogether from civil employ. His conduct did call for something beyond a sharp rebuke and the expression of grave displeasure from the Government; at the same time his unhappy ignorance of the fact that he could sit in judgment upon the villagers and set up a sort of court-martial over them—an ignorance the existence of which is supported by the readiness with which he entrusted the amount taken from the villagers as compensation to the Magistrate to be disposed of according to law and made no secret of what he had done,—would seem to justify the view we have taken of this case.

Says that the punishment of Dr. Banks is unnecessarily severe and observes that the ends of justice would have been met by transferring him to a less important station.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of the 7th April alludes to the Government resolution on Dr. Banks' case and says:—The dismissal of Surgeon-Major Banks from civil employ and his relegation to military duty inflicts upon him a very considerable pecuniary loss which is out of all proportion to the offence with which he is charged. That Surgeon-Major Banks acted in an improper and illegal manner, and that he richly deserved to be severely censured and punished, cannot be and is not denied, but in the same way it is obvious to the understanding of any ordinary man that Surgeon-Major Banks has been dealt with by Government with unnecessary and undue severity. Even this disproportionate severity would have been justifiable if such cases as the one in which Surgeon-Major Banks has been implicated had been very frequent in their occurrence. But to the credit of the Bombay Civil and Military Services it must be frankly admitted that cases of this or similar kind are very rare; in fact it may be truly observed that Dr. Banks' case is the first of its kind. Under these circumstances it was not at all necessary to have visited Dr. Banks' offence with undue severity with a view to make an example of him to others who may be similarly disposed to go wrong. It is evident then that that element which would have justified an exemplary treatment of such a case was wanting, and therefore it would have been better if the Government of Bombay had taken into consideration the surrounding circumstances which go to extenuate Dr. Banks' offence, and also the additional circumstance that this was the first time that he had been generally commended for the discharge of his duties. It is necessary, we think, that whenever justice has to be meted out to anybody, that justice should be modified by mercy as far as possible except on those rare occasions when the enormity of the offence committed is altogether unredeemed by any surrounding circumstances of an extenuating character. The offence laid to the charge of Surgeon-Major Banks does not fall under the latter category, and we think the ends of justice would be met if Government modify their orders in a manner to admit of the employment of Dr. Banks as Civil Surgeon at a station of second rate importance, and this too temporarily. Let the punishment be proportionate to the offence, and everyone will be satisfied.

Says that the punishment of Dr. Banks is somewhat too severe.

In alluding to the Government resolution on Dr. Banks' case, the *Din Bandhu* (5) of the 6th April says:—We entirely agree with the opinion expressed in the resolution that by no form of law an aggrieved person in such circumstances can search a dwelling house without the assistance of the police to recover his property, and that although the greater part of Gujarát is unenclosed and the country-people as a rule suffer European gentlemen shooting game on their land, yet it does not follow that they will be equally indulgent to a single Native, a stranger to them, doing so. The resolution also administers a severe rebuke to Dr. Banks and removes him from civil employ. It is quite true that such high-handedness and lawlessness by a European officer should not be at all tolerated, but it would not be perhaps wrong to say that the removal of Dr. Banks from the service is rather a severe punishment. Would not his reduction in the grade have been a permanent and sufficient punishment? And would it not have served the right object of Government to prevent a recurrence of the ludicrous occurrence? But we cannot conclude this article without asserting that the Government resolution is certainly an impartial document dealing with the case.

Says that the punishment inflicted on Dr. Banks is not severe.

In noticing the report that several influential inhabitants of Ahmedabad regret the severe punishment inflicted by the Bombay Government on Dr. Banks and are about to submit a memorial to Government praying for a reduction in the punishment, the *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 10th April observes that the sentence passed upon the doctor is not at all severe. Looking to the interests of the Natives involved in the case the punishment is quite appropriate. The friends of the doctor would like to see the punishment reduced, and it is very natural they should request Government to do so. But before they ask for mercy they should admit the justness and appropriateness of the sentence. An Anglo-Indian newspaper asserted the other day that a judicial trial was held in the case and therefore Dr. Banks does not deserve the punishment inflicted on him. But the sentence passed upon him is not the punishment of imprisonment or fine: he has been transferred from one post to another. A trial of the doctor is desired by his European friends apparently on the ground that a jury of his own countrymen will not fail to be lenient to him, as it has been in numerous trials of accused Europeans. The so-called influential Natives of Ahmedabad ought to be careful that in asking merciful treatment of the doctor they do not overlook the interests of Natives.

Requests Government to reduce the severe punishment inflicted on Dr. Banks, the Civil Surgeon of Ahmedabad.

In noticing the case of Dr. Banks of Ahmedabad, the *Bombay Chronicle* (76) of the 6th April observes that after taking into account the circumstances pleaded by Government when condemning the conduct of Dr. Banks, and making every allowance for those suggesting the view it took of the same, the public must feel some sympathy for the officer who has been removed from his post, and will not endorse without reservation the course pursued by the Government. If the latter had severely reprimanded Dr. Banks or removed him from Ahmedabad to some other station after dealing out the reprimand, without subjecting him to disgrace and permanent heavy pecuniary loss, that would have sufficed fully to uphold the law and to preserve intact the confidence of the public in the power and desire of Government to protect its subjects. As the case now is, the Government is held to have acquitted itself in a manner unduly severe. The severity of the punishment has only served to evoke general sympathy in favour of the sufferer, whose long and meritorious services to the State and good behaviour in public and private life, not to say his uniform kindly disposition, are subjects of marked notice in the circles where he is at all known. The wish seems to be pretty general that Government may be pleased to reconsider its decision with a view to mitigate considerably the heavy sentence passed on Dr. Banks, especially as he has shown regret for his fault, which again is the first and only one of a deserving officer.

The Fracas at the Charni Road Level-crossing.

Approves of the amicable settlement arrived at in the case of the recent *fracas* at the Charni Road level-crossing.

The *Native Opinion* (10) of the 6th April says:—All is well that ends well, and we are glad Captain Fergusson has admitted his mistake, while Colonel Brown, Superintendent of Police, has rightly assisted his myrmidons. The characteristic feature of the whole affair is that the constables at the crossing, Natives as they were, showed an amount of pluck and briskness that does them credit. For the Native constable generally, the catching of a European offender has an instinctive horror, though it is hard to say whether it is innate or drilled into him. But we hope the recent occurrence will give them new courage, and whenever such an occurrence takes place they will not pusillanimously make themselves scarce from the spot, but will have the courage to assert themselves, be the offender a European or a Native.

Is glad that the assault case at the Chaupáti railway crossing has come to an end.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (76) of the 6th April observes that the correspondence about the assault committed on the police at the level crossing at Chaupáti shows that Captain Fergusson has been ready to confess his fault in the matter and to express his regret for it. His *amende honorable* is considered satisfactory by Colonel Brown, the head of the Railway Police, who however, while upholding his subordinates in their attempt to do their duty, would seem to feel that the sepoy who provoked Captain Fergusson to use force against him was not free from an act of indiscretion. The whole affair, however, may be said to be at an end, which is such as to serve as a warning to all respectable people not to enact similar scenes.

Says that Sir James Fergusson is not likely to take no notice of the assault made by Captain Fergusson on the policemen at the Chaupáti railway level crossing.

With reference to the same the *Rást Goftár* (111) of the 6th April censures the local English papers for overlooking the occurrence for more than a week, and observes that the Captain's own statement shows that he entered upon the line while the crossing gates were being closed. He entered the gate when the train was due and in spite of the opposition made by the policemen. He also made an assault on them and attempted to unchain the gate. He moreover refused to give his name and address when asked to do so. Thus it seems that his conduct amounted to a trespass upon the line, and he was guilty of endangering the lives of the passengers in the approaching train. Had one of the policemen not taken the precaution to give the danger signal a serious accident would have occurred. Captain Fergusson admitted his fault and asked for pardon in a letter addressed to Colonel Brown, and the latter has accepted the apology after passing some censure on the Captain's conduct. No further steps have been taken. The *Times of India* finds fault with His Excellency the Governor for taking no notice of the occurrence. It appears that the matter did not reach the ears of His Excellency before he went. Sir James is not likely to pass over the faults of Captain Fergusson because he is His Excellency's nephew and Aid-de-camp.

Hopes that His Excellency the Governor will take due notice of the affray at the railway crossing at Chaupáti.

The *Gujaráti* (97) of the 6th April observes that the European officer on the Governor's staff who made an assault on the policemen at the railway level crossing at Chaupáti gave his name and address to the policemen. Some persons appear to believe that he did not give his name and address, but this is a mistake. He gave the information as he stepped into his carriage. Many of the persons who were assembled on the occasion recognized him. It is very strange therefore that neither the city nor the railway police have filed a complaint against him before the magistrate. It is to be regretted that the person who delayed a railway train for half an hour and endangered the lives of the passengers—an offence punishable with seven years' imprisonment—should not have been prosecuted. Since Sir James Fergusson has severely punished Dr. Banks, he will not, it is to be hoped, fail to take due notice of the offence committed by one of the officers on his own staff. [After writing the above the *Gujaráti* learnt from the Bombay English dailies that the officer mentioned above is Captain Fergusson, and that an explanation has been rendered by him. The *Gujaráti* censures the *Times of India* for not alluding to the affray until it was goaded to do so by the advocacy of Dr. Banks' cause.]

Makes some remarks in connection with the affray between Captain Fergusson and the policemen at the railway level crossing at Chaupáti.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the 7th April observes that even accepting the defence made by Captain Fergusson in connection with the *fracas* with the policemen at the railway level crossing at Chaupáti, it looks strange that the policemen should have refused to open the other gate to allow the carriage of a European gentleman to pass on which had already entered one gate. Railway policemen are obsequious to Europeans. They allow them to break the strict railway rules in order to secure their favour; and hence it cannot be believed that the policemen at the crossing were so impudent as they are said to have been to Captain Fergusson. Colonel Brown appears to entertain the same doubt, and it is therefore strange that he should have allowed the matter to drop. What authority has Colonel Brown to compound a criminal offence? In this case he has encroached upon the powers of the Railway Magistrate and is guilty of a more serious fault than was committed by the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad in the case of Dr. Banks. Government ought to visit Colonel Brown with due punishment. Captain Fergusson admits that as he was annoyed at the conduct of the policemen he made an assault upon them, but it has been also proved that they beat him mercilessly. This conduct of the policemen deserves severe notice, and it is to be hoped that Sir James Fergusson will not fail to notice it.

Railways.

Censures the G. I. P. Railway Company for being partial to its European and Eurasian servants.

In alluding to the report that the G. I. P. Railway Company proposes to employ such Natives only as have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, a correspondent of the *Yajdán Parast* (122) of the 6th April observes that several European and Eurasian servants of the Company cannot read and write English, or even speak it correctly. If the above rule is to be brought into force it should be held applicable to Natives and Europeans alike. The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company has proved beyond contradiction that efficient Natives, who are paid much less than Europeans, do better work than the latter. But the G. I. P. Railway authorities observe unjustifiable race distinctions and have laid themselves open to censure.

Disapproves of the scheme for subjecting old and tried clerks of the G. I. P. Railway Company who have served for years to an examination in certain elementary subjects.

The *Native Opinion* (10) of 6th April says that the authorities of the G. I. P. Railway in Bombay intend to subject all clerks who are already in the service or wish to enter their service to an examination in certain elementary subjects. The examination, it is said, is to be confined to six subjects and the questions are to be worked in fifty-five minutes. The *Native Opinion* considers the schedule of examination most absurd and the time allotted for answering questions altogether insufficient. Instead of subjecting Native clerks to undergo such a terrible ordeal, it would be better to turn them adrift at once. Considering the nature of the work which clerks in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company have to perform, there is no need for instituting such an examination as is contemplated; but even if such a measure is thought necessary, no necessity exists for subjecting old and tried clerks who have served for several years to such an examination. The *Native Opinion* considers that candidates for employment who have passed the public service certificate examination or the Matriculation of the Bombay University ought not to be subjected to this examination. They need not to be tested in any other subject except their handwriting.

A complaint against the Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway.

A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (78) of Ahmedabad of the 10th April complains of the absence of fencing on the sides of, and want of gates and gatesmen at level crossings on, the Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway. The construction of gates at level crossings will not cost much. It is unpardonable that valuable lives should be brought into jeopardy by such niggardliness or negligence. It is necessary that an additional waterman should be kept at every station on the line in the hot season with the view of supplying water to passengers. Women and children cry out for water, but all of them cannot be supplied with it by one man during the short time that the train stops at the different stations.

Municipalities.

Says that improvements in the fort should not be made before removing the grievances of the inhabitants of the native quarters of Bombay.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the 8th April observes that the proposal of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay to make a road from the seashore to the Hummam and Apollo streets in order to open that quarter of the fort to the sea breeze should not be adopted until after the quarters of the town inhabited by Natives have been freed from the nuisances from which they are suffering. The sanitation of those quarters of the town in which Natives reside is not properly looked after, and they are allowed to remain in a dirty condition, nor are they provided with a sufficient supply of water, nor are their roads properly watered. These and other complaints of the Native constituents ought to be removed before any improvements in the comforts and ornamentation of any quarters of the fort are taken up. The *Jáme* of the 9th April remarks that the well-known house of Mr. Padamwála, opposite to the Presidency Pay Office, blocks the passage of fresh sea breeze to the crooked lane behind it, and if this building and the one behind it were purchased and demolished and a public road made on the ground occupied by them, a fresh sea breeze would reach as far as Bamanji Wádia's fountain in the Bazár Gate Street, which is very thickly inhabited by Pársis and Hindus. This work will cost a considerably smaller sum than the improvements intended to be made in the Hummam and Apollo streets. [A correspondent of the *Jáme* of the 11th April observes that the Koliwár and the Harmán Gali streets in the fort and the Bhoiwáda street near Bhuleshwar are very narrow and thickly populated and are in sad need of improvement. The road leading from Mhátárpákhádi to Dárukhána at Mázagaon Bandar has fallen into disrepair and has become dangerous. A heavy carriage and passenger traffic passes on this road from early in the morning till late at night, and yet it is neglected. The roads of this part of the town are not watered and the dust which accumulates on them has become a great nuisance. These grievances ought to be removed before paying any attention to the improvement of the Hummam and Apollo streets.]

Cruelty exercised on dumb animals at Surat.

The *Surat Akhbár* (79) of the 7th April complains of the cruelty exercised on dumb animals at Surat. Hungry and emaciated animals are loaded with 30 to 40 maunds and are constantly goaded with an iron pike an inch long. All municipalities have regulations on the subject of loading carts, giving numbers to conveyances plying for hire, and fixing the fares. But there is nothing of the kind at Surat, the reason for which cannot be found out. The dumb creatures deserve pity.

Native States.

Remarks about the state of affairs at Kolhápur.

The *Shiváji* (61) of 4th April says that although injustice has been done in ignoring the claims of those who had the strongest and best right to the *gádi* of Kolhápur, yet it must be admitted that the selection of the son of the Chief of Kágal as the future ruler of the Kolhápur State is a wise proceeding. It is very fortunate that the natural father of the young prince is his guardian as well as the head of the Kolhápur administration. It is to be hoped that the minority will be of short duration. Nobody will say that Ába Sáheb Kágalkar is not competent to discharge the onerous duties of his position as Regent. But notwithstanding his well-known ability, it is alleged that the administration of the Kolhápur territory is not so satisfactory as it ought to be. It is said that the Regent is entirely guided by the Political Agent of Kolhápur. The *Shiváji* does not mean to say that the Regent should not listen to the advice of the Political Agent, but he should not lose his independent position. The duty of the Regent is to look primarily to the interests of the Kolhápur State. This, however, is far from being the case. It is said that the inhabitants of the Kolhápur territory are not contented. If this be so, the state of things does not do credit to the Regent's administration. No noise is made with respect to the dissatisfaction prevalent in Kolhápur because the Regent allows himself to be entirely governed by the Political Agent who is appointed to supervise him. The newspapers which would have published complaints do not do so now on account of the result of the prosecutions in the libel case against Mr. Barve, and because they have been got over somehow by the Regent. The silencing of complaints by such means will not redound to the credit of the Regent. He should endeavour to govern righteously instead of giving money in different ways to newspapers.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
15*th April* 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

A'bkári: Expression of a wish that a commission should be appointed to enquire into and report upon the defects of the existing — system ... 6
Case of oppression on the steamer *Bhima*: Description of a —, which left Bombay for Goa and intermediate stations on 3rd April last ... 7
Civil Service of India:
  Disapproval of the refusal of the Secretary of State for India for increasing the limit of age for the entrance examination of the— 3
  Expression of regret at the Secretary of State for India having refused to alter the rules fixing the age of the candidates for the— 3
Educated Natives: Expression of opinion that the manners of the present generation of — are the natural outcome of a number of political and intellectual influences, the growth of which cannot be permanently chilled by rivalry and carping 3
European soldiers: Complaint that — annoy and assault foot-passengers on the road between Sátára and Máhuli 8
Judicial matters: Preference for the establishment of a Sessions Court at Nadiád instead of at Kaira 7
Land revenue assessments:
  Approval of the recent resolution of the Government of Bombay giving an exposition of its policy in regard to—
    The *Bombay Chronicle* 6
    The *Gujaráti* 6
  Remarks in connection with the cost and duration of the Survey and Settlement Department 5
Lepers in the Bombay Presidency: Expression of opinion that — should be located in places far away from populated localities in order to reduce their number, which has been increasing of late years 8
Police: Request to the — authorities of Ahmednagar to put a stop to the reprehensible practice of overloading bullock carts prevalent in that city 8
Polo:
  Complaint regarding the fresh concession made to the — players about playing polo on the esplanade 6
  Complaint that the Native cricketers have been virtually driven away from the esplanade in Bombay for the convenience of some six European — players 7

PART II.—*Removal of Dr. Banks from the Civil Surgeoncy of Ahmedabad:*

Approval of the decision of Government 10
  Ditto ditto and reflections on the importance of the Native press 9
Approval of the — and of the movement to petition Government to show mercy 12
Expression of opinion that the ends of justice would have been met by transferring Dr. Banks to a less important station or by suspending him for a month or two from service 13
Expression of opinion that the punishment of Dr. Banks is unnecessarily severe and that the ends of justice would have been met by transferring him to a less important station 13
Expression of opinion that the punishment of Dr. Banks is somewhat too severe 14
Expression of opinion that the punishment inflicted on Dr. Banks is not severe 14
Expression of satisfaction with the resolution of Government and of a wish for visiting with displeasure of Government certain local officials 11
Remarks on the —, on the importance of the press, and on the administration of Sir James Fergusson 8
Request to Government to reduce the severe punishment inflicted on Dr. Banks 15

Page.

PART III.—*Fracas at the Charni Road Level crossing*:

Approval of the amicable settlement arrived at in the case of the recent—
The *Bombay Chronicle* 15
The *Native Opinion* 15
Expression of opinion that Sir James Fergusson is not likely to take no notice of the— 15
Expression of a hope that His Excellency the Governor will take due notice of the— 16
Remarks in connection with the— 16

PART IV.—*Railways*—

Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway: A complaint against the— 17
G. I. P. Railway Company:
Censure on the—for being partial to its European and Eurasian servants 16
Disapproval of the scheme for subjecting old and tried clerks of the—who have served for several years to an examination in certain elementary subjects 17

PART V.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay: Expression of opinion that improvement in the fort should not be made before removing the grievances of the inhabitants of the Native quarters of— 17
Surat: Cruelty exercised on dumb animals at— 18

PART VI.—*Native States*—

Kolhápur: Remarks about the state of affairs at— 18

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

C. R.
18208
INDIA OFFICE
13 MA 1884

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R

For the Week ending 19th April 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	450
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	484
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	200
13	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fortnightly	950
14	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	600
15	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Akola	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
16	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
17	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
18	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
19	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
20	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
*21	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
*22	„ Chandrika	Kolhápur	Monthly	150
23	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
24	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
27	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
30	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
31	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
32	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
34	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
35	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*36	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*37	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
38	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
39	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
40	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
41	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
42	„ Mahárashtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,000
43	„ Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	100
*46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
48	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*50	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	250
*52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*53	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*54	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
55	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Do.	600
56	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	150
57	„ Satyă Prakásh	Do.	Weekly	243
58	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
59	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*60	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
61	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
*62	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	90
64	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
65	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

CON 127

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
*66	The Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	150
67	„ Telagu Mitră	Do.	Do.	400
68	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	200
69	„ Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	175
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	200
*71	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
72	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
*73	„ Vinod	Poona	Do.	200
*74	„ Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
75	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	400
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
*76	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
77	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	400
78	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	349
79	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
80	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	137
	GUJARA'TI.			
81	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
82	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	750
83	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	304
84	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*85	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	200
86	„ Bombay Púnch	Bombay	Weekly	500
87	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,090
88	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	700
89	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	60
90	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	600
91	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Weekly	525
92	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,000
93	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	200
*94	„ Dnyán Dipak	Junágad	Do.	100
95	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
96	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	100
97	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
*98	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	200
99	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*100	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
101	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	525
102	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,400
103	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	115
*104	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	200
105	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	700
106	„ Lok Mitră	Do.	Weekly	800
107	„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	300
108	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
109	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	381
110	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
111	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,814
112	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
113	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
*114	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	200
115	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	533
*116	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	200
117	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	408
*118	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly	200
119	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	50
120	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	738
121	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
122	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
123	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	150
*124	, Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.	200
125	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	768
*126	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	100
	SANSKRIT.			
*127	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	100
	URDU.			
*128	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
129	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.	160
	PERSIAN.			
130	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	300
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
*131	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	200

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1735, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Remarks on the impoverishment of India.

In an article headed "Indian Pauperism, Free-trade, and Railways," the *Native Opinion* (10) of the 13th April alludes to the paper read by Mr. Connell before the East India Association in March last, and says :—It is all along patent that the Indian ryot is getting impoverished day by day. Though certain qualities of his own have contributed to his ruin, yet we think that these foreign civilizers have greatly to answer for his present abject condition. Our civilizing process has, it must be admitted, been too fast for us. Instead of our being invigorated by internal tonics, we have been constantly smeared with cosmetic to make us look ruddy. It is quite evident that all these appliances for opening India and stimulating her trade carry away India's blood in larger quantities than they put into her. India no doubt at first sight presents a glowing appearance. All the outward signs of civilization are here present, and no doubt she is carrying on a roaring trade. But whom does that trade belong to ? To the foreigner, it must be admitted. Though we are not prepared to go to the length Mr. Connell has gone and to attribute to our rulers selfish motives, yet we must say that the result is as true as he has demonstrated. We have often said that all these good-intentioned attempts for our regeneration are making us play into the hands of the English capitalists. Our outward appearance is indeed promising, but those who look attentively will not fail to detect that it is but the hectic flush that glows on India's face while consumption has caught hold of her centres of life. It sounds like a paradox, but is nevertheless true, that British rule, by giving security to India, has in a manner increased her evils, and that the railways have enhanced them. India is naturally a poor country and security of life and property has increased her poverty. Her population has increased frightfully, and unless provided for in some way threatens to land the country into disaster. In times of insecurity there were so many checks upon population that it never increased beyond the food supply. Constant warfare mowed it down and restrained it within due bounds. Again the country being purely agricultural, the increase of population has increased the pressure on the soil. In former times wars and local industries relieved this pressure and left a comparatively small number to feed upon land. But now all these local industries being stopped effectually by railways and free trade and the like, there is nothing left to our cultivators but to starve. Absence of capital and ignorance make them unfit to participate in the benefits of foreign capital and security deprives them of the means of checking population. Formerly before the introduction of foreign theories India was a self-supporting country. All that was reasonably required to support life comfortably was found within easy distance and there was happiness in the land. But when we were found thus idling our time in comfort our western rulers took compassion on our inactivity, and being imbued with economic ideas tried to apply to us wholesale the rules of political economy without a thought as to the requisite modifications rendered necessary by different circumstances. And the result is what we at present witness. The wealth of the country is in the hands of the foreigner and the masses are grovelling in the direst poverty. Free trade and competition were introduced and in a moment our industries have vanished and we are made to depend upon foreigners for supplying us with the merest necessaries of life. We have no doubt that our rulers are actuated with the best of motives. But some of their doings have given a direct support to the charges which Mr. Connell has launched against them. The recent abolition of the duties on Manchester piece-goods is a glaring instance of the kind. While the country was groaning under poverty it was thought expedient to abolish an important portion of its revenue. Such an unprincipled action, though unintentional, has deservedly exposed our Government to the charge of being careful only of English interests at the expense of India.

Disapproves of the refusal of Lord Kimberley to increase the limit of age for the entrance examination of the Indian Civil Service.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 13th April says:—After the Secretary of State's unaccountable refusal to increase the limit of age for the entrance examination for the Indian Civil Service, it becomes the duty of every association in the country and every Native journal to press the question once more upon His Lordship's notice. Lord Kimberley is not much to blame for accepting the opinion of his colleagues that the Indians do not care for the reform. We must show how extremely anxious we are, not only in the interests of the candidates, but of good government that the age should be raised to the former standard. Lord Ripon is convinced of the justice of our demand, and if the wishes of the people are properly represented, we have little doubt that His Excellency will exert his utmost personally to obtain the reform. But people must ask for it, and ask in a manner not to be resisted. The great misfortune of the country is that its natural leaders do not act as they ought. In the matter of the Ilbert Bill they allowed precious opportunities to slip, and now they blame the Government for not having done this and that. The younger generation, who are more active and perhaps less selfish, have no discretion. They ask for fifty things in one breath and get laughed at in return. Take up questions one by one, those that are ripe for discussion first. It is no use asking for the impracticable. The best of friends cannot do what is impossible under the circumstances. This question of age is quite ripe, and it will be our own fault if we don't have it soon settled in our favour. Much larger is the question of holding simultaneously examinations in England and in India, and that must perhaps wait awhile. But no time should be lost in pressing the reform once more upon the Secretary of State. [The *Suryă Prakásh* (80) of the 12th, the *Gujaráti* (97) and the *Yajdán Parast* (122) of the 13th, the *Bombay Samáchár* (81), the *Káside Mumbai* (104) and the *Surat Akhbár* (79) of the 14th, the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (81) of the 15th and the *Deshi Mitră* (92) and the *Hitechchhu* (78) of Ahmedabad of the 17th April disapprove of the reply and advise the people of India to again memorialise the Home Government on the subject.]

Remarks in connection with Lord Kimberley's reply regarding the limit of age for the entrance examination of the Indian Civil Service.

In an article headed "The limit of age of the candidates for the Civil Service," the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 14th April says:—The reply of Lord Kimberley should not, however, damp the spirits of those who think that the reform which he has denied is most desirable in the interests of the administration of this country. The question may be asked, what does it matter to India if the present limit of age for the competitive examination is not raised, since this country has another way opened to its people for admission into the ranks of the Civil Service? It may be pointed out that the question can no longer directly affect Natives. They have, it may be alleged, every year a fixed number of young men from amongst them admitted into the service, which fixed number they should not be able to count upon if their admission were made dependent upon competitive examination. Why, it is asked, should they complain if the conditions of the examination are such as to preclude them practically from taking advantage of them? Those who hold themselves to this view of the case forget, however, that the question should be looked at from a higher point of view than that put forward by them. The whole question of the administrative well-being of India depends upon it, not the interests of those only from among the Natives who may hope to get into the ranks of the Civil Service by passing the competitive examination. The present limit of age is considered too low, and under it we get men raw and young with their heads crammed with knowledge of a number of subjects without the advantage of a regular and well-trained growth of their intellectual faculties. The question cannot therefore be allowed to remain in the unsatisfactory condition in which Lord Kimberely is disposed to let it remain. Again, the Statutory Civil Service has already been pronounced to be based upon a wrong foundation. The opinion of both Natives and Europeans is clearly known to be opposed to the principles on which nominations to that branch of the service are made. Selection, which means patronage with all its attendant vices, cannot be counted upon as a right and safe principle, and it is believed that Lord Ripon has the question before him for his consideration. Cannot our public bodies take up the question of age as affecting the competitive service and ask His Lordship to bestow his attention on both the questions and press for reform in both directions? The only reform which will meet the case of the Statutory Civil Service is by throwing it open to competition like the other branch of it. Both should be treated on the same footing, and the interests of both, and still more the interests of the country, demand that those who seek admission into the ranks of either are fitted in every way to bear the responsible part they may be called upon to take in the government of this empire.

Says that the people of India ought to strengthen the hands of Lord Ripon by adopting memorials to the Secretary of State for India on the necessity of increasing the limit of age of the Civil Service candidate.

The *Prabhákar* (11) of the 15th April says:—The question about the desirability of raising the age of the Civil Service candidate is exercising the minds of the natives of India. The refusal of the Secretary of State to consider it has pained us as deeply as it has done the rest of our fellow-countrymen. But it will be to no purpose to sit quiet nursing our grief. The subject is one of the highest importance, involving as it does a great principle. We should not throw the whole onus of the burden on Lord Ripon, whose unaided efforts will avail nothing with the home authorities, unless the country as a whole moves in the matter. It is the duty of every Native association to represent the wishes of India to the authorities. We are assured that Lord Ripon holds most decided opinions on the subject, and that he will continue to do all in his power to induce Lord Kimberley to reconsider the matter. But the Secretary of State and his Council will pay ten times more attention to the House of Commons than to any representations Lord Ripon may make, especially if the latter does not succeed in securing the unanimous concurrence of his Council. If therefore our readers really care about the question, now is the time for them to strengthen the Viceroy's hands by sending numerous and influential memorials couched in moderate language and addressed to the Secretary of State. It should be shown that a general and strong interest is felt in the matter. If there be no demonstration of the kind we suggest, the authorities will take it for granted that the people are not interested in the matter. While we have a Viceroy of Lord Ripon's good disposition and high principles we should be culpable indeed if we did not make the most of our opportunities.

Makes suggestions for the reformation of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

In an article headed "Reform of the Indian Council," the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 14th April says:—To our mind it seems quite indispensable that the Council should be placed upon a better footing. With its limited powers it may be a question whether the existence of the Council itself is at all desirable or useful. But we cannot bring ourselves to think that its total abolition will meet with approval in Parliament. It is too radical a measure to be readily acceptable. The traditions of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors will probably be found too strong to permit the total abolition of their successor. But assuming its existence necessary, we think it should be extended so as to make it obligatory on the Secretary of State to consult it on certain occasions and to follow the opinion of the majority. In any case the *personnel* of the Council should be so composed as to put the Secretary of State in possession of all the requisite information relating to India. For this we propose that the Council should consist of members half nominated by the British Government and half elected by the different provinces of India. The nominees of Government may as at present be chosen from the class of retired Anglo-Indians. The elected members may be chosen from among the members of the Civil Service serving in India or eminent Native gentlemen capable of adequately representing the interests of their respective provinces. The term of office of all members should not exceed five years, but they should be eligible to be re-elected or re-nominated as the case may be. The cost of nominated members will stand as at present; that of the elective members should be paid from the provincial revenues. This distribution of the cost will no doubt increase the financial burden of India, but the better representation of interests which the arrangement will secure will, we think, be sufficient compensation for the increased cost. The infusion of new blood every five years will keep the Council abreast of the latest information regarding India's wants. The Secretary of State will receive more real assistance, and the prospect of an election for the membership of the Council may be an inducement for many Anglo-Indians in India to govern in the interests of the people.

Comments in connection with the advance of Russia in Central Asia and the worthlessness of any diplomatic arrangements in connection therewith.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 13th April, in an article headed "The Russian advance from the historical point," says:--Two weeks ago we showed how impossible it was for Russia, even if she tried, to halt half way in Central Asia. We said that history must repeat itself, that what the Romans did in Asiatic Turkey, what the British did during last century in India, the Russians must do in Central Asia. It is satisfactory now to observe that almost all the more moderate papers in England are discussing the question with intelligence and a clear insight. If there be one thing more than another that is freely acknowledged by the writers it is the worthlessness of any diplomatic arrangements. These have proved delusive over and over again. The Russians are discredited so far as their solemn promises and assurances go. These are only binding so long as no fresh opportunity is offered to violate them. England's difficulties in other parts of the globe have been Russia's opportunities. The Cossack has advanced nearer and nearer the confines of Afghanistan. Now all this must be admitted, and there is nothing very strange about it. Can history show a single instance of a great military power, either in times ancient or modern, that has adhered to its promise in such cases? Has England done so in her acquisition of the provinces of India? Can righteous England conscientiously say at this moment that in her civil relations with the 200 millions of the subject races of India she has always acted up to her promises and assurances, up to her charters and proclamations? Are the orders of the Crown strictly obeyed by its servants in India? Why, then, so much righteous indignation at the perfidy of the Russians? Is it not true, after all, that in spite of virtuous resolutions, in spite of pious proclamations, promising equal justice and so forth, England has often failed in practice to fulfil her kindly intentions? Everywhere in the world might is right. You freely confer equal rights on paper, you talk of impartiality, you talk of qualification and fitness without race or creed: and yet do we not see in your actions the principle of might overriding right? Then in the name of goodness, why inveigh against Russia's breach of promise, her perfidy and so on, as if she were the only nation on earth that was guilty of the crime? You say Russia is semi-barbarous. Well, that is an extenuating circumstance in her favour. But England is a civilised nation. She holds perpetually the moral handkerchief before her millions of Indian subjects. But does she always practise what she preaches? Now we are by no means unmindful of the superiority of British administration to any other we could think of. We do not mean to imply that we have cause to be quite dissatisfied with our present rulers. What we above assert is the impartial truth of history. The shortcomings of our foreign rulers in the administration of this vast country of many heterogeneous races and creeds are partly inevitable. With the gradual education of the average Englishman at home on matters Indian, and the curtailment of the powers of bureaucracy here, we may see a better and more satisfactory form of government—a government that shall with stable order give equal justice and equal laws, and otherwise make the masses happy and contented by wise measures conducive to material and political advancement. The *Spectator* here refers to an article on the "Government of the Indian Empire" which appeared in the January number of the *Edinburgh Review* and remarks:—Is it not a fact, so far as Russia is concerned, above all other European powers, save the English, that she is in a way obliged by the very circumstances of her geographical and political situation in Europe for the last 150 years to extend her dominion eastward in Central Asia? With the Baltic Sea closed to intercommunication for nearly eight months in the year, with powerful states in Central Europe, with the Black Sea closed against her till very late, with no seaboard to connect her capital and the important towns, is it not natural that Russia should gravitate eastwards, with the view ultimately of reaching an open seaboard, either on the Persian Gulf or on the eastern Mediterranean or on the Indian Ocean? What may we infer from the conflagration that may sooner or later be expected to spread over the eastern horizon of Europe? That each of the competing powers has a preponderating influence seawards on the Mediterranean, or the Black Sea, or the Danube. Such being the political situation in Europe, it stands to reason that Russia, being the nearest towards Asia, should endeavour to press upon Central Asia and Persia and perhaps Afghanistan and India. It is the current of European politics that is irresistibly drawing Russia nearer and nearer India, and we are of opinion that no nostrum, military or political, in the shape of the occupation of either Herat or Kandahar, or the delimitation of the Persian and Afghan frontiers, will in any way check her advance. The position is the result of the political evolution that first commenced with the "Eastern Question" of 1828,—a question that all the wars that have been fought between that year and now and all the diplomacy of statesmen living and dead have not succeeded in solving. But the solution is mathematically certain. As the *Edinburgh Review* properly observes, "upon every principle of political dynamics it is clear" that Russia's onward movement "must continue and will probably gather strength as it goes." In the very nature of things it must. As there is the inexorable law of gravitation and the equally inexorable law that regulates the tides of the ocean, so too there is the inevitable law of political dynamics that must work out in process of time the problem of Russian supremacy in Central Asia. But those who have been loudest against such supremacy appear to be almost wholly blind to the same force that is changing the situation of Asia. If the prophets of evil are crying aloud against the danger to the British Indian empire, they seem to be crying in the wilderness and remain unaffected by the slow political changes working their course elsewhere. We have to ask those who glibly talk of the occupation of Herat or Kandahar to consider seriously the eventualities foreshadowed by the writer in the *Review*. We ask them whether for the safeguarding of the Indian empire such an occupation is at all desirable—whether when the British have occupied that city, India will be absolutely secure. Are the new elements now brewing, and which a day may bring forth, to be ignored? What about the safeguarding of India on the north-west? What about the Burmese frontier? What about the collision between Russia or France and China? True statesmanship will dictate that true political wisdom lies in the British remaining wholly on the side of the defensive within their own frontiers west, north and east. By all means fortify them and make them impregnable. The empire as now consolidated is large enough in itself to absorb all the energies which a line of far-sighted administrators can bring to bear on the task, and which the condition of the finances can permit. Stretching the natural frontiers to military outposts will in the long run prove disastrous. India cannot afford to occupy Kandahar or keep up communication with Herat. To make the latter city a base of future military operations will be, in our opinion, a suicidal step. We believe more in the civilising influence of a railway to Kandahar. But though European powers are now pressing on the soil of Asia hither and thither, it may yet be a question how far their hold may be *permanent*. They are yet at the threshold. There is as much certainty that Russia, foiled in Europe, may press more vigorously in Central Asia, Kashgar and Afghanistan, as there is the other certainty that she may not do so if the Czar can rule well on the Bosphorus. The writer in the *Edinburgh Review* therefore properly questions "whether these extensions are to be permanent?" Time only will solve the question. But whatever may be the future of Russian occupation in Central Asia and Afghanistan, whatever the consequences of her political dynamics, it will be a suicidal policy for our rulers either to occupy Herat or Kandahar or establish diplomatic relations or treaties with the Amir. All will go in vain, and in the hour of need England will rue the day that dictated such a policy. England must only be able and ready to hold the gates of India against all comers. In this policy alone lies her best wisdom. We mean the frontiers of India on the west; not the occupation of Herat or Kandahar. This argument ought alone to weigh with our rulers. "Nor is there anything new in the fact that apprehensions of external danger may rather strengthen than shake the position of a skilful and resolute administration." [The *Gujaráti* (97) of the same date does not like that undue haste should be made in the matter of taking precautions against the Russian advance. Looking at the present condition of Russia, her military power and financial position, it cannot be supposed that she will commit the folly of making a descent on India. It is true that she is making advances in Central Asia, but it remains to be seen how long she can retain her newly acquired territories. As long as the people of India remain loyal there is not the slightest danger to the British *ráj*; but whenever that danger comes its origin must be attributed to the mistakes of officials.]

Advises the adoption of effective measures for arresting the Russian progress in Central Asia in the direction of India.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (76) of the 13th April, in referring to the advance of Russia in Central Asia, observes:—The demarcation of the Russian, Persian, and Afghan territories, and clear, definite, and solemn treaty engagements on the basis thereof, will not of course form the sum total of the safeguards to be provided against risks arising from Russian intrigues against the British power in India and the peace and prosperity of British subjects in the country. A distinct understanding should be arrived at with the Amir for permanent observance between him and the British Government, securing him in the possession of his throne, at least as long as he should prove faithful to that Government and govern his people tolerably well. At all events it will be to the interest of both the Amir and the British that the money subsidy and other material assistance given to him should be avowedly understood as being part of the price of his fidelity to the latter in the strict sense of that word. No unnecessary delay should be suffered to take place in respect of the matter, so as not to give Russia the chance of seizing Sarakh on pretexts similar to those relating to the seizure of Merv and other districts in Central Asia during the last forty years.

Says that the next loan of 2½ krors of rupees should be raised in India and not in England.

With reference to the recommendation made in some quarters that the loan of 2½ krors of rupees which the Government of India wish to raise shortly should be opened in England and not in India, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (104) of the 13th April observes that the ground on which this recommendation is made is that the money market of Bombay and other presidency towns is very tight; but the tightness of the money market is no sign whatever that India has no ability to subscribe for any more loans. The rate of interest has just now run up so high as 11 per cent. in India; but this has occurred not on account of her straightened financial condition but on account of an increase in the demand for money for mercantile ventures. Moreover, Government have reduced their deposits in the presidency banks. Whenever a new loan is to be raised Government wait until the demand for money becomes slack, and then they place it on the market. Whenever the English money market becomes tight the rate of interest runs up high, but this result is never considered by any sane person as a sign of England's inability to absorb new loans.

Says that the right of trial by jury should be conceded to Natives.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 15th April observes that the natives of India have long been requesting Government to concede to them the right of trial by jury. The Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Act has extended the right of trial by jury previously enjoyed by Europeans; and though Natives did not like this extension they allowed the Ilbert Bill to be enacted without opposition under the belief that Lord Ripon's Government would not fail to concede the same right to them also. His Lordship also gave an assurance that the concession would be made, but no action has been taken in the matter. Natives are perfectly competent to make a right use of the concession, which is urgently needed in order to protect them from the

severe sentences passed upon them by some European officers for petty offences. The movement made in England by the natives of India residing in that country deserves great praise, and ought to be supplemented by memorials from India.

Says that the punishment inflicted on a postal clerk by name Govindráo for not saying "good morning" to the Director-General of Post Offices and the Post Master General of Bengal is harsh and out of all proportion to his fault.

In a paragraph headed "A hard case" the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 14th April says:—The ways of authority are sometimes inscrutable! Mr. Kisch, the Officiating Post Master General of Bengal, has degraded a postal clerk by name Govindráo, who had been employed at Calcutta in connection with the International Exhibition, and stopped his promotion for one year, because he did not recognise the former and Mr. James, the Director-General of Post Offices, and "wish them good morning" when they visited the Exhibition. The postal clerk pleads that he did not know either Mr. James or Mr. Kisch and had never before seen them and so could not recognise them. One might have felt inclined to justify the order if the clerk's plea had been rejected. But Mr. Kisch admits its correctness, for in the same order he says:—"Of course he (Govindráo) did not know that he was speaking to the Director-General on the morning of the 12th instant, and certainly he would not for his own sake be intentionally rude or disobliging to either the Director-General or myself." Again the order goes on:—"No doubt, Govindráo looked upon Mr. James as a private seeker after information and saw no reason to put himself out in any way in order to oblige him." Nevertheless, Govindráo should suffer, because in the opinion of Mr. Kisch it is "a very common thing for clerks of post offices as well as of other public offices to be disobliging to persons (both European and Native) with whom they are in no way officially connected." The order is from any point of view unjust. If Mr. Kisch thinks that want of politeness is so general, why did he wait till he himself had to experience it? He ought to have issued instructions as a warning to his subordinates long before that, and then if any instance of the kind had happened he might well have taken the step which he has taken in the case of Govindráo. The punishment meted out to the clerk is quite out of proportion to the fault for which he has been punished.

Considers the punishment inflicted on a certain postal clerk at the Calcutta Exhibition for not saláming certain high officials in the Postal Department unnecessarily harsh and contrasts this treatment with that given to Dr. Banks.

The *Native Opinion* (10) of the 13th April, in a paragraph headed "A hard case," says:—Premeditated incivility to official superiors may deserve punishment, but we have it seems come to times when even unpremeditated incivility or rather want of civility towards superiors in consequence of ignorance of their position has become a part of the official penal code. The Director-General and the Post Master General of Bengal happen to go to the Exhibition Post Office. Their identity not being known to the clerk in charge of the post office he treats them as strangers, but gives them all the available information they need, but omits to salám them. This is enough to send both these high dignitaries into a rage; a resolution is at once issued and the man is degraded, his ignorance of their position notwithstanding. Now ought not the rendering of all information in due form to be considered as a set-off against incivility proceeding from ignorance? In the case of Dr. Banks an admitted offence was considered worthy of being condoned by the official hierarchy, but in the case of this poor clerk even his ignorance came to be considered as criminal. Now we ask in sober truth our contemporary of the local *Times*, whose keen knowledge of legal technicalities has made him so punctilious, whether in these two cases justice has not been administered by two different measures or whether uniformity in this respect is to be observed in the case of Europeans only. His Excellency Sir James Fergusson may still find an opportunity to punish Captain Fergusson and thus assuage the virtuous indignation of our contemporary if it has not been atoned for already by a frank confession. But let our contemporary in the meanwhile take up the case of this poor clerk, ponder over and examine it for his edification, and say whether it was Dr. Banks or the poor clerk that has been undeservedly dealt with.

The flogging of respectable boys and remarks in connection therewith.

The *Prabhákar* (11) of the 17th April says:—Flogging has been for time immemorial considered appropriate punishment for bad boys in school and disreputable men in the army. In the one case the disgrace attached to it has not been so widespread as in the latter. Some very respectable boys have lately been disgraced for ever by some ignorant and prejudiced officials. A case is now reported of a magistrate in Chittagong mistaking his vocation as a law dispenser and taking upon himself the calling of common policemen, who must have been immensely grateful to the officious and undignified official for his voluntarily lightening their functions. It would be a great saving to Government if all such over-zealous justices were to receive an extra allowance to go about the streets and inflict summary punishment "with their own hands" on all delinquents who may be caught red-handed in the act of law-breaking. It would be the saving of pay of a couple of common sepoys. Really the high-handedness of officials is increasing on all sides, and yet in spite of this men like Dr. Banks are retained in office and Anglo-Indians generally are allowed exclusive privileges. How are we to impress upon the stolid officials that public flogging is a disgraceful punishment, only inflicted upon low criminals and not upon the sons of respectable citizens? Evidently the Anglo-Indians who make such free use of it are not personally inexperienced in such matters. We ourselves witnessed a case in a remote cantonment station where this disgraceful punishment was inflicted by the order of a boy magistrate on a respectable Eurasian for a trifling offence, while the boy-magistrate stood there gloating on the effect of a power which the Executive Government invested him with, the magistrate being only a lad of between 19 and 20 years. Is it not astonishing that the British Government should value the reputation of their Indian subjects so lightly as to place them at the mercy of every juvenile official fresh from school or college unaccustomed to power and social position?

Complains that indigenous articles are not purchased in sufficient quantities for the use of Government.

The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (82) of the 14th April regrets that in spite of Lord Ripon's merciful and beneficent orders to buy country manufactures and articles for the use of the State departments, there has been during the past three years a gradual increase in the value of the articles purchased in England for the use of the Indian Government. This increase, observes the *Sodágar*, took place in regard to articles of native manufacture, such as pasteboards, paper, wearing apparel, leather goods, beer and porter, and an injustice has been done to India. The European officials in this country and the Secretary of State for India in England are responsible for this, as they show an improper partiality for English goods and an unjustifiable desire to benefit their mother country. The natives of India ought to request Government to remove this injustice.

Suggests the creation of agricultural scholarships to enable young natives of India to go to England and study scientific agriculture in that country.

In a paragraph headed "Agricultural Scholarships," the *Native Opinion* (10) of the 13th April says:—The Government of Sir Alfred Lyall has in the wake of that of Bengal sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3,000 as a grant towards the completion of the agricultural studies of one Shri Lál at the Royal College of Cirencester in England. Bombay pretends to be ahead of the North-West Provinces, and yet with all her boasted superiority she has not done anything worthy of herself in this direction to give to, or create a fair chance for, any of our willing graduates to complete agricultural studies at the above fountainhead of scientific agriculture. We hope Sir James will see his way to the creation of one or two scholarships in this department of education and give our young men an opportunity to venture on the black waters in the pursuit of this knowledge.

Strongly condemns the proposal made in some quarters for allotting uncultivable plots of land in India to landless English farmers and making them permanent tenants.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 13th April, in an article headed "A very cool proposal," says:—It is amusing to see that very cool proposal of the Calcutta correspondent in the columns of *Mark Lane Express* to convert the culturable waste lands of India "as a possible field for the enterprise and skill of landless farmers of England, and a means of increasing and securing our supplies of breadstuffs." Though many of the observations of the writer as to the deep-rooted conservatism of Indian people and the tyranny of caste, which partially retards the material progress of the country, are just, we must demur to the proposal, if it is a serious one, to allot uncultivable plots of land in India to landless English farmers. The country is already groaning under a foreign agency; and it is now suggested that the landless English farmers should be invited as permanent tenants in order to strip its produce further for their own benefit! Who will profit by the arrangement? Of course, the foreigners. These have had a great deal their own way for the last 50 years. It was the indigo-planting enterprise that first enriched them. And we all know the economic results of their enterprise so far as the people of India are concerned. Neither are we insensible to the political mischief of the arrangement. Under the disguise of developing the resources of the country by private foreign enterprise India has been made to endure many an evil which those in power are pleased to call blessing. And here, under the pretext of making England independent of breadstuffs from America, we are coolly asked to try the experiment of inviting landless English farmers who by their high scientific farming are to give England cheap, abundant, and superior quality of wheat! They are to reap the profits, of course, of their enterprise, and to remit the same to their native country, so that the evenings of their lives may be spent in comfort at the expense of the poor Indian, much like the European civil and military servants. Why not by one decree invite every penniless adventurer, every famishing beggar who is now the recipient of the charity of the Poor-Law Board, to invade this country, grant them land under certain conditions in order that they might find in India very pleasant and profitable means of living? By all means fill the country with this new class of settlers; make them fixtures on the native soil on tenures which will bring next to nothing in the shape of land revenue to the State treasury, and proclaim to the four quarters of the world that "India is for the Englishman only."

Remarks in connection with Mr. Monteath's letter to the *Bombay Gazette* on the subject of taxing improvements made on their own lands by ryots.

The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 14th April says:—If the Government of Bombay is anxious that its ryots should be encouraged to dig wells and improve their lands under the assurance that improvements so effected shall not be taxed, it should make its language a little plainer than we find it in its resolutions on the subject. We are led to this remark by the controversy on this very subject between the Acting Under Secretary to Government and the *Bombay Gazette.* As an instance showing that although the law provides that improvements effected by the ryot from his private capital should not be taken into consideration at the time of fixing or raising the assessment on his land, yet in practice the law had not been adhered to at least in the matter of wells dug by the *ryot.* The *Gazette* cited the case of a Viramgám ryot, who some years ago petitioned to Government, asking whether if he dug a well the assessment would be raised at the ensuing survey and was told in reply that Government could give him no such assurance as he sought. Mr. Monteath denies that Government said anything of the kind, and he cites the resolution of the Government framed in reply to the ryot's petition. From it we find that Government consulted the Survey Commissioner, who in his turn suggested that the applicant should be simply answered in the language of Section 106 of the Land Revenue Code, which provides that improvements from private capital shall not be assessed. The gist of the ryot's enquiry was whether a well would be included in the term "private improvements" or not. And one would have supposed that by referring him to Section 106 the Government desired to assure him that it was so included. But mark what follows. The Survey Commissioner also desired it to be made known that though a well of the kind mentioned by the applicant "would not and could not be legally taxed," yet "the land watered by such a well and all land similarly situated with visible natural facilities for well irrigation from vicinity of water to the surface, whether a well had been sunk or not, would be most justly subjected to an extra assessment on account of the said natural advantage above the assessment on land without such advantage." Ordinarily construed, this would mean that though Government "would not and could not legally tax a well," yet if it appeared that such a well had been dug and yielded water to the land it would justify an enhancement of the assessment. If so, what then is the meaning of the assurance that a private well would not and could not be legally taxed? Either it is a contradiction of terms to say in one and the same breath that a private well would not be taxed but land watered and improved by it would be, or the Government mean something beyond the comprehension of those accustomed to the use of words as popularly understood. Mr. Monteath does not attempt to clear the ambiguity and the inconsistency. And yet he denies the *Gazette's* assertion that the Viramgám ryot was informed that Government could give him no such assurance as he sought. Either the resolution quoted by Mr. Monteath means something or it does not. If it means something different from what one would ordinarily understand from it, the Government ought to tell us what that is before the *Gazette* is subjected to the lash of the Secretariat and asked not to circulate false stories of Government policy. At present one is strongly tempted to think Government to be of the belief that language was given to man to conceal his thoughts.

Says that it is not so much the principles of collecting land revenue that are at fault as the system of assessment which does not leave enough to the ryot after paying the Government demand.

The *Subodh Patrika* (15) of 13th April says:—The Government state that the security or insecurity of agriculture is taken into consideration when the settlements are made. Consequently the assessments fixed are such as the ryots ought to be able to pay punctually every year whether there is a failure of the crops or not; that nevertheless when a scarcity does actually happen, the revenue is either suspended or wholly remitted according as circumstances require; that after failure of harvest enquiries are promptly instituted as to the extent of the calamity and the means of the ryots; and that arrears of revenue are only recovered from any surplus that there may be after sufficient is allowed for the subsistence of the ryots and of their families and for the restoration of their position as revenue-payers. All this looks very well on paper, and if the practice accorded strictly with theory there could be no hardship. But it is not always that the position and means of the tenants are viewed by the subordinate officers of the State landlord with sufficient fairness. The Collector has to institute enquiry, and the Collector delegates the duty to his subordinates, who cannot bring themselves easily to believe that anything which will diminish the revenue will be welcome to their superior and improve their own position. The enquiry is thus begun with an inclination of the mind directed to the interests of the revenue, not to the keeping of the ryot in solvency. When such is the case, cases of hardship are not unlikely, though it may be that the rules made by Government for the guidance of its officers are the best possible. It is not the principles of collection that are at fault so much as the system of assessment, which does not leave to the ryot much after paying the Government assessment and maintaining his family to lay by against times of short crops and short means.

Maintenance of European volunteer corps and remarks in connection therewith.

The *Native Opinion* (10) of the 13th April, in a paragraph headed "Our Volunteers and their expenses," says:—Looking to this quasi-military branch we see that Government has to incur an annual expenditure of Rs. 6,15,000 exclusive of the value of arms of precision and ammunition supplied to them at the public expense. One of the alleged grounds of the enactment of the Arms Act seemed to be that while there was a considerably large standing army at the elbow of Government it was absurd to allow its civil population to bear arms, and yet to make this absurdity still more absurd, it allows, nay arms, one part of its civil population at the expense of the other. The action of Government in this case amounts to a sad commentary upon its own consistency. If the arming of Europeans has become a necessity for the defence of the empire, is not a Native entitled to take part in that defence? And may we forsooth ask whose interests are greatly involved in the preservation of British power in India, the Europeans' or Natives'? Moreover is not a Native entitled to take part in a movement which is kept up entirely at his own expense? Or are we to believe that our rulers have still a lurking suspicion in their minds about the loyalty of Natives to the British Crown? If that be so, then we freely hold Government is determined never to acknowledge the loyalty of Natives so many evidences notwithstanding.

An assault made by a European officer of the Government Telegraph Department on a peon of his office at the Khandála station of the G. I. P. Railway.

A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the 19th April states that on 12th instant he saw a European officer making a serious assault on a Mahomedan peon of his on the platform of the G. I. P. Railway station at Khandála. The brass badge worn by the peon bore the inscription "Assistant Superintendent Telegraph Department." The European officer went in the direction of Poona. The peon was severely beaten with a stick because he forgot to bring to the station with the rest of the officer's kit an old metal pot, which was however brought in time to the station by another person, who was probably a servant of the officer.

Says that a Native advocate should be appointed to the vacant post of the Clerk of the Crown in the Bombay High Court.

The *Rást Goftár* (111) of the 13th April has nothing to say against the appointment of Mr. Farran as Acting Advocate-General, because he is senior to Messrs. Badrudin and Mehta, and is quite fit for the office. The *Goftár*, however, observes that a Native advocate should be appointed to the Clerkship of the Crown which will be vacated by Mr. Farran. Most of the highly paid offices in the Bombay High Court are exclusively held by European barristers, and the appointment of a Native advocate to the vacancy would do some justice to the claims of Native barristers.

Complains of the injustice done to Natives by the exclusive nomination of Europeans to the post of Advocate General at Bombay.

The *Gujaráti* (97) of the 13th April, in referring to the appointment of Mr. Farran as Acting Advocate-General, Bombay, during the absence of the Honourable Mr. Latham on leave, says that it would be better if some remedy were now adopted against the frequent injustice done to Natives in connection with this post. If there be any objection to the appointment of Mr. Farran to the post, it is that among Natives Mr. Badrudin has superior claims to it. Mr. Badrudin is the oldest Native barrister in Bombay and commands great influence in his profession. To deprive him of his right and to give the appointment to another appears like purposely doing an injustice to Natives. There is no rule that the Advocate-Generalship should be held exclusively by Europeans; why then should Natives be deprived of their rights? Moreover it is not that Natives worthy to hold that office are not to be found. When the claims of worthy Natives are ignored, they cannot help believing that partiality and caste distinctions are observed in bestowing appointments. Is not this a serious evil?

Says that Dr. Hewlett, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Bombay, should be retained in his office for some years longer.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 13th April says:—Dr. T. Hewlett's period of service expires during the next few months and it is said that Government is thinking of asking him to stay one year more in the service. The *Times of India* thinks that by the proposed arrangement Government is doing serious injustice to the learned Doctor's juniors. Our contemporary has, we are glad, nothing to say against Dr. Hewlett personally, and it is only in the interests of imaginary justice that our contemporary objects to the extension. We really cannot understand on what principles the system of compulsory retirement can be justified if it cannot be on the much faulty system of patronage. The system of compulsory retirement is an evil that must be knocked off on the head at once; and the instance in point is sufficient to make any sane man think as we do. Supposing the counsels of our contemporary prevail and Government does not grant Dr. Hewlett extension of office, the only result will be that the present incumbent will draw his pension and some one will feed fat on the appointment. It is really astonishing that a representative of public opinion should show such ill-nature in grudging Dr. Hewlett an extension. It is our firm belief, and we have no doubt that the whole Presidency will share our belief, that Dr. Hewlett will only be too glad to make room for his successor, but the interests of the Department require that he should be at the helm for at least a few more years.

Complains that Native lads are not admitted into the Government Dockyard in Bombay for instruction in mechanical engineering.

A correspondent of the *Rást Goftár* (111) of the 13th April states that for some years past Native and European lads used to be admitted into the Government Dockyard at Bombay for instruction in mechanical engineering, and those who obtained a certain proficiency and knew English well enough were employed on steamers as apprentices. Of late Native boys are not admitted into the dockyard though several can be found that have studied English as far as the fifth or the seventh standard or who have passed the matriculation examination. European lads are now-a-days solely employed on steamers and steam-launches. The *Rást Goftár* recommends the grievance to the favourable consideration of Captain Hext, the Superintendent of Marine.

Makes remarks on the recently published lists of common and special jurors in Bombay.

With reference to the list of jurors recently published in the *Government Gazette* and to the request made by the Sheriff of Bombay that improvements in the list may be suggested, the *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the 14th April observes that more than half the number of jurors will not be able to understand the proceedings of the court in cases in which they may be called upon to serve on the jury. The criminal sessions are held four times in the year. If 60 European and Native common jurors are subpœned at every sessions, no difficulty will be experienced in empannelling a jury. Thus 240 common jurors would suffice for one year, but the list contains so many as 1700 names—a number quite disproportionate with the actual requirements. The number of special jurors is reasonable, but the mode of selecting them is objectionable. Some justices of the peace are appointed special jurors, while others are nominated common jurors, without any sufficient reason. The partners of European mercantile firms and their assistants are appointed special jurors, while the partners of well-known Native mercantile firms are nominated common jurors. All European brokers are put upon the special jury list. This shows that no fixed principle is observed in the preparation of the list, which appears to be made up on the number and character of the recommendations received from influential parties. The reason for including the names of certain Pársi gentlemen in the list of special jurors is quite incomprehensible. Special juries are convened in murder cases alone, and it is dangerous to elect to serve on them persons whose education has not extended beyond the second or third standard of the educational school course. Mr. Nasarwánji Mánakji Petit was formerly a special juror. He has now been degraded to the position of a common juror without any adequate cause. If Native mill agents are placed among common jurors, why should European mill managers be made special jurors? The European Vice-principal of the Elphinstone High School was always put among special jurors, while the name of the Native Vice-principal of the same institution appears in the list of common jurors. Two hundred common jurors and one hundred special jurors will suffice for all requirements. A committee composed of two experienced Europeans and an equal number of Hindus, Pársis and Mahomedans presided over by the Sheriff should be appointed to frame the list. [The *Yajdán Parast* (122) of the 13th April expresses similar sentiments.]

Complains that the officer in charge of the medical dispensary at Rânder frequently absents himself from his duties.

The *Gujarát Mitră* (77) of the 13th April states that cholera has made its appearance at Rânder. On Thursday last three residents of Doctor Uttamrám's house were attacked. The officer in charge of the medical dispensary was not to be found that day. He left the place at 11 A.M. for Surat and returned home at midnight. It is said that he absents himself frequently from his post. But his absence becomes a serious matter when it occurs at a time when the epidemic is prevailing in the town. [A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 14th April expresses similar sentiments.]

Necessity of closing the Mahomedan cemeteries near Sonápur, Bombay.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 13th April says:—There is considerable force in the objection raised in many quarters against the Mahomedan burial-ground near Sonápur. The existence of the grave-yard in this locality is a standing menace to public health. But we are not for peremptory action in a matter which affects the feelings of a community. Perhaps the best plan would be to request Mahomedan leaders to consider the advisability of shifting to another quarter.

Ravages of a tiger in the village of A'njarla in the Dápoli Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate and a suggestion to the authorities about his destruction.

The *Vichárshil* (72) of the 7th April says that a tiger is committing fearful ravages on human beings and property in the village of A'njarla in the Dápoli Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate. The inhabitants are disarmed and consequently they are unable to protect themselves against the attacks of wild animals. The *Vichárshil* trusts that the district authorities will take measures without delay to destroy this beast.

Want of repairs to the road near the Borwali station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

In a paragraph headed "The road near Borwali Station," the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of 14th April says:—The public has heard to tiresomeness the complaints made about the wretched condition of the road near the Borwali station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. We have inserted in this paper several letters from correspondents drawing the attention of the authorities to the grievance and similar letters have appeared in other papers. We publish to-day another letter on the same subject. Can it be that the authorities whose assistance is invoked in this matter are not aware that the road requires repairs?

Removal of Dr. Banks from the Civil Surgeoncy of Ahmedabad.

Disapproves of the rumoured remission of the sentence passed upon Dr. Banks by Government.

In noticing the statement that appeared in a recent issue of the *Times of India* that Government have remitted the punishment meted out to Dr. Banks of Ahmedabad and appointed him Civil Surgeon of Surat, the *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 18th April observes that this statement was not confirmed by the *Government Gazette* of the 17th instant, nor is it likely that in the absence of the Governor the punishment has been remitted. But the *Times of India* represents in this matter the opinion of the Anglo-Indian press, and it is well known that this section of the public press is very powerful. However it cannot be believed, at least for the present, that the Bombay Government have admitted that they were wrong in passing the sentence against which the Anglo-Indian newspapers have raised their voice. In the matter of the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill the English press in India annoyed Lord Ripon so much as to force him to swerve from his original just aims. The Anglo-Indian papers threaten to boycot the European officials that go against their wishes, and the threat seems to frighten the latter. In the matter of the uninterrupted use of the Esplanade in Bombay by the Native cricketers and of the misunderstanding that arose between the Governor and the High Court Judges about the precedence of the latter at the gubernatorial levées Sir James Fergusson showed weakness by undoing what he had himself previously done, and this leads to the inference that the statement made by the *Times* might prove true. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (82) of the 17th April expresses somewhat similar sentiments.]

Is strongly of opinion that Dr. Banks' punishment should not be reduced.

The *Prabhákar* (11) of 17th April says:—If the *Times* is to be credited, the Bombay Government have, as the Government of India did in the Ilbert Bill affair, changed their mind with regard to Dr. Banks, who, instead of being dismissed from the service with ignominy, is only to be transferred from one station to another, where perhaps he will repeat with impunity the insolence of which he has been guilty in his dealings with his Native fellow-subjects. Perhaps the punishment has been deemed very severe. But, we think, persons of Dr. Banks' calibre should not be kept a single moment in the service of Government; for by their acts they will make the name of the British Government stink in the nostrils of the people of India. In the Jurisdiction Bill as well as in the case of Dr. Banks the Government would seem to have primarily acted with due deliberation, but they shortly afterwards allowed it to be seen that they were not quite right in the matter—a painful illustration of the pernicious influence of Anglo-Indian counsels. In both these cases principle has been sacrificed to a system based upon race pride on the one hand and the official arrogance of a certain class of snobs and upstarts on the other.

Treatment of Natives by Europeans and the case of Dr. Banks.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 13th April says:—It is natural that our English contemporaries should make a common cause in favour of Surgeon-Major Banks. Their sympathy is genuine and deserves to be respected. But looking into the merits of the case once more, we regret we are unable to find anything like an argument against the Government resolution. We are opposed on principle to the executive usurping the functions of judicial officers. But in matters of this kind responsible courts of law have so often failed the Native complainant, that the people have very nearly lost faith in them. It is, again, an idle assumption to say that Dr. Banks' case is the first of its kind. We could cite a score of them in one breath. A notable instance is again referred to by the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* in the course of some biting remarks. The case in which two or three Europeans ill-treated a Native woman at Allahabad, and the way in which it was disposed of by Mr. Justice Tyrrel, will always remain a blot upon the manhood of the European soldier and upon the fame of British justice in the country. If ever there is another mutiny in India, it will arise from the maltreatment of women by English ruffians. This Allahabad case still rankles in the hearts of the people, and will continue to do so. If many more cases like it do not come before the courts, some of which we might assume to be trumpped up, it is because of the delicate nature of the charge. Next to these cases in the mofussil are the *shikár* cases, in which Native villagers are mistaken for animals by the *shikári*, their fields and cottages broken into, and their rights otherwise trespassed upon, for momentary excitement. Many of these cases of wrong-doing are hushed up at an early stage, as the aggrieved are invariably poor or ignorant. When a few reach the magistrate, they are generally mismanaged. A light fine or a warning is all that the offender gets. With these facts before us it would be dishonest to underrate the gravity of Dr. Banks' offence or to justify the action of the Collector and the Revenue Commissioner. Having said this much, we are free to admit that the punishment appears somewhat excessive. On this account Dr. Banks might appeal to Government to reconsider the case on a suitable opportunity. And this is all Government could do. It is out of the question to withdraw the sentence. They could not do so without stultifying themselves. Nor would we appreciate interference in the matter by the Government of India or the Secretary of State. Responsible authorities on the spot are the best judges. If Sir James Fergusson values public opinion next to the dictates of his own conscience, he must stand firm. His Excellency has so often shown himself to be uncertain that we are really anxious as to the result of the agitation that is being promoted by Dr. Banks' friends and countrymen.

Some remarks in connection with Dr. Banks' case.

The same says:—Had Mr. Reid at once proceeded to the scene of the scuffle and examined the Wághri *shikári* as well as the villagers, he would not only have realised the enormity of Dr. Banks' offence, but might also have heard another version of the affair. That version is that it was not the villagers who snatched the musket from the low-class *shikári*, but that it was the police patel or his subordinate who did it in his official capacity as the *shikári* could not show his licence pass for the musket, nor would he take the man to his master. Further, the musket was produced as soon as Dr. Banks asked for it, and the cruelties he perpetrated were subsequent to the production of the weapon. If this version is to be relied upon, it may be taken for granted that Government knew more about the matter than they have cared to publish in their resolution. The reticence, if any, may be due to one cause or other which we have no desire to pry into. But we would not be much surprised if in the absence of full explanation the Anglo-Indian press fastened upon one or two apparently weak points, and condemned the action of Government as being vindictive and undertaken with a view to conciliate popularity with the Native public. This would be ungenerous criticism, we know, but Anglo-Indian writers never pretended to be more than human.

Says that Dr. Banks has been leniently dealt with.

The *Prabhákar* (11) of the 15th April says:—We think Dr. Banks has been somewhat leniently dealt with, though perhaps on departmental grounds. One writer in defending this officer's peccadillos is strangely inconsistent in his statement about the absence of the police in the scene of the outrage, while in the same account he goes on alluding to certain Native village authorities and while it is stated that Dr. Banks was himself residing with a magistrate. We hope the military authorities will not pass over this officer's crime, and try him by court-martial to deter others from following his pernicious example. Sir James Fergusson's Government has been most unjustly blamed for their action in the matter, and it has been asked why no steps have been taken against the villagers who have acted quite naturally under the circumstances. They find a *shikári*—perhaps a well-known *budmash*—committing havoc on their fields and perhaps also endangering their lives. Beyond the bare statement of this *shikári* there is nothing to show that he was authorised by anyone. In fact, the villagers acted as a lot of ignorant clod-hoppers would have done under the circumstances, but for an educated man like Dr. Banks to have behaved as he did is to say the least unjustifiable. The villagers are lawless by nature; not so a superior being like Dr. Banks who belongs to the governing race. It was not for him to set the example of lawlessness, or to meet lawlessness by lawlessness. There has not been a case like this for some time at least on this side of India; unless indeed we except that other act of supreme arrogance by which a poor police sepoy was most cowardly assaulted for doing his duty. Indeed it is a matter for surprise that a disgraceful scene like this, which occurred in broad daylight and on the public road, was not dealt with like all police cases of the kind. We hope the Government will take cognisance of this case in default of the departmental authorities, who show a criminal reticence where one of their own class is concerned.

Approves of the punishment of Dr. Banks.

The *Shiváji* (62) of the 11th April in alluding to the decision in Dr. Banks' case says that Dr. Banks has been leniently dealt with because he happens to be a European, but if the same high-handed proceedings had been carried on by a Native officer he would have been perhaps sent to jail. However the authorities must be praised for the punishment which they have inflicted on Dr. Banks and for the notice which they have taken of the complaints of poor and inoffensive villagers. The Europeans look upon Natives as mere nothing and often act towards them in defiance of all law. Hence some such example like that of Dr. Banks was necessary in order to keep them under control. It is absurd to contend that the faults of Europeans should be leniently dealt with because the instances in which Europeans have been found ill-treating Natives occur rarely. By leniency Government will be affording encouragement to Europeans to deal harsh treatment to Natives. In conclusion, the *Shiváji* expresses its dissent from those Native newspapers which are urging for a reduction in the punishment of Dr. Banks.

Remarks in connection with Dr. Banks' case.

The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 14th April, in alluding to Dr. Banks' case, says that the punishment inflicted upon him is very slight when compared to his offence. Dr. Banks is an educated and cultivated man. That such an individual should in a fit of anger so far forget himself as to arrogate to himself all kinds of authority and should inflict and recover fine from poor and ignorant villagers is a most extraordinary proceeding. Dr. Banks ought to have known that he was acting illegally. He deserved a much greater punishment for his fault than that with which he has been visited. The punishment of Europeans found guilty of assaulting Natives is one of the most marked characteristic of Sir James Fergusson's administration. In the case of Mr. George Hewett, Sir James Fergusson showed a most commendable sense of justice. The English people plume themselves on being just and righteous in their treatment of subject races. If their actions really corresponded with their professions they would be venerated by humanity and would benefit the Natives. The East India Company was particularly careful how its European servants behaved towards Natives. If the rules and regulations regarding the conduct of Europeans in India which existed in the time of Lord Cornwallis were enforced now, some dissatisfaction would be created amongst European officials, but the advantages of such a step will be enormous.

Comments on the action of the Bombay Government in Dr. Banks' case.

The *Native Opinion* (10) of the 13th April says that the English newspapers have been for some time abusing Government for removing Dr. Banks from civil employ, but the action of the authorities is perfectly justifiable. Although it is untrue that all Europeans ill-treat Natives, yet it cannot be denied that as a general rule Europeans treat Natives harshly. There are not a few European officials who dislike Natives to approach them in their country-shoes. Similarly most Europeans show resentment if Natives do not salute them on the public road. The practice of using opprobrious epithets towards their Native subordinates is a common thing among Government officers. The Native clerks in public offices are made to work excessively hard and are subjected to gross ill-treatment if they are even so slightly dilatory in the discharge of their duties. Even in courts of justice in cases between Europeans and Natives the former invariably win although justice might be on the side of the latter. The petitions of Europeans are disposed of at once, but the greatest delay is made in deciding those of Natives. The *Native Opinion* here alludes to the case of a certain postal clerk in Calcutta whose pay was reduced from Rs. 100 per mensem to Rs. 30 because he did not salute the Post Master General of Bengal and the Director-General of Post Offices. Will this treatment seem just to Europeans? How is it that the case of the postal clerk is not noticed in English newspapers while so much hue and cry is raised regarding Dr. Banks' case. The *Native Opinion* praises Sir James Fergusson for his just action in Dr. Banks' case.

Movement led by influential Europeans and Natives of Ahmedabad for reducing the punishment of Dr. Banks.

In a paragraph headed "Dr. Banks' Case," the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of 14th April says:—We have nothing particular to say against the movement let by the influential European and Native residents of Ahmedabad on behalf of Dr. Banks, but it is desirable that the Native gentlemen who have joined it out of sympathy for Dr. Banks should take care that they attempt nothing which may seem to weaken the hands of the Government. If they really think that Dr. Banks has deserved their good opinion and is popular with the natives of Ahmedabad, one should not object to their asking the Government to pass a lighter punishment on the Doctor. But beyond this it would be absurd to proceed. It is undeniable that Dr. Banks committed an illegal act so as to incur the grave displeasure of the Government, but we see the plea urged for him by a contemporary that the Government should not have taken the law into their own hands and punished him because he had dared to take the law into his own hands. It is straining argument to urge that in noticing Dr. Banks' conduct and departmentally punishing him for it Government have been guilty of anything like taking the law into their own hands. It was quite within their competence to deal with him as a public servant. Sir James Fergusson's action in the matter can hardly be deprecated as hasty or unauthorised, and Dr. Banks' case is not improved to his advantage by those who defend him upon the erroneous theory that the Government have not only misjudged him but have infringed the law.

Disapproves of the memorial which the leading Native citizens of Ahmedabad are about to submit to Government in favour of Dr. Banks.

With reference to the report that the leading Native citizens of Ahmedabad are preparing a memorial for submission to Government praying for a mitigation of the sentence passed upon Dr. Banks, the *Rást Goftár* (111) of the 13th April observes that the would be memorialists do not seem to pity the unfortunate villagers who were maltreated by Dr. Banks on the bare assertions of his Wághri servant, but express sorrow that punishment has been inflicted on the person who ill-treated them. Very probably some kind of pressure has been brought to bear upon the leading citizens to prepare a memorial in favour of the doctor who has been guilty of several offences. He committed criminal trespass, frightened the poor villagers into whose houses he entered without legal authority, threatened a breach of the public peace, assumed the powers

peans in India which existed in the time of Lord Cornwallis were enforced now, some dissatisfaction would be created amongst European officials, but the advantages of such a step will be enormous.

Comments on the action of the Bombay Government in Dr. Banks' case.

The *Native Opinion* (10) of the 13th April says that the English newspapers have been for some time abusing Government for removing Dr. Banks from civil employ, but the action of the authorities is perfectly justifiable. Although it is untrue that all Europeans ill-treat Natives, yet it cannot be denied that as a general rule Europeans treat Natives harshly. There are not a few European officials who dislike Natives to approach them in their country-shoes. Similarly most Europeans show resentment if Natives do not salute them on the public road. The practice of using opprobrious epithets towards their Native subordinates is a common thing among Government officers. The Native clerks in public offices are made to work excessively hard and are subjected to gross ill-treatment if they are even so slightly dilatory in the discharge of their duties. Even in courts of justice in cases between Europeans and Natives the former invariably win although justice might be on the side of the latter. The petitions of Europeans are disposed of at once, but the greatest delay is made in deciding those of Natives. The *Native Opinion* here alludes to the case of a certain postal clerk in Calcutta whose pay was reduced from Rs. 100 per mensem to Rs. 30 because he did not salute the Post Master General of Bengal and the Director-General of Post Offices. Will this treatment seem just to Europeans ? How is it that the case of the postal clerk is not noticed in English newspapers while so much hue and cry is raised regarding Dr. Banks' case. The *Native Opinion* praises Sir James Fergusson for his just action in Dr. Banks' case.

Movement led by influential Europeans and Natives of Ahmedabad for reducing the punishment of Dr. Banks.

In a paragraph headed "Dr. Banks' Case," the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of 14th April says:—We have nothing particular to say against the movement let by the influential European and Native residents of Ahmedabad on behalf of Dr. Banks, but it is desirable that the Native gentlemen who have joined it out of sympathy for Dr. Banks should take care that they attempt nothing which may seem to weaken the hands of the Government. If they really think that Dr. Banks has deserved their good opinion and is popular with the natives of Ahmedabad, one should not object to their asking the Government to pass a lighter punishment on the Doctor. But beyond this it would be absurd to proceed. It is undeniable that Dr. Banks committed an illegal act so as to incur the grave displeasure of the Government, but we see the plea urged for him by a contemporary that the Government should not have taken the law into their own hands and punished him because he had dared to take the law into his own hands. It is straining argument to urge that in noticing Dr. Banks' conduct and departmentally punishing him for it Government have been guilty of anything like taking the law into their own hands. It was quite within their competence to deal with him as a public servant. Sir James Fergusson's action in the matter can hardly be deprecated as hasty or unauthorised, and Dr. Banks' case is not improved to his advantage by those who defend him upon the erroneous theory that the Government have not only misjudged him but have infringed the law.

Disapproves of the memorial which the leading Native citizens of Ahmedabad are about to submit to Government in favour of Dr. Banks.

With reference to the report that the leading Native citizens of Ahmedabad are preparing a memorial for submission to Government praying for a mitigation of the sentence passed upon Dr. Banks, the *Rást Goftár* (111) of the 13th April observes that the would be memorialists do not seem to pity the unfortunate villagers who were maltreated by Dr. Banks on the bare assertions of his Wághri servant, but express sorrow that punishment has been inflicted on the person who ill-treated them. Very probably some kind of pressure has been brought to bear upon the leading citizens to prepare a memorial in favour of the doctor who has been guilty of several offences. He committed criminal trespass, frightened the poor villagers into whose houses he entered without legal authority, threatened a breach of the public peace, assumed the powers of the police and searched the houses, arrogated to himself magisterial powers and fined the villagers in the sum of Rs. 20, and flogged the unfortunate rustics. Similar offences are sometimes committed by overbearing European officers in the mofussil, and to give them warning a severe example has been made of Dr. Banks. Such an example was needed. It is sure to do good to the mofussilites. The Anglo-Indian papers have severely attacked Sir James Fergusson's just decision in the case, and the Natives ought to support Government against the unjustifiable attack. If in spite of these facts the leading Native citizens of Ahmedabad submit the memorial to Government, they will come under the censure of having betrayed the true interests of their country. [The *Gujarâti* (97) and the *Yajdân Parast* (122) of the same date and the *Deshi Mitrâ* (92) of the 17th April express similar sentiments.]

Says that the sentence passed upon Dr. Banks should be remitted.

The *Jâme Jamshed* (101) of the 15th April wishes that the sentence passed upon Dr. Banks should be remitted and a severe censure only should be passed upon his conduct. The *Jâme* however disapproves of the movement made in Ahmedabad by certain leading Natives of that city for preferring a memorial to Government praying for an abatement of the punishment, and advises the would be memorialists to leave that work to the Native press. The recommendation made by the *Jâme* in a previous issue for taking a severe notice of Mr. Reid's omission to take due cognizance of Dr. Banks' serious fault before the matter reached the ears of Government is repeated once more. The doctor's past good conduct makes the remission of sentence desirable, and it would be unjust to make a severe example of him, because many Europeans have been guilty of a similar offence.

Remarks on the criticisms of the *Bombay Gazette* on Dr. Banks' case.

The *Subodh Patrikâ* (15) of 13th April says:—The *Bombay Gazette* is nothing if not original. Not content with condemning the recent resolution of Government in Dr. Banks' case as unduly severe, it seeks to call in question the whole conduct of Government as being illegal. It surely required to be told that the head of any establishment is not at liberty to dismiss one of his servants if he finds him ill-treating a member of the establishment and that the proper and only course for him to take is to hand the offender over to the police. This is rather a hard proposition for us to understand. Then again it calls the information regarding Dr. Banks' conduct towards the villagers second-hand, and hence not worthy of being acted upon, though the facts were communicated to Government by its officers after due inquiry of Dr. Banks himself. Moreover be it noted there is not the remotest hint that the facts stated in the Government resolution are not correct. What is insinuated is simply that if Dr. Banks had been placed upon his trial he should have added to the statements already before the Government so as to be able to ground a defence thereon. It is impossible to believe that when the District Magistrate instituted the inquiry at the instance of Government Dr. Banks did not know what he was about in making his statements. Such arguments are at the best very ingenious but fail to carry conviction. We do not suppose Sir James Fergusson will be moved by them to cancel his resolution, which no doubt was considerately framed. No doubt the *Anglo-Indian Press* may, if it please, try to make out that the punishment was too severe for what Dr. Banks did. But an effort to overhaul the whole thing as illegal only lands one into absurdities.

Railways.

Approves of Sir John Strachey's views on the rapid extension of railways in India.

In noticing Sir John Strachey's evidence before the Parliamentary Committee now sitting to enquire into the means of internal railway communication in India and of its improvement, the *Bombay Chronicle* (76) of the 13th April observes that Sir John's extensive knowledge of Indian affairs and of the wants of the country in respect of the means of internal communication would always entitle him to rank as a great authority and to be listened with respect as to what he may have to say on the subject. Whatever might be his mistakes when at the head of the Finance Department of India or when pronouncing on the comparatative merits of the broad *versus* metre guage systems of railways, his views have not been at fault as to the absolute importance of constructing as many railways, as its resources would permit either for meeting the capital charge or the interest thereon; nor have his sympathy and zeal been inferior to that of any other public man, European or Native, in the country for pushing on the construction speedily with due regard to expedience and economy. Sir John Strachey's evidence is in favour of rapid railway extention, as demanded by the necessity of the country and warranted by the advice of reliable experts. He would give to India as fast as practicable all the railways that its resources would warrant in the wisdom of those who are responsible for its public safety and public credit. He would, when doing so, proceed with the caution and prudence begotten of experience as to the methods to be adopted and the agency to be employed for constructing railways and working them. People might differ from some of his views. But when giving his evidence he would appear to have based his statements upon his long experience and the dictates of ripe judgment. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 14th April expresses similar sentiments.]

Complains of the exaction of overwork from the employés of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

The *Gujaráti* (97) of the 13th April, in a communicated article, asks whether it is not cruel to exact 12 hours' continued work from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. and from 6 P. M. to 6 A. M. from railway employés. Mill hands are better off in this respect since they have to work for a somewhat less period of time and in company with others. But some of the railway employés have to be on duty alone and for 12 hours continuously. What can a man do when he has to perform for 12 hours the duties of the station master, the coaching clerk, the signaller and the luggage clerk combined at a petty station, when trains may be frequently running, without any holiday, Sundays even not excepted? Owing to overwork serious accidents happen every year, causing loss of life and property. An accident arising from this cause recently occurred near Kánkrákhádi station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The station master was prosecuted and punished, but is it not shameful that such accidents should often occur from niggardliness? It is said that Government officials enquired into the matter, but it is not known whether any action was taken against the fearful exaction of work for a long period and for preventing the occurrence of similar accidents in future. The railway authorities ought to make proper arrangements in the matter. If they do not do so, Government should intervene and insist upon the Company not to overwork its servants.

Complains of ill-treatment of passengers on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 14th April states that on the occasion of the last Chaitri Punam fair at Chándod large number of passengers left the Vishvámitri and the Goa Gate stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the fair by special trains. The railway authorities did not attend to the comfort and convenience of these passengers, who were either made to crowd themselves in third class carriages or to sit either in covered or open waggons. The Goa Gate station building is very small and large numbers of passengers had to wait in the sun until the arrival of the train by which they were to travel.

Municipalities.

Complains that a recommendation made at a meeting of the municipality of Vengurla for filling up a vacancy among the non-official members was negatived by the president.

The *Vichárshil* (72) of the 14th April says that the place of a non-official member of the Vengurla municipality fell vacant a short time ago. At a meeting of the municipal commissioners a discussion took place. The majority of the members present selected one Mr. P. A. Mahájan, a Vakil, and recommended their president to sanction the appointment. But the selection of Mr. Mahájan did not meet with the approbation of the president, who nominated the school-master of the local vernacular school to the vacancy. Mr. Mahájan being a member of an independent profession is not likely to approve always the doings of the president and hence his appointment was negatived. This action is in conformity with the policy of imperialism inaugurated in 1877.

The school-master who has been made a member of the Vengurla municipality will never be able to act independently. The vernacular school-masters are in some respects subordinate to the district revenue authorities, and hence they will never be in a position to give their opinion with independence. If they did, they are sure to be made to suffer for their boldness. The noble scheme of local self-government inaugurated by Lord Ripon is not likely to be successful if the district authorities do not respect the opinion of local bodies.

A complaint against the municipality of Broach.

The *Broach Samáchár* (88) of the 17th April complains that the meeting called by the municipal authorities of that city to consider the introduction of the scheme of local self-government was not publicly notified and hence the leading members of society were absent from it. Neither advertisements or handbills were issued nor was the meeting publicly proclaimed. It is necessary that an explanation should be forthcoming on the subject. [The *Hitechchhu* (78) of Ahmedabad of the same date complains of the indifference of Mr. Reid, the Collector, in not calling a public meeting to consider the introduction of the scheme of local self-government into that city.]

Native States.

Condemns the Bráhmans of Poona for blaming the Gáekwád of Baroda for bestowing appointments on his his own caste-people.

In an article headed "Are some of the Poona Bráhmans against the Gáekwád of Baroda or not" the *Din Bandhu* (5) of the 13th April says:—We regret to observe that most of the Native papers conducted by Bráhmans in Poona have, as it were, made it a point to criticise every action of the Gáekwád of Baroda. This is because the Gáekwád has of late been making improvements in the various branches of administration and is naturally aiding the people of his own race. We maintain that the Gáekwád as a wise and intelligent prince could not help doing this. Did not the Peishwas assist their own caste people? Was not education then monopolised by the ruling race (the Bráhmans) and the other people kept in intellectual thraldom? If one were to read attentively the accounts of the administration of the Peishwas, he would certainly be struck with horror at the wicked deeds committed and oppressions exercised by them upon the people of the other castes. We are certain that this and other causes brought to a premature close the *ráj* of the Peishwas. Will any one deny that there is a Higher Being who castigates the wicked and the demoralised when the cup of sin is full? We hold however that it is no wonder that the Peishwas aided their own caste people, for their conduct was only natural. We hail with feelings of gratitude the advent into India of the British, who laid open to us the people of other castes, the inestimable fountain of knowledge, the result of which was that the tricks of the Bráhmans were exposed. It is the duty of princes like the Gáekwád to afford every possible encouragement to the people of other castes by bestowing upon them high and low offices according to their abilities. Why should not the Gáekwád do his duty towards his own caste people? We assert that the opinions expressed by most of the Native papers in Poona relating to the Gáekwád of Baroda are biassed and therefore worthless.

Does not approve of sending the Mahárája of Kolhápur to England for his education at so young an age.

The *Poona Vaibhav* (51) of the 13th April says that it is given out at Kolhápur that the Regent intends to send the young Mahárája to England for his education. This information cannot be altogether without foundation, since the Political Agent referred to this matter during the festivities which took place at the time of the ceremony of adoption. The *Vaibhav* does not altogether approve of the Regent's idea. To send the Mahárája at so young an age to England for study is a little out-of-the-way proceeding. It is rather doubtful whether the climate of England will agree with his constitution. Besides there is no reason why he should not receive here the education which is to be imparted to him in England. What advantage is to be got by removing the Mahárája far from his own subjects? The *Vaibhav* trusts that the Regent of Kolhápur will deeply consider the above points before sending the Mahárája to England.

Requests Government to pass without any further delay a resolution on Major Hancock's report on the alleged mismanagement of the Nándod State.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the 18th April observes that it is more than two months since the enquiry into the mismanagement of the Nándod State was completed by Major Hancock, and yet Government have passed no decision on the subject. The delay in the disposal of this case has given rise to various rumours for the suppression of which Government ought at once to publish their resolution and the papers relating to the enquiry.

Complains that some subjects of the Rájkot State have been subjected to ill-treatment.

The *Gujarát Mitrá* (77) of the 13th April observes that the Chief of Rájkot has begun to annoy Ranchhod Dhársi, the Vahivatdár of Kuwádia, without good reason. The Vahivatdár has been accused of petty mismanagement and an aspirant for employment under the State has been appointed to enquire into the accusations. The latter is said to have fined some persons, put fetters on others and severely beaten some ryots of Kuwádia. The Political Agent ought to enquire into the matter and afford relief from the alleged oppression.

Berár Affairs.

Suggests the appointment of public prosecutors in the districts in Berár.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (12) of 14th April says that much inconvenience is felt, particularly in sessions cases, because there are no public prosecutors in the Berárs. Sometimes in this province Superintendents of Police or their assistants or magistrates are charged with the duty of conducting cases for the prosecution in the Sessions Courts. Now, however much a magistrate may be versed in law or a police officer expert in detecting crime or apprehending criminals, it is not likely that they would be able to conduct a case with the ability of a practical vakil. The cases which are tried in Sessions Courts are usually difficult and intricate, and hence a skilful legal practitioner is required to conduct them. The *Pramod Sindhu* trusts that steps will be taken before long to revive the office of public prosecutor in Berár.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
22nd April 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

- Advance of Russia in Central Asia:
  - Advice for the adoption of effective measures for arresting the — in the direction of India 8
  - Comments in connection with the — and the worthlessness of any diplomatic arrangements in connection therewith 6
- Agriculture:
  - Condemnation of the proposal made in some quarters for allotting uncultivable plots of land in India to landless English farmers and making them permanent tenants 10
  - Suggestion for the creation of agricultural scholarships to enable young Natives of India to go to England and study scientific — in that country 10
- Appointments:
  - Complaint regarding the injustice done to Natives by the exclusive nomination of Europeans to the post of Advocate-General at Bombay 13
  - Expression of opinion that a Native advocate should be appointed to the vacant post of the Clerk of the Crown in the Bombay High Court 13
- Assault made by a European officer of the Government Telegraph Department on a peon of his office at the Khandála station of the G. I. P. Railway: Mention of a case of — 13
- Cemeteries: Necessity of closing the Mahomedan — near Sonápur, Bombay 14
- Civil Service of India:
  - Disapproval of the refusal of Lord Kimberley to increase the limit of age for the entrance examination of the— 4
  - Expression of opinion that the people of India ought to strengthen the hands of Lord Ripon by adopting memorials to the Secretary of State for India on the necessity of increasing the limit of age of the candidates for the— 5
  - Remarks in connection with Lord Kimberley's reply regarding the limit of age for the entrance examination of the —... ... 4
- Flogging of respectable boys: Remarks in connection with the — ... 10
- Government Dockyard in Bombay: Complaint regarding the non-admission of Native lads into the—for instruction in mechanical engineering... 14
- Impoverishment of India: Remarks on the — 3
- Indian Council: Suggestions for the reformation of the —... ... 5
- Juries:
  - Expression of opinion that the right of trial by jury should be conceded to Natives 8
  - Remarks on the recently published lists of common and special jurors in Bombay 14
- Land Revenue Assessments:
  - Expression of opinion that it is not so much the principles of collecting land revenue that are at fault as the system of assessment, which does not leave enough to the ryot after paying the Government demand 12
  - Remarks in connection with Mr. Monteath's letter to the *Bombay Gazette* on the subject of taxing improvements made on their own lands by ryots 11
- Loans: Expression of opinion that the next loan of 2½ krors of rupees should be raised in India and not in England 8
- Non-purchase of indigenous articles in sufficient quantities for the use of Government: Complaint regarding the — 10
- Public Service:
  - Complaint that the officer in charge of the medical dispensary at Ránder frequently absents himself from his duties... ... 14
  - Expression of opinion that Dr. Hewlett, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Bombay, should be retained in his office for some years longer 13

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued.

Punishment inflicted on one Govindráo, a postal clerk at Calcutta, for not salaming the Director-General of Post Offices and the Post Master General of Bengal:
  Expression of opinion that the — is unnecessarily harsh— ... 9
  Do. do. and a contrast between this treatment and that given to Dr. Banks 9
Ravages of a tiger in the village of A'njarla in the Dápoli Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate: Complaint regarding the — and a suggestion for his destruction 15
Roads: Want of repairs to the road near the Borwali station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway 15
Volunteer Corps: Remarks in connection with the maintenance of European— 12

PART II.—*Removal of Dr. Banks from the Civil Surgeoncy of Ahmedabad*:

Approval of the punishment of Dr. Banks 17
Comments on the action of the Bombay Government in regard to the—... 18
Disapproval of the memorial which the leading Native citizens of Ahmedabad are about to submit to Government in favour of Dr. Banks ... 18
Disapproval of the rumoured remission of the sentence passed on Dr. Banks by Government 15
Expression of opinion that Dr. Banks has been leniently dealt with ... 17
Expression of opinion that Dr. Banks' punishment should not be reduced. 15
  Do. do. do. should be remitted ... 19
Movement led by influential Europeans and Natives of Ahmedabad for mitigating the punishment of Dr. Banks 18
Remarks in connection with Dr. Banks' case:
  The *Indian Spectator* 16
  The *Indu Prakásh* 17
Remarks on the criticisms of the *Bombay Gazette* on Dr. Banks' case ... 19
Treatment of Natives by Europeans and the case of Dr. Banks ... 16

PART III.—*Railways*—

B. B. & C. I. Railway:
  Complaint regarding the exaction of overwork from the employés of the— 20
  Ill-treatment of passengers on the— 20
Extension of railways in India: Approval of Sir John Strachey's views on the rapid— 19

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—

Broach: Complaint against the municipality of— 21
Vengurla: Complaint that a recommendation made at a meeting of the municipality of — for filling up a vacancy among the non-official members was negatived by the president 20

PART V.—*Native States*—

Baroda: Condemnation of the Bráhmans of Poona for blaming the Gáekwád of — for bestowing appointments on his own caste-people ... 21
Kolhápur: Disapproval of the intention to send the Mahárája of — to England for his education at so young an age ... 21
Nándod: Request to Government to pass without any further delay a resolution on Major Hancock's report on the alleged mismanagement of the — State 22
Rájkot: Complaint that some subjects of the — State have been subjected to ill-treatment 22

PART VI.—*Berár Affairs*—

Public prosecutors in the districts in Berár: Suggestion for the appointment of— 22

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R
For the Week ending 26th April 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	450
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	484
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	200
13	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fortnightly	950
14	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	600
15	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Akola	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
16	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
17	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
18	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
19	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
20	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
*21	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
*22	„ Chandrika	Kolhápur	Monthly	150
23	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
24	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
27	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
30	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
31	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
32	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
34	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
35	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*36	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*37	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
38	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
39	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
40	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
41	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
42	„ Maháráshtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,000
43	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	100
*46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
48	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*50	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	250
*52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*53	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*54	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
55	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Do.	600
56	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	150
57	„ Satyă Prakásh	Do.	Weekly	243
58	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
59	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*60	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
61	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
*62	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	90
64	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
65	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

CON 139

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
*66	The Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	150
67	" Telagu Mitră	Do.	Do.	400
68	" Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	200
69	" Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	175
70	" Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	200
*71	" Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
72	" Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
*73	" Vinod	Poona	Do.	200
*74	" Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
75	" Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	400
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
*76	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
77	" Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	400
78	" Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	349
79	" Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
80	" Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	137
	GUJARA'TI.			
81	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
82	" Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	750
83	" A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	304
84	" A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*85	" A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	200
86	" Bombay Punch	Bombay	Weekly	500
87	" Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,090
88	" Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	700
89	" Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	60
90	" Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	600
91	" Dátardun	Bombay	Weekly	525
92	" Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,000
93	" Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	200
*94	" Dnyán Dipak	Junágad	Do.	100
95	" Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
96	" Fursad	Do.	Do.	100
97	" Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
*98	" Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	200
99	" Gul'Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*100	" Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
101	" Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	525
102	" Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,400
103	" Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	115
*104	" Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	200
105	" Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	700
106	" Lok Mitră	Do.	Weekly	800
107	" Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	300
108	" Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
109	" Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	381
110	" Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
111	" Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,814
112	" Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
113	" Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
*114	" Saurásthtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	200
115	" Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	533
*116	" Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	200
117	" Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	408
*118	" Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly	200
119	" Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	50
120	" Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	738
121	" Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
122	" Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
123	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	150
*124	" Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.	200
125	" Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	768
*126	" Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	100
	SANSKRIT.			
*127	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	100
	URDU.			
*128	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
129	" Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.	160
	PERSIAN.			
130	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	300
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
*131	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	200

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Some remarks about the acquisition of India by the English.

The *Native Opinion* (10) of the 20th April, in an article headed "How have the English conquered India?" says that when the agitation regarding the Ilbert Bill was going on, the English in India declared that India had been won by the sword and that therefore it was disgraceful to place Englishmen on a level with Natives. But this contention is not true. India was not conquered as, for instance, Persia was conquered and subjugated by Alexander the Great. Tamerlane defeated the Emperor Tugluk and Baber established his dynasty at Delhi. The invasions of the conquerors mentioned above may be said to have been performed by the aid of the sword. But the same assertion cannot be made with respect to the company of English merchants who originally came to India for trading purposes and who gained an empire by treachery and by creating dissensions among Native princes. In the writings of Macaulay admiration is expressed that England should have in the course of a century subjugated a country so extensive as Europe as India is; but this is simply an empty boast when it is remembered that in the battles of Plassey, Buxar and others, more than two-thirds of the army was composed of Native troops. Again it must be noted that when the English came to India and commenced to extend their dominion gradually there was hardly any Native who was capable of realising the disadvantages of foreign domination. India was acquired by the British with the assistance of Native troops, who were trained in European tactics by them. There is nothing to boast in this achievement. England did not spend a pie in the acquisition of India. The English Government took money from Native princes under various excuses and false promises and ultimately gained their object. After the disruption of the Mogul Empire there was universal anarchy in India. At such a juncture various adventurers secured territories for themselves, and the English did the same. The people here were accustomed to foreign rule and therefore they did not hinder the English in the policy which they were pursuing. Such being the fact, it is absurd to contend that the natives of India were conquered and that the British did anything grand in this achievement. Suppose that in the year 1760 the Pársis in Bombay had revolted against the authority of the Peshwas and established their own kingdom, it could not be legitimately said that India had been conquered by the Pársis. The acquisition of India by the English is somewhat similar. This being so, it is absurd to make empty boast about the conquest of India by the sword. People should think well before they make statements. The *Native Opinion* considers that the English are about the best of all the foreign rulers which India has had, but they should be careful not to speak of the acquisition of India by the sword or of keeping their domination by the same means.

Complains of the indifference of England to the welfare of India.

The *Gujaráti* (97) of the 20th April, in alluding to the count out in the House of Commons on Mr. Slagg's motion regarding the abolition of the Indian Council, observes that it cares more for the interests of England than those of India. The indifference of Parliament in this matter shows how much it cares for the welfare of India. Even some members of the Ministry are careless of the interests of this country. Lord Kimberley's refusal to increase the limit of age of candidates for the entrance examination of the Indian Civil Service is an instance in point. Though the claim of the Indian public was ably supported by facts and arguments, and though it had been allowed to indulge in high hopes respecting its fulfilment, Lord Kimberley did not pay the slightest attention to it. His reply is one of the heaviest and most deadly of blows; and it is this unwillingness to confer any substantial good on this country that prevents Lord Ripon from boldly carrying out his policy. Lord Ripon wishes to remove the grievances which justify the people here in speaking against England, but they cannot be entirely removed as many difficulties come in the way. The English people only think of carrying away as much money as possible from India. For instance, the military expenditure has much increased and is still increasing, but no measures are taken for curtailing it. While the British officials who go to serve in Ceylon, Australia and Canada receive the same salaries as those given in England, those who come to serve in this country receive double and treble the amount. The reason is plain. It is the wish of the home authorities to maintain the English middle class at the expense of India. If that is not their object, they would adopt some remedy and save India. But they have no inclination whatsoever to save her; they anyhow only want to get money from her. They do not wish for reforms. This is no secret now. The local and Imperial Governments are often blamed by the people of India; but there is no valid ground for this, considering the way in which Indian matters are managed in England and the conduct of the British public, the Ministry, and both Houses of Parliament. If the home authorities wish to make their Indian subjects happy and to improve their condition, they can easily do so; but they do not really care. As long as they are apathetic in the matter, it is absurd for Natives to attempt to make any progress or to acquire new privileges. What is the reason that no measures are taken to prevent the loss by exchange? The reason is that treble the amount is thus sent out from this country; and who would give up his own interest?

Says that the high-pitched bureaucracy of India will require a succession of strong and liberal Viceroys to bring it down to a low key.

The *Subodh Patrika* (14) of the 20th April says:—Now that Lord Ripon's tenure of office is running through the last year of its course, rumour is busy in finding him a successor. New Viceroys are being made and unmade on conjectures well or ill founded. It is not for us to throw out any guesses of our own. It is sufficient to note the likelihood of the Liberal ministry continuing to command the confidence of the English nation for some time to come. Consequently the choice of a successor to Lord Ripon will of course fall among the ranks of the Liberals. It is no doubt possible for Liberals to be illiberal towards the orientals. But a Liberal successor of Lord Ripon will, we venture to think, not leave the lines of policy marked out by the most eminent Liberal Viceroy of India. Added to it is the possibility that the Radical wing of the Liberal party may furnish us a Viceroy who will sympathise to the full with the work of Lord Ripon in this country. The high-pitched bureaucracy of India will require a succession of liberal and strong-minded Viceroys to bring it down to a low key.

Says that the experiment of an agricultural bank made by Government is not on a sufficiently large scale so as to produce tangible results.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 26th April is glad that the disinterested exertions of Sir William Wedderburn for opening agricultural banks have borne some fruit, and observes that Lord Ripon's Government have sanctioned the opening of a bank in the Purandhar Táluka as an experimental measure for one year. The territorial extent and the period in which the experiment is to be tried are very small, and if the trial fails it will not be right to give it up finally. If a discouraging result follows from the present experiment banks should be opened in other agricultural districts for giving another trial to this useful project. The *Samáchár* admits the utility of last year's legal enactment for giving pecuniary aid to agriculturists for the purpose of sinking wells and constructing tanks, and points out the necessity of opening agricultural banks. Sir William Wedderburn deserves praise for his unremitting efforts in convincing Government and the public here and in England of the great usefulness of the schemes brought forward by him.

Complains of the increase in drunkenness in India.

The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (81) of the 23rd April refers to the complaint made by a deputation which waited on Lord Kimberley on the subject of the increase in drunkenness in India and says that the complaint is well-founded. Drunkenness is undoubtedly increasing in this country, which is clearly shown by the increase in the number of liquor shops in towns and villages notwithstanding the imposition of heavy duties by Government. The complaint appears to be true that the rules made by Government for the manufacture and sale of liquor encourage drunkenness. The imposition of heavy duties and the consequent rise in the price of liquor have only prevented poor people, who stood in need of good and wholesome liquor, from using it. This is the only advantage resulting from the levy of heavy duties. But the rich and high caste-people who are prohibited by their religion from drinking liquor remain unaffected. Moreover, liquor is not so good or wholesome as it was formerly. In order to sell it cheap it is adulterated with inferior stuff and is therefore injurious to health. The *Samáchár* exhorts the educated and other classes to abstain from the use of liquor, and says that it is necessary that some changes should be made in the ábkári rules, for at present the poor only suffer by them while those that ought to be discouraged freely indulge in the vice. The number of liquor shops, which is daily on the increase, should be reduced, for temptation increases with their number.

Complains of the smallness of the pay of the Native soldier.

The *Military Instructor* (131) of the 20th April complains of the smallness of the pay given to Native soldiers. The recruits are advanced a sum of Rs. 30 on their entering the army to provide themselves with necessaries. This amount is insufficient, for the new recruits have to spend about 20 or 25 rupees more than the sum advanced for buying and completing their accoutrements. As Rs. 2 are deducted from the pay of the recruit every month in part-payment of the advance, he only receives Rs. 5 as pay for a period of about two years. How can he maintain and clothe himself on this sum? The advance should be raised to Rs. 50 or 55 in order to prevent the Native sepoy from starving.

Some remarks in connection with the rules promulgated by Mr. Livingston, Principal of the Krisnagar College for punishing students in his charge.

The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 21st April in a leading article observes that in Lower Bengal the Government have become very strict and severe in their treatment of the youths who are being educated in schools and colleges. In the scuffle which ensued between the students and the police at Dacca, the Magistrate adjudged some of the former guilty and ordered them to be whipped. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal approved of the punishment although the action of the Magistrate was condemned by the entire Native press and the respectable portion of the population. This affair was hardly over, when Mr. Livingston, the Principal of the Krisnagar College, promulgated certain harsh rules for maintaining discipline among the students in his charge. This policy of Mr. Livingston, which is pretty sure to meet with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, is calculated to drive away all spirit and self-reliance from the rising generation. Government perhaps think that the education which is imparted in schools and colleges is making young men self-willed and audacious, and it is with the intention of putting down this new spirit that they are resolved to make them soft and yielding by subjecting them to whipping and other harsh punishments. In European countries whipping and other brutal punishments are strictly prohibited from being resorted to in educational institutions, and it is therefore difficult to conceive why a different course should be followed here. Perhaps this variation in the treatment of Native youths is on account of the fact of India being a conquered country. The rulers of India ought to know that Natives have begun to appreciate western learning and western ideas, and that the spread of them both is sure to make them independent and self-reliant and that nothing can or will avert the ultimate consequences. If this be so, it is absurd to take measures to prevent what is inevitable from happening. Do Mr. Thompson and Mr. Livingston think that by treating the younger generation harshly they are likely to become loyal towards the British Government? Do they believe that the stability of the British rule is increased thereby? They are greatly mistaken if they think so. Lord Dalhousie retired from India after estranging the minds of the people, and his successor had to suffer the consequences of his high-handed policy. The *Indu Prakásh* hopes that the successors of Messrs. Thompson and Livingston may not have to suffer the evil results of their extraordinary measures.

Remarks on the taxation of improvements made on land by ryots with their own capital.

In an article headed "The new departure in land revenue survey and assessment" the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 20th April says:—Here is the State declaring in a solemn document that the construction of wells and the improvements on the land arising therefrom are exempted from increased assessment. And yet, in the same breath, it gives utterance to the absurd doctrine that lands supposed to have subsoil water will be liable to a higher rate! Then, where will be the advantage if wells are dug after such enhanced assessment? Whatever immunity the ryot is offered under the resolution is nullified by this process. The object of the Viramgám applicant, if not plain at the date of his application, is quite plain now. He did not intend to apply the thin end of the wedge of permanent settlement, as has been suggested by the *Times of India*, but only demanded a categorical assurance from Government as to the non-assessibility of the land for a higher rate in case of the sinking of a well. The ryot apprehended that Government might snatch more than the just due with the one hand while offering freedom from taxation on the well with the other. It is precisely like the apprehension the Honourable Mr. Mandlik expressed in connection with the so-called freedom and financial independence allowed in the Local Self-government Bills. The sheep is let off at the one door in order that it may meet the wolf at the other. Government will not assess improvements which the construction of a well may bring to the ryot; only it will assess the land watered by the well, and thus recoup itself with a greater revenue! This is what is really meant when all the persiflage of official language is cleared away. The theory has now received its quietus, and no new charm will justify it. It is entirely opposed to the intentions of the Government of India. The plea of sacrifice of revenue that may be urged is untenable. The Government of India does not wish to have the land revenue increased by a policy that on the face of it is not only unjustifiable but most mischievous. In fact the policy aggravates the malady it seeks to cure. The remedy is worse than the disease. It cuts at the very root of the policy, which demands the improvement in the condition of the ryot and the cultivation of the land, apart from the higher subject of mitigating to a great extent the evils of famine. There is much to be said yet on the subject. Officials are apt to be vexed when the game they are at is smelt by the outside public. When Government is anxious to take the more intelligent Natives into confidence in the discussion of public questions, it must give out its confidence unreservedly. If an impartial discussion conducive to public good is the object, then the sooner it goes to work in a straightforward manner the better. It must not resent criticism which its own inconsistency provokes. Nor should it threaten to "revert to its former position of isolation and reserve" if setting aside precedents it is not desirous of subjecting itself to healthy criticism on its acts. Intolerance of public criticism is its one great vice, and when the public fails to chime in with its views, it goes into sulks like a child and threatens to hide itself in a corner! What a spectacle for a powerful Government, and yet it talks of enlightening the public!

Condemns the imposition of enhanced rates on land in the Nagar Táluka.

In an article headed "The land revenue policy of Government" the *Dynán Prakásh* (8) of the 21st April alludes to the Government resolution dated the 4th instant reviewing the revision operations in the Nagar Táluka of the Ahmednagar District, and says:—In the first place it must be remembered that the Ahmednagar District is one of the four districts which have been for the last four years under the operation of a special and exceptional law for regulating the ordinary transactions between agriculturist debtors and their creditors. By the enactment of special legislation Government admitted the existence of an abnormal indebtedness among the people of those four districts. Now what we lay the greatest stress on is that Government having interfered with and suspended the ordinary relations between agriculturist debtors and their private creditors in the interests of the former, it behoved the Government to suspend for a time at least the ordinary relations between itself and the agricultural classes in the same area. It does really appear very strange that when the Government by its legislative enactment compels the private creditors of the debtors of agriculturists to forego a considerable portion of their profits in the interests of the latter, the Government as a public creditor should enforce the levy of its own profits irrespective of the abnormally indebted condition of the agricultural classes. It is generally admitted that the Government land revenue demand has been as much the cause of this abnormally indebted condition as the joint action of the civil courts and the unfairness of the sáwkárs. Mr. Hope himself admitted this to be the case in his opening speech at Simla in the Supreme Legislative Council on July 17th, 1879. On that occasion Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey made similar admissions, while the then Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, Sir Robert Egerton, dwelt very strongly upon this point also. With all these admissions the reader is quite familiar. But we shall state here a fact which may not be generally known that Mr. Woodward, who early last year was appointed on special duty under the orders of the Secretary of State for India to enquire into and report upon the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, bears unqualified testimony in his report, submitted to Government in July last, to the existence of a widespread opinion among all classes of the people in these four districts that the Government land revenue demand has more to do with this abnormal condition than Government is willing to admit. And though this subject did not properly fall within the scope of his inquiry Mr. Woodward says in his report that he would be wanting in his duty to Government if he did not draw its attention to the existence of such a widespread opinion, which is not confined to non-official classes only, but which is very largely shared by the official classes also. When there is such evidence on its own records, an evidence which one cannot but regard as damaging to the existing system, it is surely very surprising that the Government should utterly disregard it, and should unblushingly enhance the assessment in a portion of this exceptionally situated area. As we remarked on a former occasion, in the very year which saw the introduction of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act enhanced rates were introduced in a large portion of the Purandhar Táluka of the Poona District, and during the last four years, if we mistake not, another táluka was similarly treated; and now comes the turn of the Nagar Táluka. As regards the Ahmednagar District, of which the Nagar Táluka forms a part, it should be specially remarked that of the four districts which form this area the Ahmednagar District is by general consent considered to be the worst in point of agricultural distress,—an opinion which is confirmed by Mr. Woodward also. It should be also further remembered that Mr. Stewart, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, has given it as his deliberate opinion that the lands are fast slipping out of the hands of their present holders—an operation which in his opinion has received an additional stimulus from the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. And notwithstanding all this evidence before it the Government quietly proceeds to discharge its ordinary duty just as though there were no circumstances calling for a suspension of the ordinary procedure!! One would have thought that a Government professing so much solicitude for the welfare of the people committed to its so-called fostering care as the Bombay Government does would have at least suspended the enhancement of its demand and would have thus set an example to the money-lending classes to be less exacting. And after this we are really to believe that the Bombay Government is anxious "to aid impoverished cultivators in improving their position"!!! How can this be really believed when, as we pointed out clearly in our last impression, the Government of Bombay displayed no scruples whatever in appropriating to itself the profits from improvements effected at the expense of the local funds—a source of revenue which is as much private as anything? What right had the Bombay Government to appropriate to itself any share, howsoever small, of the profits from such improvements? And even after a proceeding of such doubtful propriety we are told by the Governor in Council that he has treated the ryots of the Nagar Táluka very generously. We are of course open to correction as regards our facts if we have been unconsciously led into misstating them; but if the facts be as we have stated them to be,—and we have no doubt that they will be found to be substantially correct,—then we can only say this that language fails us in characterizing this proceeding as strongly as it deserves. It is to be hoped that the Government of India will duly consider this subject and suspend the enforcement of the revised rates until a full enquiry is instituted into the would-be consequences of this rash proceeding on the part of the Government of Bombay.

Assessment of wells and remarks in connection therewith.

The *Prabhákar* (11) of the 23rd April says:—From the discussion that is going on in the *Bombay Gazette* regarding the land revenue assessment, the actions of the revenue authorities do not come out in a favourable light. Their intention of abandoning the assessment on wells does not seem to be worth much in the face of their avowed determination to assess all lands additionally, whether the subsoil water they contain is used or not. It would seem that this so-called sacrifice of revenue has been made on grounds of pure expediency, as is acknowledged by Sir Barrow Ellis, so that it is an open question that when, by temporarily abandoning the revenue on wells, they have fairly induced the poor ryots to sink more wells with borrowed money, they will not revert to their former assessment. Indeed, the change of officials is so universal that what one officer promises in good faith his successor may not see the desirability or expediency of fulfilling. In fact, the main object of the officials is revenue, no matter how collected. Their motto would seem to be "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." It is not the largeness of the revenue but the quick and easy collection of it that they look to. It is, in short, the unstatesmanlike view they take of revenue administration. It is difficult to believe in the sincerity of authorities when, after acknowledging that the sacrifice of revenue from wells will be as nothing compared to the gain not only to the community but to the State also, they proceed forthwith to make up for this alleged loss by an unfair taxation on all lands containing subsoil water. We confess we are unable to understand the contention of our contemporary that land which has the advantage of water-supply within reasonable distance of the surface should pay more than land which has no such advantage, unless, indeed, the water-supply has been provided by Government.

Approves of the land revenue policy of the Bombay Government as depicted in a recent resolution on the subject.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (76) of the 20th April observes that the two local English dailies have been engaged in a somewhat excited controversy on certain points suggested by the recent Government resolution on the subject of the revenue survey and assessment system. This discussion has served to show to the greatest advantage the merits of the new policy of the Government as based on broad principles and being in every respect clear, well-defined, generous, and above all just to the cultivator and the State. The letter of Mr. Monteath to the *Bombay Gazette*, apart from serving the particular occasion which called it forth, shows the liberal spirit in which the Government have been practically acting for years past in respect of the land revenue demand. The ryot in the Presidency may now be held to have got nearly all the assurance and safeguard which may be supposed as being in the power of the Government to give, that the latter will leave to him all the fruit of the expenditure of his skill, labour, and capital in the cultivation of his land. There is no doubt such will be the opinion of all clear-headed readers of the recent literature on the subject, in spite of the differences apparently observable in the polemical writings of editors anxious for the promotion of the public weal.

Remarks in connection with the bungalows in the Marine Lines, Bombay.

In noticing the condemnation of the buildings in the Marine Lines occupied by military officers and the recommendation to replace them by substantially built bungalows, the *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 21st April observes that the buildings are not so wretched as described in the *Bombay Gazette*. The *Gazette* says that these edifices are built of bamboo and mud and are thatched. This is true; but they are not so bad as the huts of the poor people, as asserted by the *Gazette*. Though these buildings are thatched they have wooden ceilings. The mud and bamboo walls have a thick coating of fine lime and have therefore an appearance of walls built of mortar. The glass windows add to the comfort and beauty of these buildings. The edifices have both in front and at their back well kept gardens, and being on the sea beach on the west coast of the island they are airy. Their occupants no doubt enjoy great comfort and convenience. The *Gazette* accuses Government of charging high rent, but it is wrong in its calculations. Though the edifices themselves are not costly, the plots of ground on which they stand are valuable, and hence the rent charged to the occupants is not exorbitant at all.

However it cannot be denied that the thatched edifices are more liable to catch fire than pucka-built bungalows, and their floors being of mud get damp during the wet season. Since the occupants of these bungalows are military officers who are compelled to reside in them, they ought to be improved so as to remove any cause for complaint. Care however must be taken that the new buildings are not built so close to each other, nor lofty so as to obstruct the free ventilation of air in the fort and the esplanade. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the same date expresses somewhat similar sentiments.]

Requests His Excellency the Governor to take proper notice of the recent *fracas* at the Charni Road level crossing, Bombay.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the 25th April requests Sir James Fergusson to take proper notice of the affray that occurred between Captain Fergusson and the railway police at the Chaupáti level crossing. The Captain was wrong in having infringed the Railway Act by attempting to cross the line while the gates were being closed, and the Railway authorities should be asked by His Excellency to prosecute Captain Fergusson for his fault. On the other hand, Captain Fergusson should be directed to prosecute the railway police for having made an assault upon him. Captain Brown, the Superintendent of the Railway Police, deserves severe censure for having suppressed the affair after Captain Fergusson had communicated to him that he was the European officer who had created the affray. Captain Brown had no authority to act in this way, and he would not certainly have done so had the offender been a well-to-do Native.

Complains of the wretched condition of the civil court-house at Surat.

The *Suryă Prakásh* (80) of the 19th April says that it is much to be regretted that while thousands of rupees are spent every year by the Public Works Department at Surat the repairs to the wretched civil court-house at that station are neglected. The court-house does not give sufficient accommodation. In the rainy season and at the time of floods the place becomes simply wretched to stay in. There is no suitable accommodation either for suitors or vakils. The Assistant Judge's court was swept away in the recent floods and the Subordinate Judge's court narrowly escaped meeting with a similar fate. It is very strange that nothing has yet been done to improve the condition of the court-house. Mr. Fulton ought to take up the matter and remove the inconvenience suffered by the public of Surat. It is to be hoped that the authorities will attend to this matter.

Over-crowding of passengers in the steamship *Bhima*.

A correspondent of the *Maháráshtră Hitechchhu* (42) of the 21st April says that he was a passenger on board the steamer *Bhima* on 1st April from Bombay to Ratnágiri. The over-crowding of passengers was so great when the steamer left the Bombay harbour that it was impossible for anyone to move. The passengers on the lower deck were unable to breathe owing to the fearful crowding. The correspondent expresses surprise that Government should take no notice of the disgraceful conduct of the captain of the *Bhima* in allowing it to be literally crammed with human beings. If the lower animals are ill-treated the persons doing so are made to account for their conduct. It is therefore surprising that no notice should be taken of the ill-treatment of human beings. The correspondent is of opinion that Government officers should be deputed at each place where steamers anchor to go and see that steamers are not over-crowded.

Suggests the constrution of a parapet wall round two large holes near the custom house adjoining the Purnagad ferry.

A correspondent of the *Satyă Shodhak* (59) of the 20th April says that on the side of the hill-passage leading to the Purnagad ferry-boat and very close to the custom house there are two large holes from ten to fifteen feet deep. This path is very much frequented by postal runners and travellers. Owing to the want of a parapet wall round these holes or of some similar protection, there is considerable chance of human beings and animals falling into these pits during dark nights. The correspondent suggests that the authorities who have the disposal of the local funds should take steps to construct a parapet wall round the holes.

Says that a band of men exists in the village of Bhámburda near Poona who make their living by giving false evidence in courts of justice.

The *Din Bandhu* (5) of the 20th April says that in the village of Bhámburda near Poona a company of men exists who make it their business to live by giving false evidence in courts of justice. The head of this band is a Bráhman. He has been living in Bhámburda for several years. He has in reality no means of obtaining his living, but apparently carries on the business of a broker or a writer. His house is the rendezvous of the gang. In civil suits or criminal trials one or more of this company are ready to give evidence on one side or the other. In the cases which have been tried within the last three years it can be proved from the records of the civil and criminal courts in the Poona Collectorate that one or more of this gang have been witnesses in them. The men of this company also take part in settling disputes which arise in the village of Bhámburda. That the Bráhman who is at the head of the gang is an untruthful and unreliable person can be proved from the records of the courts in the Poona Collectorate. It is to be hoped that the authorities concerned will take steps to put down these men who make their living by giving false evidence.

Asks the Superintendent of Police of the Surat District to take security for good conduct from certain mischievous Pársi boys of Bulsár.

A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the 25th April observes that some five or six Pársi boys at Bulsár are great vagabonds. They go about at night and plunder persons across whom they happen to come. Their leader Bhiku is a damaged character. The Superintendent of Police of the Surat District ought to compel them to give security for good behaviour in future.

A complaint regarding the delivery of the mails at Gadhaka.

A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (78) of Ahmedabad of the 24th April says that the post is now received at Gadhaka twice a week instead of on every alternative day as previously. Merchants have to suffer much inconvenience and loss in this cotton season by this arrangement. It would be conferring a blessing on the people if the post were to be delivered every alternate day, as was the case formerly.

Transfer of Dr. Banks to the Civil Surgeoncy of Surat.

Remarks on the mitigation of Dr. Banks' punishment.

In a paragraph headed "Dr. Banks' case," the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 21st April says:—We have it on the authority of the *Times of India* that the Government have withdrawn their resolution on Dr. Banks' case removing him from civil employ, and have inflicted a milder punishment upon him by transferring him from Ahmedabad to Surat. At the latter place. Dr. Banks will not, it is said, enjoy the advantages of lucrative practice which he had at the former. It may be urged that if that is the only result of the transfer, Dr. Banks can hardly be said to be punished for what he did. The case has, however, been discussed from all points of view, and the attention which it has drawn is of itself calculated to prevent the recurrence of such acts of lawlessness as Dr. Banks committed. Dr. Banks' best apologists have not pleaded that he did not deserve censure. While on the other hand it must be borne in mind that the story which his *shikári* gave him of the treatment received by him from the villagers accounted for part of his conduct. The case will, we hope, prove a warning in future and the discussion will now end.

Is glad that Government has yielded to public clamour.

Referring to Dr. Banks' transfer to Surat, the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 20th April says:—We must confess we did not find fault with Government for having been too severe in awarding the punishment, for we were of opinion that there must have been ample evidence before it. The Government has now mitigated the punishment, and we are not prepared to find fault with this procedure either. Some of our contemporaries are inclined to infer that the articles in the *Times of India* and other English papers induced Sir James Fergusson's Government to reduce the punishment. We are not at all sorry for this. We wish that public opinion in India should always dictate the policy of Government and that it should always be so strong as to make it impossible for Government to go against it. In this matter Government has shown that it is always open to correction, and that should there ever be injustice in any case it would only be too glad to confess its error of judgment. We wish we had a Government like this in Madras. It would have at once declared the Salem victims innocent and restored them to liberty.

Approves of the remission of the severe sentence passed on Dr. Banks.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (76) of the 20th April observes that the Government may be conceded the credit of having shown deference to public opinion in the matter of its first decision in the case of Dr. Banks. That decision, though intended to uphold the majesty of the law and to show the anxiety of the Government to prevent the least molestation of the more helpless members of the community by powerful neighbours, especially when the latter may be clothed with the semblance of strength derivable from official position, was both hasty and severe. The harsh punishment proposed to be inflicted on the doctor for his first and only fault during his long and useful term of service evoked the sympathy of the public in his favour. Far and wide was spread the cry for the reconsideration of the sentence pronounced on him, and the result of it has been that Government has been induced to show leniency. The forbearance has been shown in good time and with good grace, and this is creditable to the authorities and satisfactory to the public.

Remarks in connection with Dr. Banks' transfer to Surat as Civil Surgeon at that station.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 20th April says:—A contemporary has appointed Dr. Banks to be Civil Surgeon at Surat. This is more than the Government of Bombay could do. It does not appear that Dr. Banks has joined his post, or that the military authorities have allowed him to do so, under instructions from the *Times of India*. Probably the wish has been father to the thought. But knowing as we do the power of organised Anglo-Indian opposition, which so often obstructs the smooth administration of the empire and impedes the progress of the people, and knowing too the pliant good nature of the Governor of Bombay and his want of experience, we would not be surprised if the resolution of 27th March came to be rescinded scarcely before the ink in which it was written was dry. A surrender like this would imply that the British Government, costing Natives about twenty-four krors of rupees a year, exists only to execute the will of a lákh and a half Anglo-Indian subjects, who, in their turn, take away from the country fifteen krors of rupees annually. We appeal to every honest Englishman, liberal or conservative, official or non-official, to say if such a state of things or even an impression or suspicion as to its being so would be desirable?

Says that Government has shown weakness in reducing the punishment of Dr. Banks.

The *Native Opinion* (10) of the 20th April says:—Dr. Banks' case has been reconsidered and a fresh proof given of our Governor's weakness. Impulse and weakness seem to characterise the public conduct of Sir James Fergusson. Instead of taking the case to the proper tribunals he officiously interfered and fulminated a resolution depriving the *shikáring* and flogging doctor of civil employment. But as soon as a hubbub is raised by some partisan papers who arrogate to themselves the dignity of being the only exponents of public opinion, he gets frightened and reviews the case and puts Dr. Banks in the civil surgeoncy of Surat. We think that out of the two courses the latter is more erroneous and wide of the correct line than the former. Public justice remains yet unsatisfied, and the poor villagers have got for their sufferings under the whip the only consolation of seeing their whipper transferred from Ahmedabad to Surat. We hope the proper course will yet be followed and Dr. Banks will be put upon his trial.

Says that by reversing the sentence passed on Dr. Banks Government have created an unwise precedent.

The *Subodh Patrika* (14) of the 20th April says:—We are told that Government have changed their mind with regard to Dr. Banks' case. He will, it appears, be now transferred to Surat. If so, we cannot help remarking that Government have considerably damaged the cause which by their first resolution they intended to serve. If they had in the first instance degraded Dr. Banks instead of dismissing him from civil employ altogether we should not have had much to complain of. But by reversing the punishment which they at first passed on due enquiry they have created an unwise precedent which will most eagerly be appealed to whenever similar occasions arise in the future. It is well-known that whatever the merits of the case, where a European is involved in any matter, there is generally no lack of advocates for him in the Anglo-Indian press. The present instance will only serve to encourage such indiscriminate advocacy. Moreover since the date of the resolution certain facts have been brought to light which give the version of the story from the villagers' point of view. According to it, it was the police patel or his subordinate who snatched the rifle from Dr. Banks' *shikári*, as he was unable to produce a license for it and would not moreover take the man to his master, and that the rifle was forthcoming as soon as Dr. Banks asked for it. This is the other side of the picture, which paints Dr. Banks' offence in bolder colours than his own version of the matter does. We hope that Government satisfied themselves by due inquiry as to the correctness or incorrectness of these statements before their reported reconsideration of the case took place. Natives however may justly complain when they find that it is the European and never the Native servants of Government, whatever their standing in the Government service may be, that succeed in getting their cases reconsidered.

Fickle conduct of Sir James Fergusson in connection with Dr. Banks' case.

The *Kesari* (38) of the 22nd April says that by yielding to the clamour raised by the English press in favour of Dr. Banks, Sir James Fergusson has shown to the public that he has no strength of character. Ought the Governor of Bombay to attach so much importance to the row made by the English public so as to withdraw a resolution deliberately passed? If a Native officer had been found guilty of the offence of which Dr. Banks was found guilty, not only would he have been deprived of his appointment but he would have been tried and sentenced to a couple of years' hard labour. For a similar misconduct Dr. Banks' removal from civil employment was not at all a harsh treatment. In the case of Surendranáth Bánerji the whole of India pleaded for mercy, and in the defamation cases against the editors of the *Kesari* and the *Mahrátta* newspapers the people in the Bombay Presidency begged Government to remit their sentence, but no attention was paid to these humble and respectful requests. In the case of Dr. Banks, however, it was considered right to cancel a resolution deliberately passed after making due enquiries started by Government itself and to remit the punishment. The public had only just begun to applaud the conduct of Sir James Fergusson, but by his fatal fickleness he has shown that he is not worthy of the praise which was bestowed upon his policy. Fickleness and partiality in high places are calculated to create dissatisfaction and to drive away all feelings of loyalty from the minds of the people.

Remarks in connection with the reduction of the punishment awarded to Dr. Banks.

The *Poona Vaibhav* (51) of the 20th April says that Government have after all reduced the heavy punishment inflicted on Dr. Banks and have only transferred him to Surat. In Native States it is alleged that promotion and reduction of officials are uncertain and capricious. In these matters however it was always understood that the British Government acted with due deliberation and on principle, but the above change of front has shown that the policy of the British Government was not what it was supposed to be. It would have been better if Government had in the first instance dealt leniently with Dr. Banks' offence. The treatment of Dr. Banks will however have one good effect. Europeans who usually treat Natives in the most reckless manner will now hesitate a little before they venture to ill-treat and ill-use them. This is the only advantage resulting from the action of Government and for which the people must be grateful to Sir James Fergusson.

Disapproves of the reduction in the punishment of Dr. Banks.

The *Din Bandhu* (5) of the 20th April alludes to Dr. Banks' case and remarks:—We learn from the *Times of India* that the agitation in favour of Dr. Banks has at last resulted in his transfer to Surat as a Civil Surgeon without any other punishment. If this news be correct it will no doubt be received with surprise all over the country, for the people will now say that the resolution was issued to elicit public opinion, which it seems has no value. It must be admitted that Dr. Banks committed a great fault, for he actually took the law into his own hands. But because the punishment awarded to him was rather severe, therefore the subsequent result should be correspondingly trifling, strikes somewhat peculiar. It would have been far better had Dr. Banks been let off before, if Government thought it proper. But we have every confidence in the impartiality of the Government of Bombay. Perhaps they thought that to a man in Dr. Banks' position the mere resolution was a sufficient castigation and this is quite true. But justice should be equally distributed, and hence we object to the letting off of Dr. Banks.

Disapproves of the mitigation of the sentence passed on Dr. Banks.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 23rd April observes that the Native public has received with disappointment and fear the news of the reduction of the sentence passed by Government on Dr. Banks and his transfer to Surat. This is one more instance of Government surrendering to the pressure exercised by Europeans and the denunciations launched by the Anglo-Indian press. Sir James Fergusson has destroyed the good effects of the Government resolution ordering the punishment of the doctor.

Observes that the sentence passed upon Dr. Banks should not be cancelled.

In noticing the report that the sentence passed by Government on Dr. Banks has been remitted and that he has been transferred to Surat, the *Rást Goftár* (111) of the 20th April observes that it is simply impossible that the punishment awarded by Government should have been modified by a telegram from the Governor, who has gone to Aden; but if the sentence has been withdrawn, the proceeding is highly objectionable in the interests of justice. If in spite of this view of the case the punishment is modified, it will simply prove that the Anglo-Indian press is arbitrary and wilful and that Government being afraid of it do not scruple to withdraw their promises and assurances in the matter of the rights of Natives. The people will have no more confidence in the resolutions and acts of the Bombay Government. The sentence already passed by Government on Dr. Banks is just, though severe, because he practised various oppressions on poor villagers and it was necessary to make an example of him. Many instances of wilful conduct of Europeans have occurred in the mofussil and they have all been overlooked. The police and other authorities of Ahmedabad did not take any notice of Dr. Banks' case, which reached the ears of Government through a vernacular newspaper. The district magistrate, though aware of the offences committed by the doctor, not only did not punish him but neglected to report the matter to the Commissioner of the Division. And when the authorities were called upon to submit a report on the subject they thought that the offences committed by the doctor were trifling. This shows that what Dr. Banks did was a common occurrence and the Europeans in the mofussil consider it is their birthright to commit such acts of oppression. It is said that Dr. Banks entertained a wrong suspicion that the villagers forcibly took away his gun. The rifle was under the Arms Act snatched from the Wághri servant of the doctor by the patel, who did not know that it belonged to the doctor and to whom the servant did not produce the license to carry it about when called upon to do so. When the patel knew that the gun belonged to the doctor he immediately produced it. This version of the story looks probable. It cannot be believed that the timid villagers should have been so bold as to have taken away the gun of a high European officer. There was no evidence except that of the Wághri servant that the villagers took away the gun, beat the Wághri and gave offence to the doctor. Dr. Banks believed every word of what the Wághri told him and searched the cottages of the villagers and flogged them. [The *Hitechchhu* (78) of Ahmedabad states that the villagers were made to take off their clothes and the lashes were administered on their bare backs. This statement also looks probable. It is further said that at one time it was intended to prosecute the villagers for the offences alleged to have been committed by them, and that some of them were either brought or were about to be brought to Ahmedabad; but on the facts coming to light they escaped further oppression. Under these circumstances the sentence passed upon Dr.

Banks should not be cancelled or mitigated. The *Yajdán Parast* (122) of the same date expresses similar sentiments. The *Gujarát Mitră* (77) of the same date wishes that Government should not mitigate the sentence passed upon Dr. Banks.]

Remarks in connection with the mitigation of Dr. Banks' sentence and his transfer to Surat.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the 23rd April says:—Sir James Fergusson appears to have repented at the severity of the punishment inflicted on Dr. Banks and has made amends by now transferring him to Surat. We are glad that he has escaped the gross injustice which Government sought to inflict upon him. We hope that the doctor will benefit by the experience he has acquired in the matter. This solitary instance will not check the high-handed and disgraceful conduct of Europeans towards poor villagers, but it is feared that it will encourage such conduct. Sir James has shown his weak and hesitating nature even in this case and made the haughty Europeans laugh in their sleeves. An impression will be made upon their minds that however much they may exercise cruelty towards Natives, and whatever may be the punishment inflicted by Government, the cry raised by the Anglo-Indian newspapers will not fail to compel such a weak Governor as Sir James to change his former resolution. It would have been very creditable to Government if Dr. Banks had been in the first instance let off with a severe censure. Sir James has proved such a Governor as the public will not repose confidence in his resolutions in future. We hope that from the experience Sir James has acquired in this case he will issue resolutions hereafter bestowing his best and most careful attention upon them.

Railways.

Does not approve of the too rapid construction of railways in India.

In an article headed "A warning voice as regards Railways in India," the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 21st April alludes to the paper read by Mr. Connell before the East India Association and remarks:—With much of this we entirely disagree. We do not believe that all the evils here pointed out are to be laid to the account of railways. We do not think railway administration as hitherto conducted has been an unmitigated curse and the mother of all of India's misfortunes as here contended for. We are not unmindful of the cheap, quick, and pretty comfortable conveyance which railways have placed within the reach of the poorest among us. We cannot forget how greatly useful and convenient railways are in conveying goods and merchandize from place to place, opening up markets to products which heretofore rotted for want of conveyance. We cannot ignore the services which railways perform in times of scarcity or famine by distributing food cheaply and quickly. We do not think the decay of home industries, such as weaving, can properly be charged to railways alone. It is, we think, the result of inevitable economic laws. Greatly as we deplore that decay, we do not believe it can be arrested by abolishing railways. Many of the opinions expressed by Mr. Connell are contrary to the teachings of political economy. But though thus far differing from Mr. Connell, we agree with him in thinking that one of the effects of railways, though an indirect effect, is the impoverishment of the labouring classes by bringing them in competition with the capitalist class. By facilitating conveyance of goods they have contributed to an accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few, whereas in former times there was a less unequal distribution of wealth. It cannot be denied that by enabling the capitalist to obtain the highest price for Indian commodities the railways have helped to increase the general wealth of the country, but particular classes have suffered, and among these classes the artizan class has suffered most. The decay of industries other than agricultural and the poverty of a majority of the population are grim facts, and cannot be negatived by prosperous trade returns or the glitter of mercantile cities. To these evils railways have in a measure contributed, and though they cannot be condemned and abolished because of these effects, since their usefulness in increasing the wealth of the country generally is beyond dispute, yet these facts teach one lesson which cannot be wisely ignored. The lesson we mean is that in our present rage for railways we are having too much of a good thing all at once. Railways are an excellent means of developing the trade of the country. But our country is in such a chronic state of inanition that any attempt to resuscitate her too suddenly must end in disaster. Like a famine-stricken person she must be cautiously fed. If too much food is given to her all at once the result would be fatal. All reform to be beneficial and lasting among any people must be commensurate with their intelligence and advancement. Until railways are made necessary by the special wants of our people, they ought not to be too rapidly extended. As a cheap and quick conveyance in times of famine, railways are invaluable. But at other times the usefulness of railways depends on the productive power of the country, and unless there is an assurance of this productive power it is sheer madness to press on railways. Another point about which we cannot be too cautious is the increase of our liabilities. Railways, whether constructed by the State or by private agency must add to the liabilities of the State in the shape of interest, which means an addition to the home charges. Any addition to this item of India's liabilities signifies heavy loss on exchange. Unless there is an assurance that this loss will be recouped by the railways paying profits or otherwise affecting the money-market, an excessive zeal for railways will be ruinous if not properly restrained.

Says that the construction of railways is detrimental to the interests of India.

The *Arunodayă* (16) of the 20th April, in alluding to the same subject, observes that it has frequently urged that the railways have been one of the most potent causes of the impoverishment of India and Mr. Connell's remarks are also to the same effect. He says that in constructing railways the object of Government is principally to facilitate the introduction of English goods and commodities into all parts of India and not the enrichment of India itself. Such an observation proceeding from a native of India would be at once pronounced disloyal; but of course Mr. Connell cannot be charged in the same way. He asserts that railways are constructed in India not in the interests of the inhabitants of India but in those of the merchants in England. This assertion is rigidly true. Again Mr. Connell says that the English moneyed classes have sent as it were a sword in the shape of railways to India to ruin its inhabitants. This language is perhaps too strong and Native papers would do well not to repeat it, but of its truth there can be no doubt whatever. Although the natives of India are to some extent responsible for the destitution which prevails here, yet it cannot be denied that these so-called foreign improvements are to a great extent answerable for their degraded and destitute condition. These so-called improvements are extracting the very life-blood of India. They have already destroyed the Indian indigenous industries. Outwardly India appears to be thriving and the volume of the trade seems immense; but it must be remembered that the whole of the commerce is in the hands of foreigners. The British Government has brought tranquillity in its train and with it an enormous increase in the population of India, who have but one profession, and that is agriculture. Before the introduction of western civilization into India this country was able to supply all the wants of its population, but this is not the case now. If the present fearful state of things continues the result is appalling to contemplate. The multiplication of railways enhances the consumption by the natives of India of English commodities, which causes an increase in the remittances to England. The construction and maintenance of railways are done by means of costly European agency, which again has the tendency to aggravate the necessity of making remittances of money to England in some shape or another. Thousands of Natives who make their living by different industries are thrown out of employment, and the number of consumers being larger in proportion to the amount of corn raised from land the price of corn necessarily rises and consequently the land revenue demand of Government is raised also. Upon the whole the railways do not in any way benefit India. It is to be hoped that the views enunciated by Mr. Connell will have some effect on the policy of Government.

Municipalities.

Indifference of Mr. Reid, the president of the municipality of Ahmedabad, in the matter of the new election of municipal commissioners.

The *Hitechchhu* (78) of Ahmedabad of the 24th April says that the Bombay Government cannot be so inconsiderate as only to ask for the opinion of the people of Surat with regard to the new election of municipal commissioners and not of the people of Ahmedabad, which is superior in every respect to Surat. The reason for this difference perhaps is to be found in the fact that Ahmedabad has Mr. Reid as the president of the municipality. While a public meeting convened by the municipal authorities was held at Surat to consider the matter the Ahmedabad public neither knew the intentions of Government nor has it been asked to give its opinion. Towards the close of the last general committee meeting a conversation ensued on the subject of the elections, but no proposal was formally laid before it. If what the *Hitechchhu* has heard be true, it is stated in the proceeding book of the municipality that many commissioners are of opinion that the board should consist of 28 members, half the number of which should be elected by the people. According to the statement of its reporter, the *Hitechchhu* says that some of the members present expressed themselves in favour of having an additional representative from each of the Sháhpur and Dariyápur wards in case Government fixed the number of elected commissioners at 14 instead of 12. Besides this some conversation took place on the qualifications of voters. If notwithstanding that it is written in the proceeding book that Ahmedabad is willing to fix the number of commissioners at 28 and that half of them should be elected, and if a similar representation be made to Government, then it is much to be regretted that such should be the case. It is wonderful that district officials should even disregard the special orders of Government and misrepresent matters. Will not Government call the Ahmedabad officials to account? Will Government leave them uncontrolled and quietly look at whatsoever ruin they may bring on the people? While it was unanimously resolved at the public meeting held at Surat that the Government should be asked to fix the number of commissioners at 33, two-thirds of whom should be elected, unfortunate Ahmedabad is stated in the municipal proceeding book as being contented with 28 commissioners, half of which should be elected, though the latter were not at all consulted in the matter. Government ought specially to pay attention to this subject. The *Hitechchhu* requests Mr. Reid for the sake of the public good to publish the orders he may have received from Government in the matter. It is true that the strong authority hitherto exercised by the president would be reduced by an increase in the number of elected commissioners, but it is not creditable that public interests should be sacrificed to love of power. The *Hitechchhu* understands that orders have been received from Government on the subject of the new election. If this be not true and if Mr. Reid were to give any explanation in connection with the subject it would willingly publish it.

Election of members of the local fund boards at Ratnágiri.

The *Bakul* (18) of 20th April says that the registration of voters who are to elect the members of the future local boards is now going on and that the elections of members will probably take place in July or August next. The *Bakul* considers these two months extremely inconvenient for holding the elections, because during that time most of the people will be engaged in cultivating their fields. It is to be hoped therefore that the election of members will be postponed till February or March 1885, by which time the people will have become sufficiently well acquainted with the scope and requirements of the new law.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
29th April 1884.

---

u

INDEX.

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Acquisition of India by the English: Some remarks about the— ... 3
Agricultural bank: Expression of opinion that the experiment of an— made by Government is not on a sufficiently large scale to produce tangible results 4
Bungalows in the Marine Lines, Bombay: Remarks in connection with the— 8
Civil court-house at Surat: Complaint regarding the wretched condition of the— 9
Drunkenness in India: Complaint regarding the increase in— ... 4
Fracas at the Charni Road level-crossing, Bombay: Request to His Excellency the Governor to take proper notice of the recent— ... 9
Indifference of England to the welfare of India: Complaint regarding the— 3
Land Revenue Assessment:
  Approval of the land revenue policy of the Bombay Government as depicted in a recent resolution on the subject ... 8
  Condemnation of the imposition of enhanced rates on land in the Nagar Táluka 6
  Remarks on the taxation of improvements made on land by ryots with their own capital 5
  Remarks in connection with the assessment of wells 8
Native soldier: Complaint regarding the smallness of the pay of the—... 5
Over-crowding of passengers in the steamship *Bhima*: Complaint regarding the— 9
Parapet wall round two large holes near the custom-house adjoining the Purangad ferry: Suggestion for constructing a— ... 9
Perjury: Statement that a band of men exists in the village of Bhámburda near Poona who make their living by giving false evidence in courts of justice 10
Police: Request to the Superintendent of — of the Surat District to take security for good conduct from certain mischievous Pársi boys of Bulsár 10
Postal matters: Complaint regarding the delivery of the mails at Gadhaka. 10
Rules promulgated by Mr. Livingston, Principal of the Krisnagar College, for punishing students in his charge: Remarks in connection with the— 5
Viceroyalty of India: Expression of opinion that the high-pitched bureaucracy of India will require a succession of strong and liberal Viceroys to bring it down to a low key 4

Part II.—*Transfer of Dr. Banks to the Civil Surgeoncy of Surat*—

Approval of the remission of the severe sentence passed upon Dr. Banks. 11
Disapproval of the reduction in the punishment of Dr. Banks—
  The *Bombay Samáchár* 13
  The *Din Bandhu* 12
Expression of joy at Government having yielded to public clamour ... 10
Expression of opinion that Government have shown weakness in reducing the punishment of Dr. Banks 11
Expression of opinion that by reversing the sentence passed on Dr. Banks Government have created an unwise precedent 11
Expression of opinion that the sentence passed upon Dr. Banks should not be cancelled 13
Fickle conduct of Sir James Fergusson in connection with Dr. Banks' case 12
Remarks on the mitigation of Dr. Banks' punishment—
  The *Indian Spectator* 11
  The *Indu Prakásh* 10
  The *Jáme Jamshed* 14
  The *Poona Vaibhav* 12

Page.

PART III.—*Railways*—

Construction of railways in India:
  Disapproval of the too rapid— 14
  Expression of opinion that the —is detrimental to the interests of the country 15

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad: Indifference of Mr. Reid, the President of the municipality of —, in the matter of the new election of municipal commissioners... 15
Ratnágiri: Election of members of the local fund boards at— ... 16

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R
For the Week ending 3rd May 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	450
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	484
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	200
13	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fortnightly	950
14	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	600
15	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Akola	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
16	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
17	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
18	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
19	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
20	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
*21	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
*22	„ Chandrika	Kolhápur	Monthly	150
23	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
24	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
27	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
30	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
31	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
32	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
34	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
35	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*36	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*37	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
38	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
39	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
40	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
41	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
42	„ Maháráshtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,000
43	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	100
*46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
48	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*50	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	250
*52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*53	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*54	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
55	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Do.	600
56	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	150
57	„ Satyă Prakásh	Do.	Weekly	243
58	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
59	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*60	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
61	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
*62	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	90
64	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
65	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240

C. R
201
INDIA OFFICE
27

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
*66	The Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	150
67	„ Telagu Mitră	Do.	Do.	400
68	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	200
69	„ Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	175
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	200
*71	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
72	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
*73	„ Vinod	Poona	Do.	200
*74	„ Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
75	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	400
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
*76	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
77	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	400
78	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	349
79	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
80	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	137
	GUJARA'TI.			
81	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
82	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	750
83	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	304
84	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*85	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	200
86	„ Bombay Punch	Bombay	Weekly	500
87	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,090
88	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	700
89	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	60
90	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	600
91	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Weekly	525
92	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,000
93	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	200
*94	„ Dnyán Dipak	Junágad	Do.	100
95	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
96	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	100
97	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
*98	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	200
99	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*100	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
101	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	525
102	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,400
103	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	115
*104	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	200
105	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	700
106	„ Lok Mitră	Do.	Weekly	800
107	„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	300
108	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
109	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	381
110	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
111	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,814
112	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
113	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
*114	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	200
115	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	533
*116	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	200
117	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	408
*118	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly	200
119	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	50
120	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	738
121	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
122	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
123	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	150
*124	„ Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.	200
125	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	768
*126	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	100
	SANSKRIT.			
*127	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	100
	URDU.			
*128	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
129	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.	160
	PERSIAN.			
130	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	300
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
*131	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	200

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Remarks in connection with Lord Kimberley's refusal to raise the limit of age for the entrance examination of the Indian Civil Service.

The *Kesari* (38) of the 29th April, in alluding to Lord Kimberley's reply on the age of Civil Service candidates, observes that owing to foreign domination the natives of India are forced to learn the English language. If they did not do this, even the low-paid clerkships in railway and merchants' offices would be given to the children of poor Europeans and the Natives would be reduced to the utmost verge of destitution. It would be difficult to conceive the incalculable waste of mental energies which takes place owing to the forced and compulsory study of the English language. At the age at which the Civil Service candidates are allowed to compete, very few Natives would be able to stand the mental strain which is required in order to attain the requisite proficiency in the English language. The rulers of India could have had no other object in reducing the age of candidates for the entrance examination of the Indian Civil Service than the complete exclusion of Natives from it. Lord Lytton clearly said so. Lord Kimberley remarked that since 28 Natives presented themselves for the Civil Service examination during the last six years, the reduction in age could not have acted as a hindrance to any appreciable extent to Natives to their appearing at the competitive examination. But Lord Kimberley did not state how many of these 28 succeeded in passing. Comparing the populations of India and England, four-fifths of the Civil Service appointments should be given to Natives and the remaining one-fifth to Europeans. If Englishmen were compelled to pass an examination in the vernacular similar to that which Natives have to undergo in the English language in competing for the Indian Civil Service, very few of them would pass. The natives of India do not want any favour. They would be satisfied if the limit of age for the entrance examination is raised to 23 and the examination itself held simultaneously in England and India. The system of nominating Natives to Civil Service appointments is based on a wrong principle and therefore should be done away with. In conclusion, the *Kesari* alludes to the immense increase in the home charges consequent on the employment of Europeans in India, and observes that this country will not be able to bear this enormous drain for any lengthened period. Its ultimate consequences will be ruinous to the conquerors and the conquered. It is to be hoped that Lords Kimberley and Ripon will consider this subject deeply and raise the limit of age for the entrance examination of the Indian Civil Service and that Parliament will order the holding of the examination simultaneously in India and England. [The *Samsher Báhádur* (112) of the 25th April disapproves of the Statutory Civil Service and advises the Natives and public associations of India to continue the agitation for increasing the limit of age of candidates for the Civil Service.]

Disapproves of Lord Kimberley's reply to the deputation from the Indian Reform Association urging Government to raise the standard of age of candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

In noticing the reply of Lord Kimberley to the deputation from the Indian Reform Association, which urged Government to raise the limit of age of candidates presenting themselves for the entrance examination of the Indian Civil Service, the *Rást Goftár* (111) of the 27th April observes that the reply is disappointing to the natives of India. It would have been better had His Lordship plainly stated that the Civil Service was closed to Natives. It is practically impossible to the Natives to prepare and compete successfully at the examination held in London at the early age of 19 years. This was pointed out conspicuously by the deputation. Lord Kimberley in reply alluded to the deceptive arrangement made by Lord Lytton in regard to the Statutory Civilians and remarked that 28 Natives were under that arrangement admitted into the Civil Service within the last six years. But the Secretary of State forgot to point out at the same time that an invidious distinction was observed as regards the pay, rights and status of the Statutory Civilians and those of the Civilians who entered the service by the door of open competition. He however confessed that Lord Lytton, when making the recommendation for the institution of the Statutory Civil Service, suggested to the then Secretary of State for India to get an Act of Parliament passed for the purpose of preventing Natives from becoming Civil Servants, but if that could not be done, then the age for passing the Civil Service examination should be lowered, which practically would have the same effect. In reply to the remark made by the *London Times* that the agitation made for reducing the limit of age proceeded from the private tutors who prepared students for the examination, the *Goftár* observes that Mr. Wren's advocacy of the raising of the limit of age cannot but prove beneficial to the natives of India. In a letter from Mr. Gurney to the *Rást Goftár* it is remarked that his firm had not the pleasure of passing a single native of India, because they did not get a single student young enough.

Says that the merchants of Lancashire should help India in obtaining the repeal of the duties on gold and silver ware imported into England.

The *Subodh Patrika* (14) of the 27th April alludes to the agitation relating to the repeal of the English duties on gold and silver manufactures and the abolition of the obnoxious system of hall-marking, and says :—Cannot the weight of Lancashire be brought in to aid us in this matter? We had to give up our duties on English cloth for the sake of Lancashire. Ought it not now to insist upon the repeal of these duties as being protective as it insisted that our duties on English cloth were? Surely rich England can afford better to dispense with them than poor India could her duties on cloth. The benefit which the latter country will derive both from the increased demand for silver and for her manufactures of silver will be very great indeed. Besides the English consumer will get these articles very cheap. We believe the subject of these duties has aroused sufficient attention both in this country and in India to ensure a continual agitation being kept up till they are finally abolished whenever that happy time should chance to come.

Remarks concerning the conduct of certain European officials towards a zamindár in the Nuddea District under certain circumstances.

In an article headed "An episode in the Bengal Mofussil life," the *Native Opinion* (10) of 27th April gives the facts of the Nuddea case as described in the *Hindu Patriot* and says :—Taking the best possible view of the doings of Mr. Taylor (the Magistrate of Nuddea) and Mr. Ritchie we cannot but think that both of them transgressed their duty very egregiously. They seem to have been offended at the temerity of Bábu Nuffer in taking away the property of their friend Mr. Savi. But though Mr. Savi is a European, what is he, we should ask, that his property should not be purchased by anyone when offered for sale by a third party who had become the owner, and all along he making no attempt to purchase it, though time was expressly given him for doing so? As to the promise of giving notice to him alleged to be made by Bábu Nuffer we have our doubts. But even if that was so, what more notice did Mr. Savi want of the purchase? He was on the estate going to be sold and must have known all about it. Instead of thanking Bábu Nuffer for the indulgence he had given the first time, though at great inconvenience to himself, Mr. Savi idling away the time of grace has the effrontery to complain of bad treatment from the Bábu simply because he at last purchased the property. Surely it could have never been meant by the Bábu that he would never purchase it for how long a time even if Mr. Savi should fail to purchase it for himself. That is clearly unreasonable. To put such an interpretation on what the Bábu may have said on the first occasion seems quite ridiculous and we cannot understand the indignation of Messrs. Taylor and Ritchie at his purchase, except by viewing it in the light of chafing at the wilful disobedience of their commands, of course conveyed under the garb of dissuasion. What did Mr. Ritchie mean by threatening Bábu Nuffer with the danger of forfeiting the esteem and good-will of the European community of the district? Had that forfeiture to do anything with the false charge by the woman or with the petition of the ryots? Surely it sounds very ludicrous when the Lieutenant-Governor says that though Mr. Taylor would have exercised a wiser discretion if he had abstained from any interference at all in the matter, he (Mr. Rivers Thompson) does not see that any charge of abuse of official authority can fairly be laid against him. Now we are sure that the false charge by the woman as well as the petition by the ryots cannot have been directly due to the offence given by Bábu Nuffer to the Magistrate and Collector of the district. But in the mofussil whenever it is known that a certain person has fallen under the displeasure of the *sáheb*, there are very many individuals to be found who find it a fine opportunity of wreaking all their old grievances on him and do their utmost to injure him as much as possible. Besides such a development of charges and counter-charges the behaviour of officers in the position of Mr. Taylor and Mr. Ritchie is calculated to produce far greater injuries. They had no business to dabble in such matters. We have much to thank the circumstance that the Bábu in this case was a man of means, and we leave our readers to imagine what would have been the result if a poor man had been in similar circumstances.

Recommends that the powers exercised by Judicial Courts in the contempt of court cases should be brought under a reasonable check.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 1st May observes that the Calcutta contempt of court case of last year in which Mr. Surendranáth Bánerji was sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment has proved that the courts exercise enormous power in such cases, which ought to be placed within reasonable bounds by a legal enactment. The Subordinate Judge of Ráneegunj has recently served the *Indian Mirror* with a notice calling upon it to show cause why legal steps should not be taken against the libel and contempt of court committed by it. Without waiting for the result of the latter case the Native public ought to memorialize the Supreme Government requesting it to place under proper check the gigantic powers exercised by the courts in this matter.

Advocates the separation of the magisterial and executive functions in the administrative branch of the Civil Service.

In a paragraph headed "Duties of Civil Servants," the *Native Opinion* (10) of the 27th April says:—What the proposal of Keswál made in the *Bombay Gazette* on this subject practically amounts to is separation of magisterial and other executive duties from the revenue, and we shall hail the day on which this separation is carried out. Keswál rightly states that an experienced Mámlatdár as a magistrate is as good or even better than an European Assistant Collector; and were a scheme to be devised under which the magistrate Civilian is relieved of his judicial functions, it would be a great gain to the country pecuniarily. A cheaper machinery of competent Natives to conduct these duties in the first instance must of course reduce the number and cost of the Covenanted Civil Service and give to the Indian tax-payer the much-needed relief. The people's resources have been heavily taxed and they will only prosper when expenditure is cut down considerably. Keswál's proposal, as we understand him, is quite in time and we hope our rulers will seriously consider it.

Says that the revenue officers have more duties thrown on them than they can properly perform.

The *Prabhákar* (11) of the 1st May says:—Some time last week the correspondence which has passed between the Home and the Indian Governments regarding the incapacity of several members of the Civil Service to maintain the labours of district work was published. Those who know the comfortable way in which most officials go through their work must be surprised to learn this. We would suggest the advisability of Government looking more closely into the interior economy of departmental working instead of looking out for robust men previous to sending them out for service in India. The selection of young men for such work, and their living in the same style as they do in England, may after all be the causes of this incapacity. From the official reports it seems that this incapacity is peculiar to Bombay alone. At first it was discovered that most of the Bombay Civilians were getting mad; now the objection is that they are not "robust" enough. For our part we think both these charges, for which there is abundance of ground, are amply proved by the evidence which we have had of the way in which Civil Servants perform their duties. "Keswál" in the *Bombay Gazette* seems to gauge the merit of the question at its true value, for he agrees with us, and the quiet humour with which he takes the above journal to task for its defence of the Bombay Civilians can only be appreciated by those who look beneath the surface. But Keswál attributes all this want of robustness and lunacy to "overwork, worry and responsibility." We think the hampering a revenue official with judicial functions is enough to disable any robust official and render him a fit inmate for the lunatic asylum, especially the class of men who think they are in duty bound to uphold the Government revenue system as magistrates and judges. There ought to be, as Keswál points out, separate magistrates and separate statistical officers. It is owing to this system of expecting one officer to perform the triple functions of office work, out-door work and judicial work also that the public find the statistical reports so meagre and otherwise defective. Altogether Keswál makes out a strong case in favour of the revenue and district officers, who appear to have more duties thrown upon them than they can properly perform.

Disapproves of the system of making officials to retire compulsorily from the public service both on financial grounds and in the interests of the efficiency of the service.

The *Máhrátta* (2) of the 27th April says:—The system of granting pensions to European officials and allowing them to retire from the public service has already enormously injured the finances of this over-taxed country. We have read of persons who offer all sorts of inducements to their superiors in grade that they may retire and thus give them a lift. The short-service system has added insult to injury. The facilities offered to covenanted servants for retirement have done mischief which is still greater, and the pension list is every year swelling and it is feared that if the present arrangements are allowed to continue we shall very soon have to starve a few millions more and make up the deficit caused by the heavy pension demand after having exhausted our surplus of exports to the last pie. It is to the interest of the Anglo-Indians and their organs that they should always support the claims of officials for early retirement from service and cry down the action of Government that may be opposed to this system of patronage, and the latest instance of such a cry is that of the *Times of India* in finding fault with Government for allowing one year's extension to Dr. Hewlett, our present Sanitary Commissioner. Let us see what the effect of the extension will be. The Sanitary Commissioner draws Rs. 24,000 every year and when he retires will draw a proportionately handsome sum on account of his pension. The post will be filled by his immediate subordinate and thus one more highly-paid Anglo-Indian will be put in. The interest of a few individuals may be saved by asking Dr. Hewlett to retire, but those of the millions will be injured. We neither support nor overlook the claims of individual officers, but what we protest against is the system of compulsory retirements. Government should also allow its subordinates to serve so long as they can do so without affecting efficiency, and even the opponents of Dr. Hewlett's extension have not been able to urge such a plea. Official reports bear testimony to the fact that Dr. Hewlett has been very popular and has done immense service to the department, which he has organized and well conducted, and the Presidency cannot afford to lose the advice of such an experienced head, especially at a time when the introduction of self-government has not sufficiently advanced.

Asks the natives of India to request Government to allow them to form volunteer corps of their own.

The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 28th April says:—Recently some of the clerks in Government service in the Panjáb applied to the Commanding Officer of the Panjáb Volunteer Rifle Corps for permission to be enlisted as volunteers and pointed out that some Native gentlemen at Quetta had already been allowed the privilege. The reply states that "the constitution of the First Panjáb Volunteer Rifles does not permit of the admission of pure Asiatics as members of the Corps." This is certainly disappointing, but it seems to us that the best way to go about this matter is not by asking for admission into the volunteer corps composed of Europeans and Eurasians but for the formation of corps consisting of Natives exclusively. Experience has shown that when Natives seek admission into the former, a technical difficulty of some kind or other is raised and the applicants are non-plussed. It is a question worth agitating why Natives should not be allowed to have volunteer corps of their own, when the country is made to pay heavily for the European volunteer forces. In the year 1884-85 these latter cost the country one lákh and a half of rupees, and it is estimated that in the next official year they will cost the State more than six lákhs. Why should the people of India be made to pay for the volunteers when they themselves are excluded from the privilege?

Says that the appointment of Sir William Wedderburn as Chief Secretary would have been more creditable to Government.

The *Prabhákar* (11) of the 2nd May alludes to the appointment of Mr. Richey as Chief Secretary and says:—While at Ahmedabad he was not liked by some *khatpat* demagogues, still by the majority of the people he is spoken of as a quiet, good-natured, unassuming gentleman, and we are glad to find that in this instance his just claims have not been overlooked. While expressing our satisfaction at the appointment we would ask whether it would not have been far better and more creditable to Government had they appointed Sir W. Wedderburn to the post of Chief Secretary? Sir William Wedderburn has on previous occasions acted as Secretary to Government, and in appointing him to the post Government would have placed the right man in the right place.

Strongly disapproves of granting Dr. Hewlett an extension of service as Sanitary Commissioner.

In an article headed "A rumoured injustice" the *Native Opinion* (10) of the 27th April says:—When an officer like Dr. Hewlett who has always stood in the great good books of Government is announced as standing a chance of having his period of Deputy Surgeon-Generalship extended beyond the regulation period of five years, not only will there be positive injustice done to the other equally, if not more, deserving and meritorious officers of the service, but Government will be stultifying their own action, namely, of making a rule and breaking it to suit individual tastes or interests, without any regard to the interests of a service which forms a highly important and useful branch of their own constitution. Personally we do not grudge Dr. Hewlett a few more thousands and few more pleasant Bombay and Poona seasons. He is an able man, full of energy. He can write well and can send up to Government voluminous reports when wanted. He knows how to make a department work well and all the rest of it. But if to-day Dr. Hewlett leaves the Sanitary Commissionership, there are other men who are equally, if not more, qualified to do the needful. What special claims Dr. Hewlett has on such extension as is contemplated the service has a right to inquire. We fail to see why to favour an already favoured officer others should be unjustly treated, unless it be to keep Dr. Hewlett well within the way of succeeding Dr. Beatty as Surgeon-General next April when Dr. Beatty's term of office expires. It need not be said that Dr. Hewlett must retire on pension if he gets no extension. Dr. Hewlett has always had the good fortune of enjoying the loaves and fishes of the Medical Department. He has been a pluralist. For a long time he was Health Officer and Coroner of Bombay, two most important and incongruous duties. When he got tired of the filth and dead bodies there was the Gokuldás Tejpál Hospital ready to receive him with open arms as its illustrious head. From time to time he acted as Sanitary Commissioner and was sent to Karáchi as Deputy Surgeon-General on the retirement of the much respected and now lamented Dr. Joynt. It is to be hoped that in the interest of the service Government will deem it expedient not to perpetrate an act of flagrant injustice, and thus set an unworthy example to those whom it is their privilege to rule.

Expresses gratitude to the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army for his scheme of employing pensioned Native soldiers as peons in military and other offices.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the 1st May is grateful to the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army for his scheme of employing pensioned Native soldiers as office peons in military and other departments. The *Jáme* observes that such employment will lend material help to their small pensions and will at the same time secure honest and tried servants. General Hardinge should however do one thing more for the Native soldier before he retires. He should with the consent of the Supreme Government devise a scheme for the encouragement of English education among them by opening appropriate educational institutions and by giving rewards and promotion in the ranks to those who should attain proficiency in that language.

Says that the local funds should not be drawn upon for the guarantee to the Bombay International Exhibition Fund.

In alluding to the report that the Government of Bombay intend to give from the local funds of this Presidency one-fourth share of the guarantee fund of the coming International Exhibition, the *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 29th April observes that the local funds are made up of contributions from the agricultural classes and are intended to provide them with new roads, bridges, tanks, and other useful agricultural and commercial conveniences. A large amount is collected every year on account of these funds and the same is spent, yet most of the wants of the agricultural population still remain unprovided for. It is therefore unjust that a large sum should be taken away from the fund and made over to the International Exhibition. It is true that the agricultural classes will be benefited by holding an exhibition, but all other classes of the subjects will also be benefited, and there is no reason why the former alone should be made to pay for what all will enjoy. Five lákhs of rupees will be quite enough for the coming exhibition, but the persons entrusted with the work of making arrangements for the exhibition being ambitious, hope to raise a fund of ten lákhs. The exhibition committee may after a long delay succeed in raising the large amount, but it is extremely doubtful whether the proceeds from the exhibition will be sufficient to cover its cost. It is therefore not quite safe that a guarantee should be given from the resources of the local funds to the extent of two and a quarter lákhs of rupees. It would also be still more objectionable to pay for the exhibition buildings from local fund sources which Government have promised to buy from the exhibition committee after the exhibition is closed. It would be very shameful to Bombay, which would be benefited by the purchase of the building, that the money of the agricultural classes should be diverted to her benefit. The amount of the one-fourth of the guarantee fund promised by Government should be provided from such a department of the State as will not be inconvenienced by the diversion of a lákh of rupees, which ought to be the contribution from the State treasury.

Describes how two women were plundered near the Sátpáti creek and the indifference of the police pátil of Khárákuran in the matter.

The *Shetakaryáncha Kaivári* (13) of the 1st May says that two women living at Máhim near the Tangar Tank got into a railway carriage on 15th March at the Dádar station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and got out at the Pálghar station. The name of one was Mánaki Munderi and of the other Jini. They intended to travel to Nándgaon in the Thána Zilla. When they arrived at the Sátpáti creek it was high tide and therefore they waited on the bank until the subsidence of the water. Here a robber by name Kika attacked and plundered them and severely injured the toe of one of them. When the water had somewhat subsided the two women wanted to cross, but had no money to pay for the ferry which takes passengers across the creek. They somehow managed to reach Khárákuran, where they reported to the police pátil Jiwan Mukun how they were plundered and the injury to the toe of one of them. The police pátil however made no enquiry. The women finding that they had no chance of obtaining redress proceeded to Nándgaon. Some time ago a woman of the Bhandári caste was similarly plundered, but the robbers have not been discovered. This state of lawlessness is a reproach to the British Government. It is to be hoped that the police will make enquiries without delay and will leave no efforts made to discover the robbers and get them punished.

Strongly approves of the suggestion made in the *Times of India* that Government should confer a pension on the family of the late Professor Chhatre.

The *Subodh Patrika* (14) of the 27th April says:—We are glad to find the *Times of India* recommending Government to confer a pension upon the family of the late Professor Chhatre. An excellent suggestion like this needs few words of recommendation. It is well-known that the deceased Professor was too deeply engrossed in his scientific researches to devote much attention to the ordinary cares of a *paterfamilias*. His studies also made large demands on his purse. Add to this the openhanded liberality with which Professor Chhatre gave help where it was needed among students as well as other people. The result is a magnificently small sum left to survivors to shift themselves with as best they can. None the less it is the duty of the public at large, as represented by the Government of the country, for whom persons of the stamp of Professor Chhatre labour, to do for their family what they themselves were unable to do. Such after-provisions, while they cheer up the devotee of learning, are highly gratifying to the community to which he belongs. We therefore very gladly raise our humble voice in support of the suggestion of our contemporary. No doubt our other English daily will lend its countenance and the whole of the Native press follow suit. The proposal thus duly supported will claim the attention of Government, and Sir James Fergusson will earn the thanks of the whole Native community by such graceful recognition of the services of a life spent not in the glare of the world but in the recesses of study in acquiring knowledge and in carrying on researches. [The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 28th April hopes that the suggestion will not go in vain. It will be admitted on all hands that Professor Chhatre deserved this mark of respect on the part of Government. The number of those who spend their lives in the cause of scientific research is not in this country large, and should the Government of Sir James Fergusson be pleased to carry out the suggestion made by the *Times of India* it would be encouraging the students of science to pursue their studies with the singleness of purpose which distinguished Professor Chhatre.]

Recommends a provision for the destitute family of the late Professor Kero Lakshman Chhatre.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (76) of the 27th April observes that the very thoughtful suggestion made by the *Times of India* that the Government of Bombay should make a suitable compassionate allowance to the family of the late Professor Chhatre has the hearty support of all who have heard of it. The Government by carrying it out will do a graceful and highly becoming act, which will have the warm approbation of even the most rigid advocate of economy in public expenditure. The State and the public owe much to the great mathematician now no more. To see that those who depended upon him for support during his lifetime do not suffer from poverty and want after his death will simply be an act of gratitude towards the deceased. It is to be hoped that the Government will not be slow to act upon the suggestion of the *Times of India*.

Complains that the Collector of Broach holds his office at his private residence.

A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the 28th April states that since the 18th idem, the day on which the Collector of Broach returned from the district, he (the Collector) has been holding his office at his own private residence, and consequently the Collector's subordinates and the persons who have to transact business with him are obliged to walk a long distance in the sun and are much inconvenienced thereby. They do not moreover get water to drink at the bungalow, which is not a small inconvenience in these hot days.

Complains that the crimes of theft and robbery have considerably increased in the town of Kapadvanj.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 29th April observes that thefts and robberies have of late considerably increased in the town of Kapadvanj, the police of which are quite incompetent to discover the evil-doers. The townspeople are quite uneasy about the security of their property.

Transfer of Dr. Banks to the Civil Surgeoncy of Surat.

Approves of the mitigation of Dr. Banks' punishment.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (112) of the 25th April approves of the transfer of Dr. Banks to Surat and says that Natives ought to be satisfied with the mitigation of the punishment when it is remembered how many Europeans escape scot-free. What more is wanted when Dr. Banks has repented for his misdeeds? The punishment inflicted on him is not quite adequate to his fault. The resolution regarding the mitigation of sentence ought to have been couched in strong terms in order to inspire awe in the minds of other haughty Europeans.

Says that European officials and non-officials who make common cause when a European offender is to be saved are setting a dangerous example to Natives.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) **of the 27th April says :**—In the course of a public discussion a few months ago Sir James Fergusson observed that he would leave Bombay the most unpopular Governor rather than yield to his conviction. His Excellency could have had then no idea how soon he was to falsify the word by the act. Possibly he uttered that magniloquent boast to overawe the Native public. For to-day we find the Government of Bombay withdrawing an important State resolution as if under compulsion from half a dozen Anglo-Indian newspapers, which are as far from representing the public opinion of India as the late Cetewayo was from representing the glory of the ancient Persians and Medes. We have no wish to judge His Excellency harshly, nor is this the time to pronounce judgment on the career of a well-meaning administrator. But it may be mentioned in passing that of all his erratic and ill-considered measures yet recorded his action in regard to Dr. Banks' removal will stand longest to his discredit. In the first place His Excellency ought to have acted more deliberately, consulting responsible advisers before he fired off the blunderbus of an abortive resolution. We can understand his desire to do justice even at the risk of stultifying himself where he sees he has erred from excess of zeal. But here he deals boldly with a case of lawlessness, setting the Native mind at rest as to the impartiality of his Government. His act elicits the warmest applause from the entire Native public. And still, in less than a month, because the Anglo-Indians, as is their interest, cavil at his decision, he sets it aside, completely ignoring the existence of the Native public. Is such conduct fair to that public or to himself? In common decency Sir James ought to have explained why he changed his mind so soon. But that is not to be expected from a man of warm impulses. As to Dr. Banks, we cannot blame him for this change of front on the part of Government. It is not impossible that had he been simply degraded a step in the first instance the present ill-feeling would have been avoided. A word to our Anglo-Indian contemporaries might not come amiss in this connection. As we have often complained, they set a dangerous example to the Native press. Whenever they find a European the object of public opprobrium, they make a point of siding with him and denouncing the other party, be it the Government itself or the Native press. Anglo-Indian opinion ought to be unanimous on such an occasion. All this is perhaps inevitable, but it is none the less dangerous policy. The Native press is being convinced that Government is apt to be intimidated by Anglo-Indian opinion. We have tried so long to resist this impression. But it is hopeless to struggle against it longer. Anglo-Indians rule the mofussil, they rule the town, and we now see the Presidency to be under their rule. Officials and non-officials make common cause where a European offender is to be saved. All these facts as brought out in actual practice are not lost upon the Native public. That public will not be slow to pick up the successful tactics of the opponents. Already there are signs of a solid combination the elements of which have been supplied so abundantly by their European fellow-subjects. And when a small knot of foreigners can do so much, it can be easily conceived what united Native India can effect for good or evil.

Says that the petition got up by certain persons in Ahmedabad in favour of Dr. Banks is not a genuine expression of the opinion of the people of Ahmedabad and approves of the first resolution of Government in Dr. Banks' case.

A correspondent of the same newspaper, writing from Ahmedabad, says :—The Europeans of course are crying down the Government resolution in no measured terms, and I have heard some of them denounce the Governor. They think it a shame that a lordly Briton may not lick the niggars without being hauled over the coals in this ugly fashion. They perceive that if it is the doctor's case to-day, it may be the case of one of themselves to-morrow. They claim immunity in all cases in which their opponent is a Native. On the other hand Natives here unquestionably approve of and applaud the Government action in this matter and consider that Dr. Banks has only his temper and his over-weening conceit to thank for the mess he has got into. This is the general opinion among Natives here, in spite of a petition that is being surreptitiously got up by sundry interested persons in favour of Dr. Banks. I consider this petition to be entirely the offshoot of *khatpat*, and if the underhand manner in which it is being prepared were brought to the notice of Government, it is not likely to do Dr. Banks any good. There are here one or two men of certain status and some local influence who are at the bottom of this petition movement. They know or rather calculate they are adding to their influence amongst Europeans here by interesting themselves in Dr. Banks' behalf, and that they lose nothing if they don't succeed. These men have been going about or sending their familiar friends from house to house canvassing for signatures to the petition. Even the Nagarshet Premábhái Hemábhái has been induced to lend his name in this underhand manner, much against his better judgment, and his name being pointed out to others, it is enough of course (considering the servile temperament of uneducated Gujarátis) to induce them to follow suit. This is the *modus operandi*, but it is to be hoped the Government will treat such a petition as merely so much waste paper. If the people of Ahmedabad are anxious to retain Dr. Banks, and are sincerely persuaded that he has been too severely punished, let them call a public meeting and express their views in a public manner. Any opinion so published would certainly be entitled to consideration and respect; but I assert, no such feeling of sympathy in favour of Dr. Banks exists in this place, and I challenge him and his friends who are working behind the scenes to show the contrary. On the contrary any mitigation of the sentence would, I am sure, be looked upon as nothing less than a stultification of Government and mere empty vapouring, after the stern and justly severe manner in which Government have taken up the matter and dealt out reproof or punishment to those who have so richly deserved it. The people of the city are not such abject fools as to meekly accept kicks and yet turn round and pray for the well-being and happiness of the man who administers them because he is a *sáheb*, and yet that would be the case if this petition (to be called I believe 'the Petition of the people of Ahmedabad') were anything but an empty farce, and not the production of a few time-serving *khatpat*-breeders. In the matter of the famous Peacock case at Viramgám, when Mr. Lely—whose sporting propensities were content with the slaughter of pea-hens—was removed from this district, there was much dissatisfaction at his having been so lightly let off. Again there was the case of Captain French, who under very much the same circumstances as in the recent case of Dr. Banks, horse-whipped some villagers of the village of Normal in this neighbourhood. The villagers complained and the Magistrate fined Captain French Rs. 500; but he appealed and the fine was reduced to Rs. 50. This was altogether inadequate punishment, and gave much cause for murmuring. Whilst these and other such cases are still fresh in the memory of the people here, is it likely that they would be so squeamish as not to accept with the utmost approbation the excellent example Government have spotaneously made, in the present case, for their especial protection? I say a stern example was urgently needed to repress the lawless high-handedness that prevails in the mofussil. People are perfectly well aware of this, and when the example is made (and I only hope it will have a lasting effect) it would be sheer nonsense to suppose that the people would not appreciate and approve of it in its entirety. I say, therefore, that this petition which is now being circulated snatching at signatures is not the genuine expression of the opinion of the people of this place *anent* Government action in the case; and it no way deserves to have any weight attached to it, after all that has happened. People here have had quite enough of this *shikar*-loving Civil Surgeon, and I can safely predict he will not be missed when he leaves the place.

Censures the people of Ahmedabad for thinking of requesting Government to reduce the punishment inflicted upon Dr. Banks.

The *Satyă Mitră* (113) of the 27th April severely censures the leading citizens of Ahmedabad for thinking of requesting the Bombay Government to repeal the sentence passed upon Dr. Banks, and observes that the doctor was guilty of serious offences and the punishment inflicted upon him is appropriate and just. The people of Ahmedabad are foolish in desiring the mitigation of Dr. Banks' punishment.

Dr. Banks' transfer to Surat as Civil Surgeon at that station and remarks in connection therewith.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 29th April alludes to Dr. Banks' transfer to Surat from Ahmedabad and says:—If a transfer from Ahmedabad to Surat involves no degradation, we have certainly to find fault with the Bombay Government either for hasty judgment or for culpable leniency. If Dr. Banks was really guilty of having ill-treated a few innocent subjects of Her Majesty he ought not to have been let off mere transfer, because such a course will not improve him and his impet and rash nature will have no less opportunities of transgressing the limi law at Surat than it had at Ahmedabad. For aught we know Surat has al the same attractions for wanton *shikaring* as Ahmedabad has. The pe round about Surat are equally mild in their temperament as those a Ahmedabad. But if the transfer means loss in grade, it cannot fail to re the doctor every time he goes out *shikaring* that he has been put to that p for his *shikaring* habits, and that unless he really meant to go back to his ment or at least to a still lower grade he should not indulge himself too in his wild notions about *shikaring* and the law. Under any circumstan though we are prepared to find fault with Government for one thing or ot we are certainly not prepared to say that Government has meanly submit to Anglo-Indian cry raised by Anglo-Indian papers. Those who say so proba belong to that class of thinkers who abused Lord Ripon right and left for settlement of the jurisdiction controversy. In such cases we think it is perfe constitutional to ask Government to place before the public the reasons that have induced it to arrive at a particular conclusion. The Government of I most prudently did this, and it was the *resume* of the reasons published silenced all imprudent opposition. The vernacular press is very unfortuna this respect. It is at times driven to opposition, Government withholding information from it. The Anglo-Indian press being more or less conne with the official world, or being the vehicle of official opinion on any partic subject, often misleads the vernacular papers and the result is that there b no data furnished to go upon the vernacular papers find out such loophole are left in the writings of the English papers and expose them. This is t to be vehement opposition and the opinion expressed through the colum the vernacular press is set down as poor, biased, vindictive and what not is therefore necessary that when such test questions crop up Government sh take care to publish as many facts as it can, and there is chance that mu the unnecessary difference will soon disappear and that much of it as wil remain will be honourable opposition and difference of opinion for which section shall have to thank and respect the other.

Does not approve of the mitigation of Dr. Banks' sentence and his transfer to Surat as Civil Surgeon of that station.

The *Kesari* (38) of the 29th April says that in one of the discus which took place in the Bombay Legislative Co last monsoon relating to local self-governmen James Fergusson sharply observed that he rather leave India as the most unpopular Gov than give up views deliberately formed. In g utterance to the above somewhat contumacious ment Sir James Fergusson ought to have duly weighed the strength c character and should not have been over-confident. Within a year from time he gave expression to the above opinion Sir James Fergusson be afraid of the clamour raised by a few interested Anglo-Indian newspapers cancelled a resolution deliberately passed in the case of Dr. Banks. *Kesari* observes that its readers would be able to judge for themselves wh a fickle-minded individual like Sir James Fergusson was justified in admo ing such a strong and resolute person like Ráo Sáheb Mandlik. The peans should not be so vain as to imagine that they have nothing to from Natives because the latter are a conquered race. With all his fa Ráo Sáheb Mandlik is firm and unbending in his resolutions. If Sir J Fergusson had taken him as model, he would not have had to bea reproaches of the Native public. The punishment awarded to Dr. Banks not at all disproportionate to his guilt. Government committed a se blunder in entirely exonerating him from all blame. To say to Native plicants that Government cannot interfere in their case and to cancel re tions deliberately passed in the case of Europeans will not make Na estimate highly the impartial character of the British administration.

Does not approve of the mitigation of Dr. Banks' punishment.

The *Shiváji* (62) of the 25th April, in alluding to Dr. Banks' case, obs that it is difficult to conceive in what respects h been punished for his misconduct by simply tra ring him to Surat as Civil Surgeon at that statio a Native officer had been found guilty of the c proved against Dr. Banks, he would indubitably have been dismissed fron service and would have had to suffer imprisonment. But it is surprising tha European officers should escape scot-free whatever may be the nature of thei offence. In the Ilbert Bill controversy the Europeans objected to give Native authority to try European criminals on the ground of the latter's race antipathy but this charge would now equally apply to the former. The extraordinar conduct of Sir James Fergusson in Dr. Banks' case shows that he is hardly fi for the high office which he holds. If he has yielded to the clamour of Europeans and cancelled the former resolution which was perfectly right, suc change of front shows that he is not fit to occupy a position of responsibility It does not do credit to Sir James Fergusson that he should stand in such aw of the European public. [The *Bakul* (18) of the 27th and the *Shubh Suchak* (63 of the 25th April, in commenting upon Dr. Banks' transfer to Surat, make somewhat similar observations and request Government to publish the paper connected with his transfer and the reasons which have led Government t cancel their first resolution.]

Denounces the Bombay Government as a chameleon Government.

The *Gujaráti* (97) of the 27th April says that the Bombay Governmen have been constantly changing their colour like th chameleon. Their actions are not straightforward they are very awkward, improper, thoughtless an rash. They do no credit to the political prudence o Government and give an amount of pain to the public. The actions of the Government of Sir James Fergusson are the result of whims. The Governor and hi colleagues have cut a very bad figure in the case of Dr. Banks. The *Gujarát* praised the Government for the impartiality displayed in the first resolutio on the subject, but the evident partiality of their subsequent action is a matte for regret. The transfer of Dr. Banks to Surat is simply scandalous, especiall when no reasons are assigned for such a measure and when ocular and conclusive proofs are found against him. If Dr. Banks had been brought into civi employ after being kept for about six months on military duty, the presen severe censure would have been avoided. But the Government do not in th least care for their honour and for what the public might say regarding thei actions. The people have now no confidence in them. It is not easy to gues what reasons led Government to reinstate Dr. Banks in civil employ. Th public consider the resolution regarding Dr. Banks' transfer as a disgracefu farce. Is the cry raised in certain respectable quarters that the Bombay Government are short-sighted, vacillating and ignorant in politics true? It is ver much to be regretted that there exist sufficient reasons for this imputatio [The *Broach Samáchár* (88) of the 1st May condemns the irresolute policy o Government, and adds that Government have as if encouraged Dr. Banks i his high-handedness, for he will have more remunerative private practice a Surat than he had at Ahmedabad.]

Requests Government to publish the resolution cancelling the sentence passed upon Dr. Banks.

The *Rást Goftár* (111) of the 27th April requests Government to publis the resolution cancelling the sentence of relegatio to military duty passed upon Dr. Banks and appointing him Civil Surgeon at Surat, and observes that th doctor's advocates maintained that their client di not commit any crime, that he was condemned without sufficient enquiry, and that he was wrongfully punished. It is therefor desirable to know what causes have induced Government to cancel the punishment—whether Government have seen their mistake of passing the sentenc or whether mercy has been shown to him. If mercy has been exercised in th case the doctor deserves it, for he has had to withstand a thick shower of hars words for his faults; but it places Government in the undesirable positio of being weak and vacillating. [The *Gujarát Mitră* (77) of the same dat expresses somewhat similar sentiments.]

Disapproves of the cancellation of the sentence passed upon Dr. Banks.

The *Yajdán Parast* (122) of the 27th April observes that the withdrawa of the sentence passed upon Dr. Banks and his reappointment as Civil Surgeon of Surat are nothin less than a piece of flagrant injustice, wilful ruling success of oppression and a shameful disregard o the interests of the Native subjects of the realm. The second resolution in th

doctor's case has once more proved that Sir James Fergusson is a w His Excellency seems to have been frightened by the loud complaint the Anglo-Indian press and certain selfish Europeans. Dr. Banks eight different offences under the Indian Penal Code, and yet he ha lowed to remain in civil employ and justice has been set at naug conduct of the Bombay Government has proved that it has one set o dispense justice to Europeans and quite another set to mete out Natives. The second resolution in the case has created dissatisfacti Natives.

Education.

Disapproves of the admission of European children into the Civil Engineering College at Roorkee.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 3rd May observes that the Eu India receive the lion's share of the loaves in the Government service but they are no They object to a portion of the subordina being reserved for the natives of India on th that when this is done the Europeans are from that branch of the service. When the Europeans are told i this objection that since some posts are exclusively reserved for the lar arrangement ought to be made for the benefit of the Natives, th that if the subordinate service were reserved exclusively for Natives peans that are permanent residents of the country and the Eurasi education is limited would be debarred entrance into Government se remove the second objection it is right that no posts under Governm be reserved for Europeans or Natives, but all should be bestowed on persons without distinction of race or religion. The Europeans d even this just arrangement. Whenever a Native is appointed to a po for Europeans the latter raise a loud complaint against the appoint continue to harp upon the subject for a long time. The substan protestation is that all Europeans, whether their education be good or should be provided with posts under Government, and the remain should be conferred upon Natives. The *Samáchár* then alludes to issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for including among N children of Europeans permanently residing in India for the purpo admission into the Civil Engineering College at Roorkee, and ob since Natives and Europeans are brought upon the same level the for be deeply grateful to Mr. Thompson if he would throw open to them reserved for Europeans only. But this is not at all likely to occur.

Railways.

Complains that certain employés of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company are mercilessly overworked.

The *Gujarát Mitrá* (77) of the 27th April observes that since accident at Kánkrákhádi Government have the authorities of the B. B. & C. I. Railwa less work from their subordinates than the doing of late, but these instructions do not have borne fruit. Hitherto a station mast during day and his assistant did duty at night. It has been now rule of them should perform day or night duty for a week by turns, and has to work twelve hours a day. At several stations the station r required to work for 17 hours and sometimes for 24 hours. At sever between Ahmedabad and Wadhwán there is a single station mast station and in the working season he has to work for 24 hours. T guards are made to work for 15 hours; signallers, pointsmen and required to be present at their posts for 12 hours. In addition to t ships the railway employés do not get sufficient leave of absence are heavily fined at times and considerably annoyed by their super treatment of these subordinates must shorten their life. Governme interfere and prevent this cruelty.

Municipalities.

Deficient supply of water in Girgaum and Kándewádi.

The *Prabhákar* (11) of the 2nd May says:—**For the last fiftee inhabitants of Girgaum and Kándewádi a from an inadequate supply of water, and at of three or four days we find the pipes cl** for a whole day. On account of this scanty supply of water people are obliged to make use of well water, which is for the most part dirty, stinking and unhealthy, and we are afraid that by a frequent use of this dirty water there is every likelihood of cholera breaking out in the city. Our daily English contemporaries have not said a word about this water famine, perhaps because the Europeans living at Breach Candy and Malabár Hill get a sufficient supply of water and so they have no cause of complaint. But what are our Native Corporators doing? They certainly ought to have brought this subject before the Corporation and stopped the nuisance. At this time some of the members of the Corporation are fond of showing their oratorial powers by making long and empty speeches. We think it will be far better and more creditable to them if they learn to pay more attention to the real wants and interests of the rate-payers than they do at present. Had they been careful from the beginning to do their duty, with a little moral courage thousands of rupees washed on the drainage system which is on the verge of failure would have been saved to the municipality. But the members wanted to please Sir Richard Temple, and so in pleasing him they neglected the interests of their constituents.

Approves of the refusal of the Town Council of Bombay to adopt the proposal to open a new road from the Esplanade Road to Apollo Street.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (76) of the 27th April observes that the Town Council's resolution disallowing the proposal for the new road from the Esplanade Road to the Apollo Street as marked out in the sketch produced before its meeting on Wednesday last was very sensible. The proposed new road does not appear to be at all such a necessity as to justify the large outlay of Rs. 1,10,000, the sum estimated as its cost. There was much truth in the observation made at the meeting that this item would swell, if the work were actually undertaken, to twice the figure given. There are far more urgent and useful public works requiring the expenditure of municipal funds. The municipal authorities ought to look after these before occupying themselves with such crotchets as occupied the Town Council's attention on Wednesday last. [The *Rást Goftár* (111) of the same date and the *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 28th April make similar observations.]

Asks the authorities concerned to prohibit the Tramway Company from making repairs to the tram roads at night.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 3rd May observes that the tramway lines in Bombay are a source of nuisance to the residents of the lanes through which they pass. The din and the noise of the cars passing and repassing are most annoying, particularly to sick persons, and to make matter worse the repairs to the tram lines are carried on at night and the peace and slumbers of the citizens are disturbed sometimes for several nights together. It is therefore to be hoped that the authorities concerned will prohibit the Tramway Company from carrying on the repairs at night.

Complains of the impure condition of the water in Poona.

The *Poona Vaibhav* (51) of the 27th April says that on account of the impure condition of the water which the inhabitants of Poona are obliged to drink dysentery has broken out. Notwithstanding this, it is very extraordinary that the municipal authorities should do nothing to improve the quality of the water brought from Khadakwásla. What has become of the filter which was constructed for the purification of the water brought into Poona and for which the people were made to pay heavily? Instead of extracting money in a legal manner from poor people under false pretences it would be better to plunder them openly. It is to be hoped that the more active members of the municipality will attend to this matter without delay.

Disapproves of the alleged high-handedness of the Collector of Surat in the management of the municipal affairs of that city.

In alluding to the misunderstanding that has arisen between some Native members of the Surat Municipality and the president of the corporation in regard to a payment to the Electric Light Company, the *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 3rd May observes that leaving aside the subject-matter of the contention till full and trustworthy information about it is received, the conduct of the president at the general meeting of 30th April seems objectionable. Mr. White did not allow a member of the opposition to speak. He refused perr another member to propose an amendment, and took the votes of the on the original proposition. This was a high-handed proceeding on of the president, for which he deserves severe censure. It was th overbearing behaviour which led the people of this Presidency not to the Collector of a district should be made the president of a municipa ration constituted under the new scheme of local self-government. Th the first occasion on which Mr. White conducted the affairs of the Sur cipality with a high hand. It is to be hoped that Government will notice of his proceedings.

Describes the danger experienced from wells and cisterns in Surat that have no parapet walls at their mouths

The *Gujarát Mitră* (77) of the 27th April observes that in many the city of Surat there are wells or water ciste have neither parapet walls nor any other pro and consequently serious fears are entertained dents to human lives happening therefrom municipality ought either to compel the ov these wells or cisterns to raise some protection mouths or to close them altogether.

Municipal affairs at Kaira.

The *Kaira Vartamán* (103) of the 30th April points out the nece the local municipality publishing its budget information of the people, and says that whe cipalities of other places publish their budgets why should not the Kair cipality do likewise? It is to be hoped that the president of the muni will attend to this suggestion. [The same paper requests the presider Kaira Municipality to have a fresh election of the municipal commission the term of three years of the present commissioners has already ended.

Native States.

Defends the late Sir Sálar Jung and his son from the attack made on them by Mr. Gorst in an article contributed by him to the *Fortnightly Review* on the subject of the Nizám's Government.

The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 28th April, in an article headed "M M. P., on the Nizám's Government," says:—M gives certain facts in support of his conclusio above all, he writes professedly in the interes millions of people committed to the Nizár The spirit of the partizan and of the critic m preconceived theories is of course not absent article that appears from his pen in the *Fo Review* for April. Rather, they manifest themselves too clearly to ena favourable impression as may be produced on the mind by the article tion to retain any permanent hold. That Mr. Gorst, who could find to commend in the administration of the late Sir Sálar Jung and his and who entertains no favourable opinion of the present Nizám and hi ter, should yet find a good deal to praise in the Peshkar, who was associated with Sir Sálar Jung and of whose administration on Sir Sálar much that is unpleasant has seen the light, will to most people sound v prising. This perhaps explains the conclusions which Mr. Gorst has force upon English attention. Had he written more judicially than done and steered clear of the parties that exist in Hyderabad, his con would have gained in weight considerably. In taking a melancholy the late Sir Sálar's administration he commits the mistake of supposing man can accomplish changes in the political administration of a countr own efforts and by the magic of his single influence. He forgets that people are averse to change, and that however earnest and powerful an trator may be, it takes a long time to improve the administration of a Sta Sálar's motives are questioned by Mr. Gorst; but his view does not see founded upon anything better than conjecture. On the other hand Mr statement that Sir Sálar himself "frequently lamented that his attempts succeeding to his intimate associates" go to show that he was sincere and in those attempts. That they did not succeed is not surprising, for the tas Sir Sálar was not a light one. He had to change everything, give a new life to the administration, institute a systematic government among pe accustomed to system. The same charge that Mr. Gorst brings aga Sálar might be brought home to other administrators; but it would be u able to attach any weight to such charges. In the case of Sir Sálar not onl were the reforms which he contemplated such as to require a very long tim for their successful working, especially as he had to introduce them among conservative people inured to despotism, but there were additional difficultie thrown in his way. He had to conciliate factions and parties and encounte the jealousy of some of the nobles of the State. He could only plan and supervise but for the execution of his plans of reform he had to trust to others. Unde these circumstances it is unfair to the memory of the great minister to charg him with having failed to accomplish what it was impossible for a single man t accomplish in even a quarter of a century. We admit that several very grav defects existed in the administration during his *regimé*, and Sir Sálar's best admirers have not denied them; but it is due to him that they should not be charged to any want of sincere effort on the minister's part to improve the administration Mr. Gorst having to say little for the administration of Sir Sálar has as littl to say for that of his son. That Lord Ripon in appointing Sir Sálar's son a Minister chose wisely is a fact which would be borne out by the unanimou pleasure with which his nomination was received by the subjects of the Nizám and when Mr. Gorst pleads the cause of the Peshkar he pleads the cause o one who during the one year when the administration was in his hands di enough to show that he had not the energy and ability requisite in a minister Whether the new Minister will succeed or not is more than one can say now but it is premature to anticipate failure for him. There is no reason why w should despair of the condition of the people of the Hyderabad State continuin what it has been. Mr. Gorst has formed his view after a brief stay in India but those who observe the changes which are slowly taking place in the administration of Native States in general hardly endorse his view. The affairs o Native States are attracting more attention; they are being brought more i contact with the territories under British rule, and the number of enlightene and educated Native Princes is increasing. These are not signs justifying disappointment. The condition of the people in the Native States cannot b changed soon; but unless the signs prove false an improvement in that conditio must occur sooner or later. Mr. Gorst unfortunately ignores all this and seem to think that the abuses of a century should be destroyed in a day, and that ruler and a minister who cannot do that do not deserve to hold their places Fortunately, practical politics would not for a moment countenance reasonin so one-sided and superficial. Mr. Gorst's article, however, is not to be deprecated on that account. He has called attention to certain abuses and indicate the direction in which the Nizám and his Minister should work; and it is t be hoped that they will do their best to remedy the abuses, the existence o some of which cannot be doubted.

Takes exception to certain statements made by Mr. Gorst in an article in the *Fortnightly Review* on the condition of the Nizám's dominions.

In an article headed "The Hyderabad State," the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 27t April says:—Mr. Gorst paid a flying visit to thi country to fulfil a certain mission in connection wit the Hyderabad State. He remained here for nin long days and returned to England, where he is no making an attempt at passing for an authority i matters connected with the Deccan Native State He has contributed a long article to the *Fortnightly Review* in which he treat of the kingdom of the Nizám and tries to fan the fire of scandals which hav long been forgotten as worthless trash and as stories belonging to an age whe the Musalmán State was believed to be a land of riots and ruffianism. To th eastern mind the exaggerated tone, the animus contained in the statement an the spirit which pervades the article at once disclose what the object of th writer may have been; but to the western mind the article under review i certainly calculated to convey a wrong notion and to leave a mischievous impression about the administration of a Native State comprising within its are so many as 9,445,594 inhabitants. Mr. Gorst, who was got out by Palmer as leading member of Parliament supposed to have sufficient influence with th Viceroy to secure the Divánship to the Peshkár, has not a single good word t say about any part in the Nizám's State; but it must be said to his credit tha he speaks well at least about the Peshkár, who by freeing the Hyderabad Stat has paid him handsomely. It is for the readers, then, of the *Fortnightly* t believe or not the information supplied by such an impartial writer. It is no for us to paint the character of such a writer, for he stands self-exposed in th

article in which he wanted to expose the important Native St
attack commences with the late Sir Sálar Jung, and he says that the
of the Nizám is commonly spoken of as a great administrator, but tha
what he was not; and what is his evidence for this? The only evide
brought is that "it is said that he frequently lamented this fact to hi
associates." This statement of the writer would certainly have a
impression about the intellectual merits, soundness of views, and shar
mon sense which a member of Parliament like Mr. Gorst is supposed
His logical head could not ignore the fact that the late Sir Sálar J
duced a sound system of administration and always showed a wise
reforming the State, and taking account of the fact he proceeds t
motives and says: "Sir Sálar Jung perceived that some sort of r
of his own administration so as to make it appear to be nearly
that of Berár must precede the consent of the British power to
tion." It was with this object, according to the writer, that
useful reforms of Sir Sálar Jung were undertaken. The writer of
thinks that the system of administration was copied from th
British Government, but we are sure that if the politician had
British system for its model the famine of 1877-78 could never hav
patiently borne by the subjects of the Nizám. Deaths from starvatio
tress in the Hyderabad district put Sir Richard Temple's energetic
of famine relief to shame and the report of the Famine Commission b
mony to this fact. Mr. Gorst shows himself wofully ignorant of the
the State and its administration when he takes no notice of the
system of 1882. Sir Stuart Bayley, the then Resident, declared tha
exhibition of rare statesmanly skill and political prudence; and that if
of the scheme had lived to see its completion the State of Hydera
have been the best model which the rulers of British India could h
out for the government of this large empire. Mr. Gorst is of opinio
death of Sir Sálar Jung saved the 2½ millions of Berár from an u
that was in store for them. What the writer says about the offic
Hyderabad State may well be applied to the officers in British em
says that they have no permanent interest in the country, no sympat
people. Their object is to make as much money as they can and
spend it elsewhere. If the country is afterwards ruined by their e
will not hurt them. This is exactly what the people of Berár and the w
are complaining about. We fear Mr. Gorst is too young for the age
not probably lived long enough to become acquainted with the facts
broad day-light put forth by writers like Keay and Dádábhái. He
have dosed over the period of the last ten years. History has shown t
men like Mr. Gorst have made British rule in India unsafe and insec
is from these that the nation should be saved. The Huq Palmer
ruined Hyderabad, and Gorst and Lytton will destroy India. If the p
of Griffins and Gorsts are not subjected to severe censorship, we feel
will produce discontent and dissatisfaction which a dozen Ripons pu
can never allay.

Comments on the article contributed by Mr. Gorst to the *Fortnightly Review* on the subject of the government of the Hyderabad State.

The *Prabhákar* (11) of the 30th April says:—Mr. J. E. Gorst
use of arguments against the administration
abad, which apply with greater force to
Service administration of British India.
there are not to be found "men standi
scorching sun with heavy stones upon the
but there are millions of men so hounded
revenue authorities on the one hand and the money-lenders on the
their whole life is one continued struggle for bare subsistence. The
jections against the boy-Nizám and the boy-Vazir might be appl
British political system in which the boy element abounds in the m
in remote stations. In fact it is, we believe, the boy and the "ro
ment in the services that do all the mischief. If Mr. Gorst left the n
of the Nizám's dominions alone and took up the grievances of the on
and ninety millions who languish in misery in the British domi
would be conferring a great boon on India, that is, if he succeeded i
mendable undertaking. His other arguments, ostensibly those agai

mán conquerors in favour of Hindu subjects, can be used by any British N
subject against the increasing multitude of Anglo-Indians who are now n
asserting their political and civil rights against the children of the soil.
the question started by Mr. Gorst involves one of right of intervention o
part of the paramount power. There ought to be co-operation in the intere
peace and order, and above all in that of justice, which is quite a different
from setting the subjects of a neighbouring State against their legitimate r
on the tittle-tattle of petty officials and discontented *budmashes*. It lowers
prestige of a member of Parliament, who instead of taking noble st
manlike views of the politics of a State mixes himself up in the canards o
ficious and intriguing gossip such as Mr. Gorst indulges in his article in
Fortnightly Review. If Mr. Gorst wishes to indulge in his propensity to
fault, he will find abundance of material for his declamation in Br
officialdom and Anglo-Indianism. There he will meet with facts concer
starving ryots being whipped to death by pampered officials; coolies ill-tre
and punished by planters who mistake their vocation for one of slave-driv
villagers being carelessly mistaken for wild beasts and ruthlessly shot—no
mention Dr. Banks' case fresh in the minds of our readers; respectable sch
boys and clerks being whipped by magistrates like common criminals in mo
stations. As to the abuse that Mr. Gorst nurses against Lord Ripon, it is
unmerited. And lastly, with respect to the selection of quite a young ma
prime minister, there are exceptions to every rule; the present minister's
cedents and training are exceptionally good. In a case of this kind we t
we ought to allow the Nizám to be the best judge.

*Says that the Jám of Navánagar should not be allowed to adopt a new heir.

The *Gujaráti* (97) of the 27th April refers to the *khatpat* carried o
the Jám of Navánagar to set aside the successi
Prince Ranjitsingji and to have confirmed as his
the son borne to him by Jánbái, a Mahomedan w
who is not his married wife, and observes that
rumoured that Colonel West, the Political Agent, has gone to Báláchai
make an enquiry into the matter. The decision of the Bombay Govern
in such grave matter must be considered important. It would be quite u
to allow the Jám any opportunity to revive the question of succession, kno
his irresoluteness and the general disapprobation expressed against the con
plated succession, which is the third attempt of the Jám for the nominati
an heir. Such an event has not taken place up to this time in any N
State. On the occasion of the nomination of Prince Ranjitsing as his heir,
Jám agreed that he would not revive the question of succession till the bir
a son to a Hindu wife. Is it not then unjust to nominate the new princ
successor, who is not born of a Hindu wife, the latter moreover not being
married wife? The Jám is now anxious to pass an agreement similar to the
above mentioned; but how can that be relied upon? The movement sh
also be discountenanced from principle. There is no guarantee that the
will not resort to the same plan hereafter. It would be setting a very
example to other Native States if the Bombay Government were to permit
Jám to nominate a new heir now. It is to be hoped that the Bombay Go
ment will attend to the consequences of a new nomination. The questi
who should be appointed new heir to the throne and why should the clain
the prince already nominated be disregarded should also be taken into c
deration in coming to a decision on this question.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Pr

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
6th May 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Appointments: Expression of opinion that the appointment of Sir William Wedderburn as Chief Secretary would have been more creditable to Government 7
Bombay International Exhibition: Expression of opinion that the local funds should not be drawn upon for the guarantee to the—fund ... 8
Civil Service of India:
  Disapproval of Lord Kimberley's refusal to raise the limit of age for the entrance examination of the— 3
  Remarks in connection with ditto 3
Compassionate allowance to the family of the late Professor Chhatre: Approval of the suggestion made in the *Times of India* for granting a—
    The *Bombay Chronicle* 9
    The *Subodh Patrika* 8
Conduct of certain European officials towards a zamindár in the Nuddea District: Remarks concerning the— 4
Duties on gold and silver ware imported into England: Expression of opinion that the merchants of Lancashire should help India in obtaining the repeal of the— 4
Employment of pensioned Native soldiers as peons in military and other offices: Expression of gratitude to the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army for his scheme regarding the— 7
Judicial matters: Recommendation that the powers exercised by Judicial Courts in the contempt of court cases should be brought under a reasonable check 5
Police:
  Complaint that the crimes of theft and robbery have considerably increased in the town of Kapadvanj 9
  Description of the plunder of two women near the Sátpáti creek and the indifference of the—pátil of Khárákuran in the matter ... 8
Public Service:
  Complaint that the Collector of Broach holds his office at his private residence 9
  Disapproval of the system of making officials to retire compulsorily from the—both on financial grounds and in the interest of the efficiency of the service 6
  Disapproval of granting Dr. Hewlett an extension of service as Sanitary Commissioner 7
Revenue officers: Expression of opinion that the—have more duties thrown on them than they can properly perform 5
Separation of the magisterial and executive functions in the administrative branch of the Civil Service: Advocacy of the— 5
Volunteer Corps: Advice to the natives of India to request Government to allow them to form—of their own 6

Part II.—*Transfer of Dr. Banks to the Civil Surgeoncy of Surat*—

Approval of the mitigation of Dr. Banks' punishment 9
Censure on the people of Ahmedabad for thinking of requesting Government to reduce the punishment inflicted upon Dr. Banks ... 11
Denunciation of the Bombay Government as a chameleon Government ... 13
Disapproval of the mitigation of Dr. Banks' sentence and his transfer to Surat 12
Disapproval of the mitigation of Dr. Banks' punishment 12
Disapproval of the cancellation of the sentence passed upon Dr. Banks ... 13
Expression of opinion that European officials and non-officials who make common cause when a European offender is to be saved are setting a dangerous example to Natives 10
Expression of opinion that the petition got up by certain persons in Ahmedabad in favour of Dr. Banks is not a genuine expression of the opinion of the people of Ahmedabad and approval of the first resolution of Government in Dr. Banks' case 10
Remarks in connection with the— 11
Request to Government to publish the resolution cancelling the sentence passed upon Dr. Banks 13

Page.

PART III.—*Education*—

Civil Engineering College at Roorkee: Disapproval of the admission of European children into the— 14

PART IV.—*Railways*—

B. B. & C. I. Railway Company: Complaint that certain employés of the — are mercilessly overworked 14

PART V.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay:
- Approval of the refusal of the Town Council of — to adopt the proposal to open a new road from the Esplanade Road to Apollo Street 15
- Deficient supply of water in Girgaum and Kándewádi 14
- Request to the — Municipality to prohibit the Tramway Company from making repairs to the tram roads at night 15

Kaira: Municipal affairs at— 16

Poona: Complaint regarding the impure condition of the water in— ... 15

Surat:
- Danger experienced from wells and cisterns in — that have no parapet walls at their mouth 16
- Disapproval of the alleged high-handedness of the Collector of — in the management of the municipal affairs of that city ... 15

PART VI.—*Native States*—

Hyderabad—
- Comments on the article contributed by Mr. Gorst to the *Fortnightly Review* 18
- Defence of the late Sir Sálar Jung and his son from the attack made on them by Mr. Gorst in an article contributed by him to the *Fortnightly Review* on the subject of the Nizám's Government... 16
- Objection to certain statements made by Mr. Gorst in an article in the *Fortnightly Review* 17

Navánagar: Expression of opinion that the Jám of — should not be allowed to adopt a new heir 19

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R

For the Week ending 10th May 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	450
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	484
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	200
13	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fortnightly	950
14	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	600
15	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Akola	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
16	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
17	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
18	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
19	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
20	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
*21	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
*22	„ Chandrika	Kolhápur	Monthly	150
23	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
24	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
27	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
30	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
31	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
32	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
34	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
35	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*36	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*37	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
38	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
39	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
40	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
41	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
42	„ Maháráshtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,000
43	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	100
*46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
48	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*50	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	250
*52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*53	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*54	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
55	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Do.	600
56	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	150
57	„ Satyă Prakásh	Do.	Weekly	243
58	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
59	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*60	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
61	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
*62	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	90
64	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
65	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

C. R. 1126 CON 154 OFFICE JUN 1884

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
*66	The Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	150
67	„ Telagu Mitră	Do.	Do.	400
68	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	200
69	„ Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	175
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	200
*71	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
72	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
*73	„ Vinod	Poona	Do.	200
*74	„ Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
75	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	400
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
*76	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
77	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	400
78	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	349
79	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
80	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	137
	GUJARA'TI.			
81	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
82	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	750
83	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	304
84	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*85	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	200
86	„ Bombay Punch	Bombay	Weekly	500
87	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,090
88	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	700
89	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	60
90	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	600
91	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Weekly	525
92	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,000
93	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	200
*94	„ Dnyán Dipak	Junágad	Do.	100
95	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
96	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	100
97	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
*98	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	200
99	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*100	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
101	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	525
102	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,400
103	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	115
*104	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	200
105	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	700
106	„ Lok Mitră	Do.	Weekly	800
107	„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	300
108	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
109	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	381
110	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
111	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,814
112	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
113	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
*114	„ Saurashtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	200
115	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	533
*116	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	200
117	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	408
*118	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly	200
119	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	50
120	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	738
121	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
122	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
123	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	150
*124	„ Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.	200
125	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	768
*126	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	100
	SANSKRIT.			
*127	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	100
	URDU.			
*128	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
129	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.	160
	PERSIAN.			
130	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	300
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
*131	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	200

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Finds fault with the way in which India is governed.

The *Prabhákar* (11) of the 7th May says:—The *London Times*, which has evidently lent itself specially to the advocacy of Anglo-Indian interests, criticises the official history of the English administration of India. The publication under review is the eighteenth report of the moral and material progress said to be made by India in the short space of twelve months. India has been under the British for more than a hundred years and during that short time it cannot be expected that British officialdom, the main object of which seems to be to effect useless changes and not reforms in India, could have done much good to the masses here or even to the comparatively few who depend on the British for their daily bread. It is very obvious that the *Times*, instead of seeking independent information on Indian progress, bases its theories regarding it entirely on garbled official reports, and, like all prejudiced writers and journals, is too ready to accept rose-coloured accounts of India as Gospel truths. But the fact of the matter is that instead of moral progress irreligion is sown broad-cast throughout the length and breadth of India, while discontent, a thing that used to be unheard of in India, is equally as wide spread. And as to material progress it is only confined to these men, the "creatures" of the British system and policy. The unnecessary reiteration in which the *Times* indulges as to the alleged "facts" and "truths" embodied in the report argues a laboured defence of the said "facts" which obviously does not present itself to the mind of the writer on the first reading of the report. Facts should be as patent as the noon-day sun and not sought for as if they were hideous deformities concealed in the obscurity of convenient darkness. They do not need to be elaborately argued, but recommend themselves undisputably to the mind of the observers of events. But these causes and results afford matter for the reflective causes that are conveniently hidden away from the view of the higher authorities. They are of course lost sight of altogether, not only in official reports but also in one-sided discussions thereon, while only favourable results are published to the world and ascribed to a system of Government where the good intentions and laws of wiser administration are altogether laid aside, and departmental convenience and interests subserved and certain commercial guilds favoured. We do not know if the other salient features of the report have been noticed, but the writer merely cursorily mentions a subject, a branch of which has been lately discussed in the press, namely the land revenue, along with others of minor importance. We do not agree with the writer that the revenue system and the commercial policy of the Government are scarcely more interesting subjects for comment than the administration of justice and that of education and municipalities. With the exception of the operations of the judicial machinery of Government, which no doubt comes next in importance, we could not discriminately award the palm to education and the progress of Municipal Government, the former of which tends to denationalize and demoralize the rising generation of the Natives, while the results expected from the latter are a good deal frustrated by the infusion into it of undue Anglo-Indian and official element. Municipal institutions should be purely and simply indigenous if they are at all intended to answer the purposes expected from them. We have already said that the data furnished by official reports are not at all to be relied on. Even on such inadequate basis the writer, hastily glancing at the law and criminal portions of the report, jumps to the imperfect conclusion that the decrease in the number of criminals is a sure sign that the people of India are contented and prosperous. This delightfully illogical leap between a thing and its contrary, otherwise called the "contradictory," may be a very clear illustration of the wish in the writer's mind which is father to the thought thus incongruously expressed and which wish has no relation to the well-being of India but rather to the vaunted superiority of Anglo-Indian rule. Failure of justice in cases of Europeans of good position is a marked objectionable feature even up to the present day, while the severe sentences meted out to poor ignorant and helpless people do not argue favourably for the independence of the magistracy especially. The activity of the police at a time when the masses were literally dying of starvation is rather zeal carried beyond the limits of discretion, when the European officials above all should not have insisted on "the high number of charges and convictions" and the diabolical officials who ordered men to be flogged, who were within a few inches of death, should have been severely dealt with. But what has been the fact? They were, we believe, like Dr. Banks simply removed from the scene of their atrocities. As to the cases in which the social position and character of the offender were duly considered previous to punishment, they are of rare occurrence and questionable in their nature. In connection with the rarity of crime in India it must be added that the writer evidently judges of the criminal classes in India from the specimens of hardened criminals to be found in London and the larger cities of Europe where the highly artificial state of society amongst the moneyed and official classes produce a corresponding reaction amongst the masses, the unfortunate portion of whom go to swell the criminal classes and are driven to all kinds of unnatural devices to protect themselves from the rapacious demands of capitalists and what is called "society." Against the frightful consequences of this state of things in Europe the natives of India are protected by the caste system, a reflex of which is to be found also among the other communities indigenous to India. But a little more of western civilization will in course of time undo all this happy state of things. In fact elaborate police or our elaborate and costly machinery of government at all is out of place in India. The natives of India are a simple people and they require therefore a simple system of civil administration.

Makes remarks upon the report on the moral and material progress of India for the year 1881-82.

In alluding to the remark made in the report on the moral and material progress of India for the year 1881-82 that the number of criminal offences was less this year than in the immediately preceding year, and that this fact proved that the condition of the people was prosperous, the *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 5th May observes that in the year 1880-81 an extensive famine prevailed in India, which necessarily caused a heavy increase in crime. In 1881-82 there was no famine and consequently the abnormal number of offences of the previous year suffered diminution, but this fact does not justify the remark that the decrease was the result of the gradually increasing prosperity of the country. In the same report it is stated that there were fewer cases in the year under report than in the previous year of the infliction of the punishment of whipping; but at the same time it is remarked that this mode of punishment is found to be effective in preventing crime. This barbarous punishment and the heartless severity with which it is inflicted have been deservedly condemned by Sir James Caird in his work descriptive of his travels through India; but the statements in the report under notice have been apparently founded upon the opinions and assertions of some wayward officials. The authorities in England ought to collect the opinions of able and discerning Natives on the different subjects treated in the report on the material and moral progress of India before publishing it.

Reflections on the Russian advance in Central Asia.

In a paragraph headed "Russian Advance in Central Asia," the *Din Bandhu* (5) of the 4th May says:—That the Russians have been endeavouring to approach India is a fact which must disturb the mind of every well-wisher of the British interest. It seems that Russia has her eyes fixed upon India, and if this be so she must know that the British are strengthened by the sincere affection and good-will of the people of the country. The British rule justly, and the more they do so the better will be for them. Besides Russia is in a state of financial bankruptcy and therefore it will be an uphill work for her to meet us in an open field with an empty purse. There are also the Nihilists to annoy her. Under these circumstances we think it almost impossible that she will ever venture to invade India. It must also be acknowledged that all our Native Chiefs and princes will aid the British people, for in them their welfare is centred. What more do the British want? We regret to hear that no understanding has been come to with a Russian diplomatist now in England on the subject.

Advises the adoption of stringent measures for checking the further progress of Russia in the direction of India.

In alluding to the occupation of Merv by the Russians, the *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 6th May observes that the Government ought not to neglect any more the adoption of effective measures for checking their further progress in the direction of India. No dependence ought to be placed upon the alleged unpopularity of Russian rule in Central Asia. There is now very little distance between the Russian dominions in Asia and the frontiers of India, and yet the Muscovite Government do not appear desirous to come to some specific understanding on the subject. Hitherto the Russians always kept some loopholes in their promises about their progress in Central Asia, and did not scruple to break their word when an opportunity presented itself. They should not be allowed to do anything of the kind in future, and if they attempted to do it they should be effectively checked. They should be expressly told that any further progress in the direction of Sarakhs or Herat will be resented with a vengeance. The *Bombay Samáchár* of the 10th May, in alluding to the report that the Persians have ceded the town of Harakhi to the Russians and to the belief extensively entertained that Harakhi is probably Sarrakhs, observes that if this belief be true, Herat may be now considered to have gone into the hands of the Russians, and the British Government ought to adopt stringent measures for checking at once the further progress of Russia in the direction of India. There is no use in making empty protests against the insidious approach of Russia, which is given to make promises that are soon broken. Strong and decisive steps are the only means to bind the Russians to their promises.

Exhorts the political associations of the country to take up the Civil Service question.

In alluding to the refusal of Lord Kimberley to comply with the prayer of the deputation from the Indian Reform Association urging Government to raise the standard of age of the candidates for the entrance examination of the Indian Civil Service, the *Rást Goftár* (111) of the 4th May repeats some arguments which tend to prove that the limit of 19 years has made it almost impossible for Indian youths to pass the examination successfully. The refusal to raise the limit is tantamount to closing the Civil Service of their country to the natives of India; and this flagrant injustice is done in the face of Parliamentary charters, Royal proclamations, and repeated promises of Indian Viceroys and Governors. The political associations of the country should therefore take up the question in right earnest and press it with sufficient force on the notice of Parliament and the Ministry. The present time is most opportune for the beginning of this important work, as Lord Ripon is said to be of opinion that the limit of 19 years is unwise and impolitic, and is willing to recommend that it should be raised. His Lordship cannot however move in the matter of his own accord, but he will never hesitate to support the prayer of the Natives. [The *Vidnyán Vilás* (120) for the month of May regrets that Lord Kimberley should have practically sanctioned the virtual exclusion of Natives from the higher appointments under the Government of their own country. The *Gujarát Mitră* (77) of the 4th May expresses sentiments similar to those put forth above by the *Rást Goftár*.]

Condemns the constitution of the Statutory Civil Service of India.

In an article headed "The Statutory Civil Service," the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 5th May refers to the refusal of Lord Kimberley to increase the limit of age of candidates for the Indian Civil Service, and after quoting the opinions of the Duke of Argylle and Lord Macaulay remarks:—It is absurd to talk of the Statutory Civil Service with elation and approval. It was condemned before it was created; and the condemnation has not lost its force but has been justified more than might have been expected by what has occurred since it was instituted. We are glad that Lord Ripon intends effecting a change in its constitution; but His Lordship will, we hope, not forget that unless the service is based upon competition and forced from its dependence on favour and patronage, it will not be possible to rescue it from its degradation.

Recommends the enlistment of the natives of India in the Volunteer Corps.

The *Gujarát Mitrá* (77) of the 4th May regrets that the Commanding Officer of the Panjab Volunteer Rifle Corps should have declined to comply with the prayer of several Government Native officials of the same province to admit them into the corps, on the ground that the rules of the corps did not permit the admission of pure Asiatics into it. The *Mitrá* observes that the reason given by the Commanding Officer is altogether unsound. A large Native army has been kept up that has never been disloyal to Government, and hence no misgivings about the loyalty of Native volunteers ought to be entertained. If the rules of the existing European volunteer corps debar the enlistment of Native volunteers, these rules should be so revised as to remove the disability. If this be thought undesirable there should be no objection whatever to raise a Native volunteer corps separately.

Says that a member of a local board whether nominated or elected should not be made removeable except on the recommendation of the board itself.

In an article headed "An important decision," the *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of the 5th May refers to the case of Mr. Vijaya Rágheváchárya, the energetic and irrepressible non-official Municipal Commissioner of the town of Salem, and says:—We must direct the pointed attention of the reader to the defence urged on behalf of the Madras Government by the Advocate General. A more bold and impudent defence it is impossible to conceive. If such a contention as has been set up by Government in this case were once accepted as quite sufficient to justify its action, and if it be once admitted that Government can remove any person from office on the barest suspicion without being required to justify its action by clear evidence, then the character and reputation of no man, howsoever honourable, honest, and diligent in the discharge of his duties would be safe. And if the existence of such an uncontrolled power in Government is once recognized, then one may bid farewell to all hope of the local self-government scheme turning out successful, for by the unscrupulous exercise of such practically irresponsible power the district autocrat will always be able to successfully suppress the growth of local liberties and independence, which are a *sine qua non* of the success of the local self-government scheme. When we saw the line of defence which the Advocate General followed, we had no doubt whatever as to what the decision of the Madras High Court in this case would be. And we are accordingly glad to observe that the public expectation has been fully realized, for there can be no doubt that the decision of the Madras High Court will be received everywhere throughout this vast country with universal satisfaction. Mr. Grant Duff, the Governor of Madras, Mr. Macleane, the Collector of Salem, and other officers, similarly disposed to be autocratic not only in the Madras Presidency but in other parts of India also, have been taught a lesson which they will not easily forget, namely, that the power vested in the Government by section 9 of Act III. of 1871 and similar other sections in other laws has been vested therein in the interests of the efficient discharge of public service and not for the purpose of gratifying the evil intentions of the Indian bureaucracy. All the three judges (Justices Kernan, Hutchins and Muthuswámi Iyer) were unanimously of opinion that the plaintiff had fully established his case. A decree was accordingly passed in the plaintiff's favour with all costs and Rs. 100 damages. Mr. Vijaya Rágheváchárya no doubt deserves well of the well-wishers of the local self-government scheme for his manly resolution in testing by constitutional means the extent of the proper right of the Governor in Council in the matter of removing non-official Municipal Commissioners from their office for alleged misconduct or neglect of duty. Now no district officer will venture to recommend, and no local Government will venture to direct, the dismissal of any non-official Municipal Commissioner or any non-official member of a Local Fund Committee for misconduct or neglect of duty without at the same time being in a position to legally prove in a court of law, if called upon to do so, the alleged misconduct or neglect of duty whichever it may be. Properly speaking no such decision was absolutely necessary, for even to a lay mind the meaning of the section is clear that no Municipal Commissioner is liable to be removed from his office for misconduct or neglect of duty without glaring evidence of the same. But the demoralization in the Indian bureaucracy in consequence of the system of secret reporting is so complete that the Indian bureaucracy never hesitates to arrogate to itself powers which no reasonable interpretation of the law would for a moment support. And in such an abuse of power the bureaucracy is encouraged, by the pusillanimous conduct of its victims, who can never muster courage sufficient to make head against their oppressor. This is the dark side of the Indian character. Taking due note of this fact, which is quite notorious, it is really a surprise to us that Mr. Vijaya Rághavácharya should have made such a bold stand and should have set such a noble example to others for defending local liberties and independence. As we began, so we conclude by offering our heart-felt congratulations to Mr. Vijaya Rághavácharya on the splendid success that has crowned his efforts in the cause of local liberties and independence. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of the 8th May writing on the same subject says :—It now appears that the circumstance that Mr. Vijaya Rághavácharya was an elected member and not a nominee of Government very considerably aggravates the nature of the Government action in respect of him. That Government should have the right of removing an elected member of a local board, whether urban or rural, for misconduct or neglect of duty without being able to justify its action in a court of law, is something too monstrous to conceive. By the indiscriminate and wanton exercise of such a power Government can at any time crush even all appearance of independence and freedom of discussion, and can render the very idea of local self-government a sham. We would add that the dignity and public consideration attached to the office of a member of a local board, whether urban or rural, will altogether fail to encourage the candidature of respectable and in other ways eligible persons for the said office if Government had the power of summarily dismissing them from it. The sense of insecurity would be so great that no person would consider his character and reputation safe under such circumstances. And thus the very object with which the local self-government scheme, as propounded by the authors of the memorable Resolution of May 1882, has been introduced would be defeated. It is evident from the foregoing how anxious the Government of India really is on this point of stimulating the candidature of respectable men for membership of local boards. The Government of Madras under Mr. Grant Duff towards the close of 1882 cordially accepted the principles laid down in the May Resolution and evinced very commendable anxiety in forwarding the scheme. We presume the Madras Government concurred also in the recommendation or order contained in the 16th paragraph of the May Resolution. And yet the same man, who did all this towards the close of 1882, stultifies himself in 1884, scarcely fifteen months later, by avowing that he has removed an elected Municipal Commissioner for misconduct without being able to prove the alleged misconduct when challenged to do so. We believe it is absolutely necessary to circumscribe this discretionary power by enacting that a member of a local board, whether elected or nominated, shall not be removed from his office except on the recommendation of the board of which he is a member. To-day we simply suggest this amendment in the hope that the subject may be discussed and a remedy finally adopted. The Madras case furnishes ample justification for providing some adequate remedy as a safeguard against the abuse of power.]

Advocates the abolition of the Deccan Ryots' Relief Act.

The *Arunodayă* (16) of the 4th May considers that the Deccan Ryots' Relief Act has not improved the condition of the agricultural population and therefore should be abolished. Mr. Woodward in his report on the working of the above Act stated as his opinion that ryots are now-a-days obliged to sell their lands to money-lenders in order to raise loans. Now the intention of the Act in question was to prevent ryots from mortgaging their lands to money-lenders, but this object is entirely defeated and they are compelled by the force of circumstances to part with their property absolutely. The *Arunodayă* strongly suggests the abolition of the Deccan Ryots' Relief Act.

Complains of the excessive rigour of the forest laws.

The *Shiváji* (62) of the 2nd May bitterly complains of the extreme rigour of the forest laws. People are strictly prohibited from removing earth and stones from jungles, although their removal has no effect whatever on the rainfall. If poor ryots require earth and stones for building their houses, they are charged certain fees for removing them from the forests. The object of

Government in enforcing the forest laws seems to be the augmentation of its revenue. The agriculturists have from time immemorial enjoyed the right of taking away earth and stones from the forests, but Government has now unjustly deprived them of that right. Again a most unaccountable oppression is practised in the working of the forest laws. Lands which are admirably fitted for cultivation are appropriated towards forest purposes. For instance, the lands adjacent to the Níra Canal, which runs through the Bhimthadi and Khed Tálukás, have now been so appropriated. The canal in question was constructed with a view to increase the area of cultivation, but the actual policy would seem to be the reverse of this. The money spent in the construction of the Níra Canal was raised by taxation from the people, and it is therefore strange that the fullest advantage should not be taken from it. The lands which are now appropriated for forest purposes are forcibly taken from their owners. This is most unjust. The increase of forest area and the uncontrolled growth of trees will lead to the augmentation in the number of wild animals, and this will only add to the present miseries of the agricultural population which are already sufficiently overwhelming. The *Shiváji* hopes that the forest laws will not be enforced with the same rigour as they are now.

Says that much oppression is practised by Civil Surgeons on candidates seeking certificates of physical fitness for admission into the public service.

The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 5th May says that now-a-days those who obtain appointments in the public service are obliged to produce certificates of their physical fitness from Civil Surgeons. If the Civil Surgeon happens to be a gentleman of integrity and high principles the person seeking his certificate is not given any trouble; but if he happens to be of a different character there is no end to the misery of the poor applicant. The annoyance to which candidates seeking certificates from Civil Surgeons are subjected to has now become absolutely fearful. It would be well if Government were to appoint a Commission to report upon this subject. The *Indu Prakásh* would gladly have published such instances of indecent treatment as it believes to be true, but it is unwilling to do so since the publication of such statements is likely to give rise to contests between Europeans and Natives, which might result in disastrous consequences to the latter. The *Indu Prakásh* would strongly advise Government to do away with the present practice. The examination of the physical fitness of candidates should be conducted publicly before a committee of respectable gentlemen. It is to be hoped that Government will not refuse to direct its attention to this matter because the charges made here are of an indefinite character. It is very difficult to prove such charges completely. If a careful investigation were made secretly by selected persons into the manner in which Civil Surgeons have been giving certificates of physical fitness to employés in public offices within the last ten years, it would be found that much oppression has been practised. Many candidates are refused certificates frivolously on the ground of their being inflicted with heart disease and with not possessing manly powers. But it is well known that it is no easy thing to determine these matters with complete thoroughness. The exercise of much discretion is necessary.

Says that Native princes should not be asked to contribute money for the Bombay International Exhibition Fund.

The same newspaper says:—We think there is much sense in the suggestion made by a vernacular contemporary that Native princes should not be asked to contribute money from the funds of their States to the proposed Bombay International Exhibition. These princes, rather many of them, are yet in a kind of financial darkness, and any contributions they may send for the purposes of the Exhibition would be sent at the expense of the tax-payers under their jurisdiction, and there is no reason why these should be made to contribute when there is sufficient enterprise as well as wealth in this city to get up an Exhibition and make it a success. If there is not enough of both amongst us to make the proposal feasible, it had, we think, better be abandoned rather than that the Native princes should be troubled.

Disapproves that the local fund should be drawn upon for contribution to the guarantee fund of the coming International Exhibition.

The *Yajdán Parast* (122) of the 4th May concurs with the *Bombay Samáchár* of the 29th April in disapproving the intention of Government to contribute to the guarantee fund of the coming International Exhibition from the local fund of this Presidency, and uses the arguments advanced by the *Samáchár* in condemnation of the proposal. The *Parast* recommends that the contribution should be made from the imperial funds.

Says that Government ought to take due notice of the *fracas* between Captain Fergusson and the Railway policemen at the Charni Road level crossing.

In alluding to the restoration of Dr. Banks to the staff service and the omission of all notice by Government of the *fracas* between Captain Fergusson and the Railway police at the Charni Road level crossing, the *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the 29th May observes that the correspondence about the latter occurrence published in the local English papers shows that Captain Fergusson did not deserve much blame in the matter, while the policemen who made a serious assault on him and Captain Brown who hushed up the affair deserve severe censure. Two months have passed since the occurrence and yet no notice has been taken of it by Government. This has led Natives to remark that Sir James Fergusson is afraid to displease Europeans on any account whatever. Sir James' Government recently passed censure on Mr. White, the Collector of Surat, and his deputy, Mr. Adarji Jiwanji, but has only transferred the latter to the Panch Mahâls as an indication of the severe displeasure of Government, while the former has been allowed to remain at Surat. Perhaps Mr. Adarji's fault was graver than that of Mr. White, and hence the former has been more severely punished than the latter. If this be so, the papers of the case should be published in order to convince the public that no partiality has been shown. Government ought to make no more delay in issuing a resolution permitting Captain Fergusson to prosecute the police, and the Railway Company to proceed against Captain Fergusson. Captain Brown also deserves censure for hushing up the matter.

Recommends the grant of a compassionate allowance to the family of the late Professor Kero Lakshman Chhatre.

The *Gujarát Mitră* (77) of the 4th May recommends that a compassionate allowance should be given to the widow of the late Professor Chhatre. The late Professor, observes the *Mitră*, is said to have been in the habit of giving away a large portion of his salary for the support of indigent students and to have spent a great deal of his pay in scientific researches; and hence he was not able to make adequate provision for his family. If an allowance is given to his destitute family, the support so accorded will be highly gratifying to the feelings of the Native community.

Suggests that the reports of the District Collectors should be placed on the Editors' table.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 4th May says:—The *Times of India* makes a very useful suggestion to Government asking it to place the reports of the Collectors of the different districts on the Editors' table. The reports of the district officers are of more direct importance than the administration reports of the Local Government as bearing more directly upon the moral and material condition of the individual districts. There is, we fear, one great objection to such a course—an objection which Government may urge but which public interests can take no notice of. Collectors having good opportunities of knowing how the people are doing, are often moved by an honesty of purpose to severely criticize the operations of particular measures of Government, and if these remarks are allowed to see the light the chances are that public opinion will be so strengthened as to make it impossible for Government to continue an unwise policy or a suicidal measure. This has been made quite clear by the opinions of the district officers on the two important measures that have recently agitated the whole country—the Jurisdiction Bill and the Local Self-government Bill. The suggestion of our contemporary is quite in keeping with the advantage of criticising and controlling the action of the executive, and the sooner it is adopted the better will it be for the governors as well as the governed.

The license-tax at Broach.

The *Broach Samáchár* (87) of the 8th May refers to the issue of notifications regarding the payment of the license-tax at Broach for the year 1884-85, and observes that it is wonderful that no mention should be made in them of the time up to which appeals against the license-tax assessments could be made by the tax-payers. The result of this omission is that ignorant persons file appeals after the expiry of the period of appeal and find it difficult to obtain justice. It is therefore necessary that the notifications should clearly state the period during which appeals against the assessment may be preferred and the officer with whom they are to be lodged. It cannot be understood why this has not been done, though a similar suggestion has been made on many previous occasions. Last year many appellants complained that the period for making appeals was not defined in the notifications and this complaint was in many cases attended to. The *Samáchár* recommends Mr. Bamanji Edalji Modi, the Huzúr Deputy Collector of Broach, to proclaim publicly the period of appeal throughout the city. The public is more disgusted with the manner in which the license-tax is collected than with the tax itself. If measures are adopted to improve the method of collection, the people will not then grumble.

Remarks on General Hardinge's plan for making the army popular among Natives.

The *Subodh Patrika* (12) of the 4th May says:—We see that General Hardinge has taken a note of the growing unpopularity of the army among the Natives. He has prepared a scheme by which he hopes to render the service more popular. His idea is to induce all military officers and others to keep discharged sepoys as peons in preference to other people. Some of them have already expressed their willingness to patronize this class of servants who will come with certificates of good character from the commanding officers of their regiments. We are not quite sure, however, that they will make a better class of servants than the present race of peons. What difference their previous military training will make requires to be seen. With the fullest sympathy for them, we think their employment in civil offices ought to be governed by their qualifications more than by sentiment, though no doubt they are a deserving class of servants who should be patronized as much as possible. There ought to be no compulsion, moral or legal, for their employment. We wish the scheme hearty success, and so far as it succeeds it will serve somewhat to render the army popular. Yet we cannot but say that this is not all that can or ought to be done for the sepoys in our Native armies. The poverty of the classes from which our armies are recruited impairs their physique and their powers of sustaining the toil and moil of a military life. Then the pay, low in itself and reduced to a very small sum by the various deductions to which it is subject, is not sufficiently attractive, and moreover is totally inadequate to compensate for the arduous and perilous duties which have to be performed. It is just enough to keep the sepoy and his family alive. Meanwhile ancestral debts remain unpaid and fresh ones have to be incurred when extraordinary expenditure is required. These are circumstances which give rise to the unpopularity of the army and which have to be successfully encountered to make it attractive. Does General Hardinge feel himself competent to face them?

Praises General Hardinge for trying to make the Native army popular among Natives.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 4th May says:—General Hardinge has given another proof of his practical good sense and his kindly interest in the sepoy by the scheme which has been approved by military officers as warm-hearted as himself. Beginnings are always small, but if they are worked up they lead to great results. The condition of the Native soldier is admittedly poor, and his prospects are very far indeed from cheering. Far-sighted men have discerned danger to the State in this plight of the Native soldier. Any English officer, therefore, who seeks to improve the man's position is not only a benefactor in so far, but also a patriot.

Railways.

Necessity of erecting fencing by the side of the Dhond and Manmád Railway.

A correspondent of the *Vártáhar* (68) of the 20th April, writing from Ahmednagar, reports that two cows which were straying on the Dhond and Manmád Railway between the stations of Puntámbe and Wári a few days ago were killed by a ballast train and the latter was thrown off the rails. This accident would not have happened if fencing had been erected by the sides of the railway line. The correspondent trusts that the Railway authorities will construct the fencing without delay.

Municipalities.

Advises the Bombay public to agitate in the matter of the water famine at present prevailing in the city.

In a paragraph headed "Our Water-supply" the *Native Opinion* (10) of the 4th May says:—With regard to this subject one thing that suggests itself to us is that it is entirely in the hands of rate-payers to get a good supply of drinkable water. For what is the Corporation after all but a mouth-piece of them? Let them in a body insist on it and they will have water to their liking. With a resignation now almost constitutional in the Native character he sits down with folded hands and is afraid of provoking the wrath of the Municipal authorities as if they were the fabled dragon that could burn the world, and the rate-payers of the city in the bargain, by its volumes of fire. But this profitless resignation of old we must now cast off. Let the rate-payers know that those whose money is expended *have a right* to see that it is primarily applied to the preservation of their health; let the Municipal authorities also know that if people demand this thing or that they are bound to give it. The rate-payers must not now count upon the monarch in the Arabian Nights going round the streets privately inquiring into the wants of the people; the good old days are now gone. We must avail ourselves of Western demonstrations, and it is this, and this only, that will give us what we want.

Complains of the impure and insufficient supply of water to the inhabitants of Bombay.

The *InduPrakásh* (9) of the 5th May says:—Both Calcutta and Bombay are now suffering from a water famine. In Calcutta the explanation given for the deficiency of its present water-supply is that the increasing demand and increasing consumption of water have gone on so fast that the present supply is inadequate to meet the wants of the population. In Bombay, however, the case seems to be quite the reverse. It is not, as our Municipal authorities tell us, that the supply has fallen off, but rather that they are trying to ensure for the city purer water than they have been able to obtain for some time past. Thus for the sake of the future the citizens of Bombay are put to the necessity of using filthy water in this hottest part of the season. It is rather strange that the epidemics of cholera and small-pox, which are raging severely in other parts of India, do not prevail in Bombay, but if things continue longer as they are at present there is every chance of the dire experiences of Calcutta and Madras being repeated here. [The *Gujaráti* (97) of the 4th May strongly complains of the filthy condition and insufficient supply of water, and advises the Municipality to take speedy measures to remedy the grievance of the people instead of occupying its time in unimportant matters.]

Says that the Mahomedan burial-ground at Sonápur is too close to densely inhabited quarters.

The *Subodh Patrika* (14) of the 4th May says that the Mahomedan burial-ground situated in Sonápur is not surrounded with walls like burial-grounds usually are, and besides it is in too close proximity to densely inhabited quarters. The effluvia emitted by dead bodies must spread and contaminate the surrounding atmosphere which people breathe and which must tend to the deterioration of their constitution. The death-rate in the quarters adjoining the Mahomedan burial-ground is higher than in any other part of Bombay. This conclusively proves the poisonous nature of the vapours emitted from the burial-ground. Among western nations burial-grounds are always selected far from inhabited localities in the interest of the peoples' health. This being so, it is not right on the part of the Municipal authorities to allow the Mahomedan burial-ground to remain uncovered and unenclosed and in the neighbourhood of a densely inhabited locality.

Disapproves of the conduct of some of the Municipal Commissioners of Surat in connection with the recent squabble.

The *Suryá Prakásh* (80) of the 3rd May, in referring to the scene enacted at a recent meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Surat, says that it does not appear likely that local self-government will succeed at Surat, for the municipal board is divided into two parties. Messrs. Ishwardás, Dáhyábhái, Gulábdás, Sákarlál, Dhru, Bhánushankar and Kálábhái were present at the meeting of the Municipal Committee held on the 1st instant, but they did not take any part in the transaction of business. They have not done any good to the city by thus holding aloof. There is no advantage in offering opposition when the business is managed according to the majority of votes. Such occurrences are very improper.

Requests Government to settle the difference that has arisen between the President and seven popular representatives of the Municipal Corporation of Surat.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 6th May observes that the people of Surat are much dissatisfied with the present system of lighting the streets and do not wish to spend any more money. The President of the Corporation and a few Commissioners desired that more money should be spent on the electric lights, but the seven representatives opposed their proposal for the expenditure and in doing this represented the wish of the people. The President refused to bring the motion before the meeting, and threw away the written protest made against his conduct. Since Government have insisted, against the wishes of the public, on retaining the Collector as the President of the Corporation, they should prevent the enactment of such unseemly scenes and arrange for the smooth working of the municipal affairs so as to conduce to the welfare of the public.

Arbitrary conduct of the President at the meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Surat.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 4th May alludes to a *fracas* that took place at the meeting of the Surat Municipal Commissioners on the 1st May, and says:—The Collector-President thrust electric light and an improved park upon the people in spite of their vehement protests against the gifts and equally vehement cries for pure water and good roads. There has been a fatality hanging over this electric lighting of Surat. The Company has more than once broken its contract and is fined by the Municipal authorities. Why Mr. White and his European colleagues now recall the fine, we will not pause to consider here. They may be justified. But is the Collector-President justified in treating the seven *elected* Municipal Commissioners in the way he has done and carrying things in such a flagrantly high-handed manner? The pity of it is that all this blundering and arbitrary business is done in the name of local self-government. It is not local self-government but selfish Government, as selfish and despotic as ever a nation of slaves put up with. Here are English officials giving the rate-payers things which they do *not* want in preference over things which they *do most urgently want;* and this is the way they spend the rate-payers' money on costly luxuries.

Comments on the recent scene at a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Surat.

In a paragraph headed "The Surat Municipality," the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 5th May says:—The recent squabble between several Native Commissioners of the Surat Municipality and its President (the Collector of the District) is very much to be regretted. We fail to see why the President disallowed the members of the Municipal Commission to discuss whether he had rightly refunded the fine imposed on the electric light contractors. This high-handed attempt to gag the mouths of the members does not augur well for the future of local self-government in Surat. The report says that on the President preventing the discussion of the question, seven of the members withdrew from the meeting. This, under the circumstances, was all they could do in vindication of their self-respect and in the interests of the Municipality. We hope Sir James Fergusson will have his attention drawn to the unfortunate matter and will enquire into all that has occurred relating to it. Local self-government would be a farce if such illegal and high-handed proceedings were quietly looked at from a distance by the Government. [The *Gujaráti* (97) of the 4th May disapproves of the high-handed conduct of

Mr. White, the Municipal President, and says that such conduct will give rise to much unfavourable comments on the scheme of local self-government. It is satisfactory that the new District Municipal Amendment Act will greatly reduce the possibility of such cases happening in future.]

The Municipal squabble at Surat and the advisability of doing away with official presidents of mofussil Municipalities.

In a paragraph headed "Local Self-government at Surat," the *Native Opinion* (10) of the 4th May alludes to the President of the Municipal Commissioners, who disregarded the motion put by one Kalubhái, and remarks:—This defiant President is a Government official. Where are the assurances of the official majority of the Council that self-government in the mofussil would prove a reality and not a veritable sham? The Self-government Bills are now the law of the land, and yet, if we mistake not, the Poona, Surat, and Karáchi Municipalities have officials for their heads. We think the time has arrived when the city municipalities at least ought to cease to be kept in leading strings. We hope our Government were serious when they promised that wherever available non-official presidents would be given. Can it be true that neither Poona nor Karáchi contains a single educated gentleman worthy of the honour? We hope Government will look into the matter and see that all city municipalities are given non-official presidents. In the meanwhile it will be interesting to see what steps Government take to set to right the recent Surat Municipal squabble. [The *Hitechchhu* (78) of Ahmedabad of the 8th May refers to the municipal squabble at Surat, disapproves of the retention of official presidents of mofussil Municipalities, and remarks that this and many other instances of a like nature that have occurred in Gujarát show the arbitrary power wielded by Collectors in municipal and local fund boards. It is also to be regretted that the people should only have been allowed in the new District Municipal Amendment Act to elect only half the number of Municipal Commissioners. The rate-payers will benefit then and then only when two-thirds of the number of Commissioners are elected and the President chosen by the Commissioners out of their own body. If Sir James Fergusson wishes to leave these shores as a popular Governor he should in the first place attend to this matter.]

Disapproves of the conduct of Mr. White, the President of the Surat Municipality, in connection with the question of the remission of a fine inflicted on the contractor of electric lights.

The *Gujarát Mitră* (77) of the 4th May briefly describes the proceedings of the general meetings of the Municipal Commissioners of Surat held on the 30th ultimo and the 1st instant in connection with the question of the remission of the fine of Rs. 569 inflicted on the contractor of electric lights, and severely censures Mr. White, the President of the Corporation, for getting the motion for the remission passed in a high-handed manner and for giving offence to some of the popular representatives who objected to the proceeding. The popular representatives are praised for their conduct on the occasion and Government are requested to consider their appeal properly and do justice in the matter. [The *Deshi Mitră* (92) of the 8th May expresses similar sentiments.]

Native States.

Defects in the administration of the Aundh State.

A correspondent of the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 5th May says that the administration of the Aundh State in the Sátára Collectorate is not carried on satisfactorily. The principal offices are held by the Chief's relatives, who support each other, and consequently it is no easy thing to obtain justice. The magisterial work is done in a high-handed manner. The Kárbhári is unacquainted with the duties of a criminal judge. The people would be much benefited if the Chief were to employ a competent pensioned officer from the British service. The pay of persons in the public service of the State is very low, and it is doled out to them quarterly. The correspondent hopes that the Chief will order the pay of the State servants to be paid monthly.

Says that Rána Jálamsingji should be tried for the alleged poisoning of the elder ráni of the Ráo of Cutch.

The *Gujaráti* (97) of the 4th May observes:—At the time when Rána Jálamsingji was allowed by the Bombay Government to return to Cutch we said that the Rána would not keep quiet there. Major Reeves had given it as his opinion that, should the arrangement of marrying the Ráo of Cutch to one of Rána Jálamsingji's daughters be carried out, there would be great *khatpat* in the zenana. This opinion has been found quite correct. Will not the Bombay Government, which yielding to influence committed the mistake of allowing the Rána to return to Cutch, see their mistake even now? The Rána commanded sufficient influence during the lifetime of the Ráo's mother; but believing it to have decreased by her death, he gave his daughter in marriage to the Ráo. This marriage was brought about with an interested motive. The Rána wished his daughter to be the head-wife of the Ráo; but as the other wife, the daughter of the king of Sáyla, is elder, the former could not of course command the same respect which ought to be accorded to the latter during her lifetime, nor could she have her son nominated heir to the throne. For these reasons a powerful intrigue was planned. The *Bombay Gazette* exposed the intrigue regarding the poisoning of the elder Ráni of Cutch, and by God's grace she has been saved. We had heard of the report of the elder Ráni being poisoned, many days before it was published in the *Gazette*, but we could not write anything about it owing to the want of substantial proof. The elder queen owes her life to the far-sightedness of Colonel Phillips. Great precaution has been taken since the marriage of the daughter of the Rána with the Ráo. Prompt measures were adopted and the Colonel wished to prosecute the Rána, but he has only been sent into exile at the solicitation of Ráo Bahádur Manibhái. It is not just that the Rána should thus escape punishment, which in the British dominions would be imprisonment with hard labour for ten years. The Bombay Government ought to institute an enquiry into the affair and duly punish him if he be really guilty of this wicked deed. The Ráo has duly punished his wife, the daughter of the Rána, by driving her away, but why should her father not be tried? He has not committed a light offence. The friends of the Rána will not sit quiet; but we hope that they will now follow a wise course, the result of which will depend upon the decision of the Bombay Government.

Berár Affairs.

Says that the assessment on fields in which gánja is sown is unnecessarily high.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (12) of the 5th May says that whereas formerly cultivators wanting to sow gánja had only to take out a license by the payment of Rs. 8, it is now ruled that any farmer wishing to sow gánja on his land will be charged at the rate of Rs. 10 per acre whether the whole or any portion of it is sown with gánja. The *Pramod Sindhu* is unable to discover the reason which has led the authorities to unnecessarily increase the assessment on fields on which gánja is sown. It would have been well if popular opinion had been consulted on this subject before making any change in the assessment. The new rate of assessment is excessive. The *Pramod Sindhu* trusts that the authorities of the Excise Department will reconsider their decision.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
13*th May* 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Administration of India: Finding fault with the way in which India is governed ... 3
Advance of Russia in Central Asia:
  Advice for the adoption of stringent measures for checking the further — in the direction of India ... 5
  Reflections on the— ... 4
Bombay International Exhibition:
  Disapproval of the local funds being drawn upon for contribution to the guarantee fund of the coming— ... 9
  Expression of opinion that Native princes should not be asked to contribute money for the — fund ... 8
Civil Service of India:
  Condemnation of the constitution of the Statutory— ... 5
  Exhortation to the political associations of India to take up the question of the— ... 5
Compassionate allowance to the family of the late Professor Chhatre: Recommendation for the grant of a— ... 9
Deccan Ryots' Relief Act: Advocacy of the abolition of the— ... 7
Employment of pensioned Native soldiers as peons in military and other offices:
  Praises of General Hardinge for his scheme regarding the— ... 10
  Remarks on the scheme for the— ... 10
Forest laws: Complaint regarding the excessive rigour of the— ... 7
Fracas at the Charni Road level crossing: Expression of opinion that Government should take due notice of the— ... 9
License-tax: The — at Broach ... 10
Local Board: Expression of opinion that a member of a — whether nominated or elected should not be made removeable except on the recommendation of the board itself ... 6
Moral and material progress of India: Remarks upon the report on the— for the year 1881-82 ... 4
Public service: Statement that much oppression is practised by Civil Surgeons on candidates seeking certificates of physical fitness for admission into the— ... 8
Reports of District Collectors: Suggestion for placing the — on the Editors' table ... 9
Volunteer Corps: Recommendation for the enlistment of the natives of India in the— ... 6

PART II.—*Railways*—

Dhond and Manmád Railway: Necessity of erecting fencing by the side of the— ... 11

PART III.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay:
  Advice to the — public to agitate in the matter of the water famine at present prevailing in the city ... 11
  Complaint regarding the impure and insufficient supply of water to the inhabitants of— ... 11
  Statement that the Mahomedan burial-ground at Sonápur is too close to densely inhabited quarters ... 11
Surat:
  Arbitrary conduct of the President of the — Municipality ... 12
  Comments on the recent scene at a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of— ... 12
  Disapproval of the conduct of some of the Municipal Commissioners of — in connection with the recent squabble ... 12
  Disapproval of the conduct of Mr. White, the President of the — Municipality, in connection with the question of the remission of a fine inflicted on the contractor of electric lights ... 13

Page.

PART III.—*Municipalities*—continued.

Surat:

Request to Government to settle the difference that has arisen between the President and seven popular representatives of the Municipal Corporation of— 12

The Municipal squabble at — and the advisability of doing away with official Presidents of mofussil Municipalities 13

PART IV.—*Native States*—

Aundh: Defects in the administration of the — State 13

Cutch: Expression of opinion that Rána Jálamsingji should be tried for the alleged poisoning of the elder *ráni* of the Ráo of— ... 14

PART V.—*Berár Affairs*—

Assessment on fields in which *gánja* is sown: Expression of opinion that the — is unnecessarily high 14

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

C. R.
22043
INDIA OFFICE
10 JUN 1884

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R
For the Week ending 17th May 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	450
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	484
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	200
13	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fortnightly	950
14	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	600
15	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Akola	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
16	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
17	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
18	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
19	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
20	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
21	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
*22	„ Chandrika	Kolhápur	Monthly	150
23	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
24	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
27	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
30	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
31	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
32	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
34	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
35	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*36	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*37	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
38	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
39	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
40	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
41	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
42	„ Maháráshtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,000
43	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	100
*46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
48	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*50	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	250
*52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*53	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*54	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
55	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Do.	600
56	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	150
57	„ Satyă Prakásh	Do.	Weekly	243
58	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
59	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*60	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
61	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
*62	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	90
64	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
65	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

CON 160

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
*66	The Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	150
67	„ Telagu Mitră	Do.	Do.	400
68	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	200
69	„ Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	175
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	200
*71	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
72	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
*73	„ Vinod	Poona	Do.	200
*74	„ Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
75	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	400
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
*76	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
77	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	400
78	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	349
79	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
80	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	137
	GUJARA'TI.			
81	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
82	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	750
83	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	304
84	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*85	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	200
86	„ Bombay Punch	Bombay	Weekly	500
87	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,090
88	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	700
89	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	60
90	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	600
91	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Weekly	525
92	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,000
93	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	200
*94	„ Dnyán Dipak	Junágad	Do.	100
95	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
96	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	100
97	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
*98	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	200
99	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*100	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
101	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	525
102	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,400
103	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	115
*104	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	200
105	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	700
106	„ Lok Mitră	Do.	Weekly	800
107	„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	300
108	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
109	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	381
110	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
111	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,814
112	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
113	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
*114	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	200
115	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	533
*116	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	200
117	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	408
*118	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly	200
119	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	50
120	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	738
121	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
122	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
123	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	150
*124	„ Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.	200
125	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	768
*126	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	100
	SANSKRIT.			
*127	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	100
	URDU.			
*128	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
129	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.	160
	PERSIAN.			
130	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	300
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
*131	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	200

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitră*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Says that if the natives of India are kept contented, the British Government will be able to defy Russia with their aid.

In a paragraph headed "Russian Advance towards India," the *Native Opinion* (10) of the 11th May says:—The publication of the late General Skobeleff's plan for the invasion of India must have caused a flutter in quarters where suspicion in these matters is always on tip-toe. But what would it matter if all the Sarakhs and the alleged gate of India were in the hands of Russia? A contented Indian people with a number of equally contented feudatories can defy the Russian hoards, nay, drive them within their own proper bounds. But this side of the question is never given the consideration it deserves; a mere mention of Russian advance is enough to bring forth a round of proposals about a railway to Herat, occupation of Kandahar, the Euphrates Valley Railway, and many more. In our view these proposals are clearly wide of the mark. Let there be a Government of love for and affection towards the Indian people, let the British desire for Indian gold at the expense of India be merged into Indian interest, and a Russian invading force will never have met a more stubborn soldier than the Indian sepoy.

Remarks in connection with the Russian advance in Central Asia.

The *Arunodayă* (16) of the 11th May says that if Lord Beaconsfield were now in power, he would not have allowed Russia to make rapid approaches to the Indian frontier. The annexation of Merv by the Russians is entirely owing to the remissness of the present English Ministry. Mr. Gladstone's cabinet should once for all determine the policy which it is intended to observe towards Afghanistan and Russia. The present confusion is the result of the vacillating policy of the British Government. In the first place the British Indian Government should conclude a treaty with the Amir of Afghanistan the terms of which should be unequivocal and distinct. The Amir should be informed of the exact nature of his relations with the Government of India. It is not likely that the Amir will be inclined to side with Russia. He has strong grounds for suspecting the supposed good intentions of Russia towards him, while he has every hope of being supported by the British Government. The Amir of Afghanistan may in reality be said to be a feudatory of the British Government. There will be no difficulty in retaking Kandahar, particularly when the railway is completed up to Quetta. It is to be hoped that Lord Ripon will not let go the present opportunity of settling the Afghan difficulty. The Russian Government should be made to feel that the British Government will not allow its interference in Afghan affairs on any terms.

Advises the British Government to adopt effective measures for thwarting Russian designs on India and makes suggestions for improving the armies of Native States.

In alluding to the conquest of Merv by the Russians the *Gujarát Mitră* (77) of the 11th May says:—The Russian Empire in India now lies, or will at no very distant date lie, side by side with the leading powers in lower Asia, and especially with the paramount power ruling our own country. That Russia has ever considered England an inconvenient thorn by its side in Asia and Europe, and that therefore it has been fast descending upon the northern and north-west confines of India, can admit of no doubt. Russia has hitherto had a good deal to fear from England. Russia has known this to its cost on several occasions, such as what it had to suffer in the Crimea and the check that it received more recently in Turkey. It seems to have moved its chess-board in another direction altogether, having failed elsewhere for the last quarter of a century. But its movements towards this part of the world must be viewed from another standpoint. But for it the Central Asian kingdoms would have been rendered a perfect curse, and both Persia and Afghanistan would only have served to render that fair portion of the earth a greater desolation than ever. Russia is putting down plunder and bloodshed, checking abnormal traffic in slaves, and is introducing order and civilization in the barbarous tracts that it has conquered. Its proximity to Herat and Kabul is a sort of indirect co-operation with England in spreading civilization in Central Asia. What the princes and the people of India have to look to is that these near possessions of mighty powers do not form in course of time a mine of gunpowder doing the teeming populations of India incalculable mischief. The people of India will be glad to remain at peace with Russia and even encourage trade with that country; but they will certainly resent any interference in their relations with the British power. Let it approach them as a kindly neighbour, but its evil eye on their peace and prosperity and their smooth-going civilization they will damn with all their might and resolve. Russia, if you feel that England does not act magnanimously with you in Turkey and elsewhere, you may have your say there, but not here. India has already paid dear for her peace and for her consolidation as an empire, and her wealth and resources have already been thinned, so that she is now striving hard for their replenishment. She cannot therefore allow you to exercise your malicious grudge against England on her north-west confines. The people of India respectfully demand of England that she should keep her accounts with Russia quite square. Great Britain should see the great progress made by Russia now-a-days in the direction of India and deal with her accordingly. England had not much to lose in past times; now she has to risk a great deal from the fact of the Bear having stealthily come and sat at her door. The policy of both countries may, however, all of a sudden produce a clash in spite of the conciliatory tendencies of both. Will not England therefore be ready for a dark day? Are her resources in the east and the west sufficient to meet the Russian Bear in both quarters of the globe? On this subject we have already shown the weak points of the forces of the Indian empire and fully demonstrated how insufficient they are. The forces of the Native States should not be neglected. Already the armies of the leading Native States of this Presidency are being reorganized in the way they ought to be. It is a sign of better times. But whatever has to be done should be done quickly and with full heart. Every possible improvement should be introduced in the rank and file of the forces of the Native States. Any time India may want half a lákh or more than the Imperial army to defend her frontier, while some portion of the resources may be needed in Europe simultaneously, and again considerable numbers would be required to keep internal order. If therefore there was a Native army from the feudatory States, each of the many important points in India could be garrisoned, partly by the British and partly by the forces of Native States, while the most capable army could be sent on to fight the enemy. To let some of the more deserving Native Chiefs share in the glory of the defence, their armies could even be sent to the frontiers or elsewhere to actively co-operate with the British columns. At present almost the whole fighting resources of the Native States are simply wasted. What a mistaken political foresight! While there is yet time, let the Foreign Office in India take up the whole question seriously. No additional expenditure should be thrown on any State, but such States as can produce an army may utilize their present resources to the extent that may be practicable. Again, no State should, in the case of a foreign aggression, bear more than its resources and its capability as a member of the empire will admit of. Any delay to take definite action of the sort here mentioned would be deplorable. Russia has been always active in pursuing the end it has so steadily kept in view. Can the paramount power of India and its important feudatories afford any longer to neglect the resources at their disposal? It is true that the naval power of Britain can injure Russia in Europe in a swift and telling manner, but will such retaliation compensate for the suffering of this country should Russia try to upset it from the Peshawar or Herat side? Certainly not. [The *Yajdán Parast* (122) of the same date laments the unconcern shown by England to the Russian progress in the direction of India and is afraid that England will have to repent one day for its inactivity in this matter.]

Says that the British Government ought to make active and extensive preparations for thwarting the designs of Russia on India.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (76) of the 11th May observes that the scheme for the invasion of India planned by the late General Skobeleff may be considered as the embodiment of the views of not merely its ostensible author, but of the party in Russia strongly disposed to make a diversion in the direction of India, whenever the same may be deemed advisable, in order to check England from easily interfering with future Russian plans in respect of the eastern question.

Events taking place in Central Asia in favour of Russia since the letter under notice was written in 1877 might be held as tending only to change the base of operations, as projected by the deceased General, from Turkistan to the Caspian region. When viewed thoughtfully, the project would appear neither very wild nor very easy of accomplishment. It would be full of risks on the one hand, and worth trying at all hazards on the other, for the sake of the purpose aimed at. In the event of the contingency contemplated by General Skobeleff, the Russians will certainly try with all their might to carry out the plans suggested by him if they saw any chance of profiting at all by the attempt, no matter what the cost. The prize to be secured in Europe would be sufficient inducement to run all the risk in Asia. Hence the persistence with which the Russian advance in the direction of India has been kept up along with all sorts of noisy protestations of Russian intentions to the contrary. The only safeguards for England would lie, therefore, not in her confidence in the good faith of the Muscovite, however solemnly pledged, but in the most active and extensive material preparations and resolute determination on the part of the British to meet Russian designs and projects in the manner best calculated to counteract their effects in good time. The whole letter of General Skobeleff goes to show that, if she wished, Russia would not shrink from or hesitate to try any means, however base or cruel, to accomplish her end by embarrassing the English Government and ruining all the subjects of the English Crown. War, rapine, plunder, intrigue, sedition would be welcome to her for the one sole object of securing the possession of Constantinople. Should England again be found interfering with Russian scheme for the possession of *Stambole*, no devices would be considered by the Muscovite as too diabolical for being directed against the peace and prosperity of the Hindus and Mahomedans of India and the Christians of the United Kingdom. Russia will use all her strength, all her wiles and frauds, all the coaxing and coercion at her disposal, for preparing and perfecting her scheme in order to be able to paralyze the action of Great Britain when wishing again to raise a helping hand in aid of the Porte, and thus prevent the annihilation of the Mahomedan rule in Europe. That such is the chief, the sole aim and end of the Russian project, as embodied in the letter of General Skobeleff, must be apparent to the simplest understanding. Every true Mahomedan should take note of the same all over India.

Expression of opinion that General Skobeleff's plan for the invasion of India is impracticable.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (104) of the 11th May observes that the late General Skobeleff's scheme for the invasion of India, recently published, confirms its opinion that Russia is not in a position to invade India and the plan is simply impracticable. Russia cannot spare more than ten thousand troops from her Central Asian possessions without risking their safety; and she can get from Siberia 5,000 soldiers more. With this army the invasion of India is simply ridiculous, because the Indian army is so very large and efficient that it can signally defeat the Russians with great ease. General Skobeleff counted upon a rebellion of the British Indian subjects on the approach of the Russian troops; but this was a mere fanciful calculation, as the people of India are sincerely loyal to the British Government and the latter is firmly and justly ruling the country. India has very little to fear from a Russian invasion, while on the other hand Russia would have to risk a great deal under such a contingency. The Asiatic subjects of Russia are dissatisfied with their rulers, and a hint to them from the British Government that England would assist them in an insurrection against Russia would not fail to completely ruin the Central Asian empire of the Czar. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the 12th May expresses similar sentiments.]

Disallows Lord Lytton's explanation about his arrangements for the admission of Natives into the Covenanted Civil Service.

In noticing Lord Lytton's letter of the 13th April last to the *London Times* stating that no Viceroy made such efforts as he made for the admission of the natives of India into the Covenanted Civil Service of their country, and that the charge of closing the service to them brought against him was false, the *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 14th May observes that the efforts made by His Lordship in the matter have not proved beneficial to Natives. Lord Lytton introduced the plan of appointing Natives to Civil Service posts under the system of nomination. These Civilians however are justly considered inferior to the Covenanted Civil Servants that have gained entrance into the service by successfully passing the competitive examinations, and thus His Lordship's arrangements have done no good to Natives. [The *Gujaráti* (97) of the 11th May quotes the opinion of Lord Northbrook regarding the limit of age of candidates for the Indian Civil Service, and advises the people of India to continue agitation in the matter.]

Disapproves of the decision of the Secretary of State for India on the question of the disestablishment of the Christian church in India.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 14th May regrets that the Secretary of State should have refused to act upon Lord Ripon's recommendation for the disestablishment of the Christian church in India. After briefly alluding to the injustice of maintaining a Christian church establishment from the taxes levied from the followers of other religions, the *Samáchár* observes that the natives of India have been long and loudly complaining against this impropriety, and yet Lord Kimberley said that he was not aware that Natives have ever seriously objected to the charge for the Christian church falling on the Indian treasury. But what can His Lordship mean by saying that the natives of of India have never seriously complained? Does he mean that the clamorous uproar raised by Europeans in India in connection with the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill is the only way of making a serious complaint? Natives are not in the habit of making such unseemly exhibitions and are content to proclaim their grievances with due respect to the authorities. In the same humble way they have been complaining against the injustice done to them in regard to the Christian church establishment. Lord Kimberley ought not to wait for the receipt of any complaints, nor should he attach any weight to the opinion of European officers on the subject; he should duly consider the matter, and if he finds that injustice has been done he should boldly remove it. After praising Lord Ripon for doing what he could to remove the stain on the British administration, the *Samáchár* advises Natives not to be discouraged by Lord Kimberley's reply, but strongly recommends them to keep up the agitation on the subject until justice is done to them. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the 15th May expresses similar sentiments, stating however that Christian religious instruction may be provided from the State treasury to the European soldiers and their officers, but not to the European civil population.]

Appointment of Mr. J. M. Maclean to the Indian Council.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the 13th May is sorry that the *London Times* should have recommended the appointment of Mr. J. M. Maclean, late editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, to the vacancy created in the Indian Council by the retirement of Mr. Cassells. Mr. Maclean, while in India as also since his return to England, has shown himself to be an enemy of Natives, and if he goes into the Council he will not fail to do a vital injury to their interests by misleading the Secretary of State for India. Mr. Maclean says that he does not like to be appointed to the Council, as he desires to go into Parliament. He is welcome to try his luck once more, for Parliament contains numerous sensible Englishmen who will never allow his crotchets to succeed. His presence in the Indian Council will not fail to affect injuriously Native interests, and it is therefore to be hoped that his appointment will not be sanctioned.

Complains of the heavy military expenditure in India.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 11th May, in an article headed "Army expenditure in India," points out the injustice of imposing a regular heavy military expenditure for the 64,000 British troops the British Government have so arbitrarily foisted on the service of India since 1861, quotes the opinions of Mr. Fawcett, Sir Evelyn Baring and Mr. Knight, the veteran journalist, on the subject, refers to the additional one million sterling the revenues of India have had to bear beyond the ordinary military expenditure for the payment of the so-called "non-effective services," and remarks:—The Government of India could do nothing more than express its surprise at the magnitude of the claim so impudently made by the Horse Guards, protest against it and then pay the cheque drawn at sight by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer! What does the latter care who are affected by the demand? What are the voiceless 20 krors of subjects to the 3½ krors of the United Kingdom? So long as the treasury of India, which tried to scrape together a small surplus by "growing revenues" under this branch and that, could be filched and the fat treasury of England enriched to the tune of a million to delight the nation and her representatives in Parliament, there need be no grumbling. You may proclaim the injustice of the charge to the heavens and raise a thundering clamour, but to what effect? The monstrous iniquity of the system now in vogue will be clearly perceived from what follows. India is held liable for the portion of pension to which a British soldier is entitled so long as he remains in India! It is not enough that the British soldier is better fed, better clothed and everyway better taken care of than the miserably paid and comparatively neglected Native sepoy. He must be pensioned at the expense of India. It matters little whether the European soldier lands to-day and is obliged the next day or a week or month or year after to leave for England owing to sickness or other causes. He must be allowed pension from the revenues of India! Is this just? Is it equitable? India is first arbitrarily saddled with a European army against all the weight of eminent authorities on the subject,—an army which costs nearly a million sterling simply in transport service, which again in turn enables the Royal English navy to keep in commission a number of officers and men in active employ at the expense of this country (another very equitable arrangement indeed from the British point of view)! This army is maintained at a growing rate of expenditure, and not satisfied with all the money that is drawn away to England on that account something like 10 millions sterling—this very costly system of pensions is imposed on the revenues of India! The reader may ask whether under the old arrangement of a local European army a considerable portion of the expenditure now incurred on the European army in India might not have been saved to this unhappy country? The transfer of India to the Crown was expected to usher in an era of prosperity, a perfect millennium. Is it necessary to picture the actual condition it has placed us in? Is it surprising if the people, inclusive of the peasantry, bless the memory of the old Company Báhádur? What has been the net result of the abolition of the local European army? This question we must reserve for another occasion, as well as the larger but analogous question whether in the true interests of India it is not absolutely necessary, politically, financially and morally, to revert to the old system?

Says that Mr. Grant Duff has not proved himself a successful administrator.

The *Subodh Patrika* (14) of the 11th May says:—Probably few Governors in India have managed to become so unpopular in so short a time as Mr. Grant Duff has in Madras. The fault was not with any unusual difficulty of the situation, but with the temperament of Mr. Grant Duff himself. No doubt, when problems in administration of extraordinary difficulty crop up, or when a new policy is being inaugurated amid uncongenial surroundings or in unripe times, statesmen may fail. But an administrator ought surely to be able to show a practical cast of the mind, a capacity to take cool, statesmanlike views of things and rise above mere personalities in the ordinary affairs of administration. Mr. Grant Duff has not, we must say, always shown himself equal to the occasion in the discharge of his gubernatorial duties. Neither the European nor the Native community of Madras have much to say in his favour. Yet Mr. Grant Duff did not come to India innocent of its people, its condition or its affairs. He acted for a time as Under Secretary of State for India and thought that a flying visit which he paid to India some years ago had given him an insight into Indian affairs. His Parliamentary career also gave rise to great expectations. Not seldom, however, a change of surroundings or the nature of the work acts the true solvent and destroys many a political reputation. Sir Bartle Frere, for instance, carried a high repute for statesmanship from India, but wrecked it utterly in South Africa. In the same way Mr. Grant Duff was a good enough statesman in Parliament. In the practical affairs of administration, however, in India, he has blundered greatly and often. There is a difference between saying and doing or showing one's self to be the master in one set of duties and doing so in all. A genuine practical administrator is he who can well grasp the situation in which he finds himself, rise to the occasion and act as circumstances require.

Says that the experiment of establishing agricultural banks should be tried simultaneously in certain selected parts of the Deccan and Gujarát.

In an article headed "Agricultural Banks," the *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of the 15th May says:—If the experiment is to be tried at all, we think it should be tried in two differently situated places, such as the Deccan and the Gujarát. Such a course will have the decided advantage of enabling both the Government and the public to compare notes and ascertain with tolerable accuracy the causes of the success or failure of the experiment in one or other of the two places. If the Government of India has not as yet come to any decision on this point, we hope it will take it into its early consideration and give the necessary sanction to the experiment being simultaneously tried in one of the tálukas of the Gujarát districts. The proposed scheme is after all an experiment, in whose favour much has to be said owing to the admitted success which has attended similar efforts in Europe, Australia and Egypt; and one may *primâ facie* assume that the experiment deserves an indulgent trial in India, unless it can be demonstrated that India is so differently circumstanced from the countries mentioned above that the success of such an experiment there does not afford any ground whatever for anticipating similar success here. The object that should be kept in view in starting this experiment ought to be to make it a success, if it could be made a success, by making reasonable concessions in its favour and interest. We confidently believe that some such desire must have actuated the Government of India in expressing its willingness to make the concessions sketched out in its despatch of the 5th December 1882 to the Government of Bombay on the subject of the proposed agricultural bank. The same desire ought to lead the Government of India to sanction a trial of the experiment in the Gujarát districts also. In the last but one paragraph of the despatch referred to above the Government of India says:—"As an experiment confined to a small area its failure can hardly lead to much harm; while, if it succeeds, it may prove of incalculable benefit to the whole country." In this view the Government of India attaches very great importance to it, and is willing to incur the pecuniary risk if the Government of Bombay will undertake the working of the measure. We believe the trial will not be complete or satisfactory unless the experiment is tried in two differently situated areas; for we repeat that the same considerations which have led the Government of India to sanction the trial of the experiment in the Deccan districts ought to lead it to sanction its simultaneous trial in the Gujarát districts. Even if the experiment should fail in both the areas no great harm will ensue, while experience of a very valuable kind will have been obtained. On the other hand if it succeeds it will assuredly lead to great changes in the fiscal relations of the money-lending class with the agricultural classes, and to various other changes. Again it should be remembered that if the experiment were tried in the Purandhar Táluka alone and if it failed, such a result from the special circumstances of the region in which the Purandhar Táluka is situated would not enable the Government or the public to draw any inference whatever; while if the experiment were tried in the Gujarát districts, and if it failed, such a result would afford sufficient grounds to conclude that the reform in question is unsuited to the conditions of this country. For these reasons we hope that the Government of India will consent to the experiment being tried simultaneously in two places.

Expresses a hope that one Native Judge will be always maintained on the bench of the Bombay High Court.

In an article headed "Tardy Justice," the same newspaper alludes to the elevation of Mr. Nánábhái Haridás to a permanent seat on the bench of the Bombay High Court, and says:—It is now fully half a century since on the occasion of renewing the charter of the East India Company in 1833 the British Parliament authoritatively declared that there shall be no governing caste in India, or in other words, that all appointments under Government would be bestowed without any regard to caste, colour or creed. In the Royal Proclamation of 1858 the same pledge was formally repeated. And though such have been the professions of the British Parliament and the Crown, yet the practice of those who have been responsible for the good government of India has been anything but in strict conformity with those professions. The authorities both in India and England have been always trying their utmost to postpone the fulfilment of these and similar pledges to as distant a date as possible, and it is in pursuance of such a practice that Mr. Nánábhái's claims to a seat on the bench of the Bombay High Court were hitherto systematically ignored. On the maxim, however, that better late than never, we congratulate the authorities on the happy selection they have made, and we only hope that once the ice has been broken care will hereafter be taken to always have at least one Native Judge on the bench of the Bombay High Court. On the bench of the Calcutta High Court there has always been one Native Judge, and we do not see any reason why the Bombay Presidency, which is surely not behind the Bengal Presidency in advancement and intelligence, should not have a Native Judge on the bench of its highest judicial tribunal. We feel confident that there is now no dearth of competent Native gentlemen in every way qualified to occupy a seat on the bench with credit alike to themselves and to Government. [Several Native papers express satisfaction with the appointment of Mr. Nánábhái Haridás as Judge of the High Court.]

Is glad that Mr. Nánábhái Haridás is confirmed as a permanent Judge on the local High Court bench.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the 13th May is extremely glad that a telegram has been received from the Home Government confirming the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás as a permanent Judge of the Bombay High Court. After alluding to the great abilities and attainments of Mr. Nánábhái and the injustice done to him for a long number of years in making him move from the bench to the bar and *vice versa*, the *Jáme* expresses hearty thanks to Government for appointing a permanent Native Judge on the local High Court bench. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 14th and the *Dátardun* (91) and the *Deshi Mitră* (92) of the 15th May express similar sentiments.]

Strongly objects to the re-enactment of the defunct Cotton Frauds Act.

The *Subodh Patrika* (14) of the 11th May says:—We are somewhat concerned to learn that some European merchants think of applying to Government for the re-introduction of the Cotton Frauds Act. We hope, however, that Government will not play fast and loose with passing and repassing, at the beck of any number of interested gentlemen, Acts of such a repressive character as the late Cotton Frauds Act. *Caveat emptor* is a maxim generally accepted. There is no reason why it should be discarded in the case of cotton. A Cotton Frauds Act may well in course of time lead to a Wheat Frauds Act, who knows? There is no saying what interested parties will not ask for when their demands are easily complied with. Moreover, fraudulent dealing with purchasers is not the peculiar vice of India. Civilized England also knows how to weigh cloth with size and mark false lengths on it. Would anybody think of stopping this practice by legislation? In India, however, no measure is deemed too repressive. The people, it is thought, still require to be guided by leading strings to commercial honesty and fair dealing. Government, however, gave the late Cotton Frauds Act a sufficiently long trial, and it was not without good reasons that it was at length repealed in 1882. We hope Government will not compromise its dignity in the eyes of the people by re-enacting a measure which after mature deliberation it once abandoned.

Disapproves of the re-introduction of the Cotton Frauds Act into the Bombay Presidency.

The *Native Opinion* (10) of the 11th May says:—It is curious to observe that the local Trades' Association is about to go in for the re-introduction of the Cotton Frauds Act into the Presidency. What the possible grounds of such a requisition may be it is not easy to see. There is no American war now to cause a demand for Indian cotton and the consequent adulteration. Both the American and Indian trade in cotton seems to be steady; no complaints seem to have been made, nor prosecutions on the score of adulteration; and yet there is agitation regarding its revival. It is stated that the discussion on this point at the meeting was strictly private. If there be strong grounds for the revival of the Act, then why such privacy? Let the public be satisfied on the point and then no one will raise any objection to the measure.

Condemns the rigorous nature of the forest laws.

In a paragraph headed "The Forest Laws," the *Din Bandhu* (5) of the 11th May says:—Our contemporary the *Times of India* has laid the poor people of this country under infinite obligations by fairly advocating their cause. It seems that the poor people have from time immemorial been denuding the forest trees for some purposes of their own and turning them to best account. Of course to a certain extent the trees are means of subsistence to them, but because they are so Government should not impose any restrictions is certainly unquestionable. There is no doubt that the trees are the property of Government, who are *mábáp* of the rayats, and therefore leniency ought to be exercised towards the subjects. Perhaps it would not be amiss to say that there is no rule more unjust in principle and incidence, and we hope Government will consider the subject. It is also true that the laws are not so stringent, but that the officers who are entrusted with their administration are sometimes more exacting. However it is now high time that something should be done in the matter, and we have no doubt that our kind Government will not fail to redress the grievances of the people. Let us hope that the complaints now made will be a thing of the past.

Expresses a hope that Government will reduce the fees charged in the Bombay Small Causes Court.

In alluding to the Government resolution on the annual report of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, the *Subodh Patrika* (14) of the 11th May observes:—Government has made a profit during 1883 of 2 lákhs of rupees and odd out of the local Small Cause Court. What an argument have we here for a reduction of the fees on plaints, summonses and processes? It is bad enough to fix these fees so high as to make the courts pay their own way, but to push them high enough to earn a profit therefrom is monstrous. Courts are not like railways or other public works which the State undertakes because private persons cannot on the same scale and with the same advantage as Government. Their establishment and maintenance is one of the first duties of Government, and it is an ignoring of those duties when they are turned into a source of revenue. We hope Government will note this fact and see their way to reducing the fees charged in the local Small Cause Court and thus considerably increase its present usefulness.

Says that the Government contribution on account of the Bombay police charges should be increased.

In alluding to the resolution of the Bengal Government for increasing the Government contribution to the police charges of Calcutta in order to afford some relief to the Municipal Corporation of that city, the *Bombay Chronicle* (76) of the 11th May observes that the action of the Bengal Government is such as the Bombay Government would do well to imitate. The Bombay Municipality should also not allow the present opportunity to pass without pressing on the attention of the authorities the propriety of making some concession to it in the matter of the local police charges. It is true that the question of the police charges of this city forms the subject of certain important negotiations now going on between the Government and the municipality. It is also true that these negotiations are so far advanced that the consideration of the question of making a fresh concession in favour of the latter, such as that just made at Calcutta, would render necessary for both the parties to undergo the trouble of recasting much of the scheme relating to the said negotiations. But that ought not to be an excuse for either the Government or the municipality to shirk doing what is fair and desirable for the rate-payers of Bombay. The Bombay Municipality has already some long-standing claims on the Government for a favourable consideration of the application for a more liberal grant. Those claims, along with the action now being taken by the Government to involve this city in fresh heavy expenditure on account of the new sewerage system, for other than mere local considerations, ought to induce it to view more favourably than hitherto what is due to the Bombay Municipality.

Is sorry that Mr. Adarji Jivanji, the Huzur Deputy Collector of Surat, has been undeservedly punished.

The *Gujarát Mitră* (77) of the 11th May observes that Mr. White, the Collector of Surat, and his Huzur Deputy, Mr. Adarji Jivanji, have been censured in connection with the recent discovery of a fraud in the distillery at that station. They were charged with having failed to exercise sufficient supervision over the distillery, and for this fault Mr. Adarji has been transferred to the Panch Mahâls, while Mr. White is allowed to remain at Surat. After praising Mr. Adarji highly for the conscientious discharge of his duties, the *Mitră* remarks that the fraud was discovered four or five months after he came to Surat, and he had therefore not sufficient time to look carefully into the working of the distillery. The evidence given by the discoverers of the fraud shows that the deception was carried on for a long time before Mr. Adarji came to Surat. Mr. White has been long at Surat, and it was his duty to personally supervise the distillery. He failed to discharge this duty and therefore deserves severe censure, and yet he has escaped with a slight blame. [The *Deshi Mitră* (92) of the 15th May and a correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the 12th May and a correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 13th May express similar sentiments.]

Remarks on the land revenue settlement of certain villages in the Supa Táluka of the Kánara District.

In a paragraph headed "Revenue Survey and Assessment," the *Native Opinion* (10) of the 11th May says:—It appears from a resolution just published that a number of villages in the Supa Peta in the Kánara District has just been resettled. The resolution congratulates the Survey Department on its having secured for Government an increase of 72·6 per cent., or an increase of Rs. 4,474 over last year's revenue. One of the alleged reasons for this increase is the increase of *cultivable* land now secured. Mark the word *cultivable*! We would fain ask how land that was waste on the occasion of the last settlement has come to be cultivable now. It is not impossible the outlay of labour and capital has been conveniently ignored. Until a satisfactory explanation is forthcoming, the measure seems rather in favour of the Government treasury than in that of the ryot.

Complains of the enhancement of the tax on cocoanut trees in the Ratnágiri District.

The *Satyă Shodhak* (59) of the 11th May complains that the tax on cocoanut trees in the Ratnágiri District, which was levied at the rate of Rs. 4 for each tree, has this year been raised to 5 rupees per tree. The *Saytă Shodhak* is unable to understand the reasons which have led Government to enhance the rate of this impost. The condition of the toddy-drawers is as bad as possible, and hence the enhancement of the tax is most inopportune and unjust. The *Satyă Shodhak* trusts that Government and the authorities of the A'bkári Department will take pity on the drawers of toddy and reduce the tax much below what it was last year.

Approves of the scheme for the employment of pensioned Native soldiers as peons in military offices and suggests their employment in civil offices also.

In an article headed "Discharged Native Soldiers," the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 12th May refers to the scheme for the employment of discharged Native soldiers as peons and says:—The result of the employment of a discharged sepoy as a peon will be not only to secure to him sufficient means of subsistence for himself and his family on his retirement from the army, but to save him from the dulness of an obscure and idle life to which the pension list at present drives him. The well-regulated discipline of a military life inures him to active exertion, and when he is suddenly drawn away from it and is compelled to retire to his ancestral village, he sinks into idleness in spite of himself. One evil consequence of this perhaps is that he dies earlier than he should have if he had continued in the army or in an equally active sphere of usefulness. The sepoy of course does, like everyone else, look at the beginning of his military life to the day when after having served out his period he will be able to retire on a modest pension and spend his old age in peace and quiet. But when the expectation is realised and the day of retirement comes he experiences a different feeling. That feeling may not be universal; but a slight acquaintance with a discharged sepoy would show that it is general. The scheme which has now been proposed and is already being worked out has been, we note, confined to the military offices, and so far it will have but a limited scope. Should it be extended to the civil offices also? This raises a question which, it may be supposed, cannot be easily answered. If the offices of peons in the numerous civil offices of the Government were bestowed on discharged members of the army, what is to become of that still larger class from which those now serving as peons in these offices are generally drawn? The reply to this would be that there is no fear of the number of discharged sepoys equalling the number of peons in the civil offices. After the military offices have availed themselves of the number needed for their wants a comparatively small number of such persons will be left. Moreover, civil offices would gain considerably by the employment of discharged sepoys as peons. These sepoys are likely to prove more active and efficient than those who have not been bred up in the discipline of a regiment; and the inducement to enter an army is likely to increase among the classes from which both the present peons and sepoys are drawn. One cannot speak of this with certainty; and we should be sorry to see it invariably insisted upon that a peon in a civil office should be necessarily a discharged soldier. But if the scheme is worked out with discretion the present peons will not suffer and the gain to the discharged soldier will be great. Besides the civil offices there are private offices which would do well to support, as far as possible, the scheme initiated by Colonel Rivett-Carnac and supported by General Hardinge and the other Commanders-in-Chief. If these co-operate with the military officers heartily, the Native army will gradually become a popular institution and the efficiency of peons will be improved. [The *Military Instructor* (131) of the 11th May refers to the scheme and praises General Hardinge for his anxiety for the welfare of the Native army.]

Observes that walking on the esplanade in Bombay during night has become dangerous.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the 17th May states on the authority of a correspondent that at midnight on Saturday last, while the latter accompanied by his two friends was returning home from a Native theatrical performance, they heard when near the Gokuldás Tejpál Hospital a cry for a policeman in the direction of the big lamp post. On approaching the post they saw a Mahomedan whose head was broken and blood was flowing from the wound, and by his side stood a Mahomedan woman crying piteously. The man told the policeman who had come to their help that while he and his wife were walking on the esplanade three men, who appeared to be privates in the Marine Battalion, tried to carry off his wife, and on his opposing them they broke his head with a stick and ran away. The policeman scolded the man for taking his wife with him at so late an hour on the esplanade, and was preparing to take the man to the Gokuldás Hospital. The *Jáme* requests the Commissioner of Police to enquire into the matter, and observes that strolling on the esplanade at night has become dangerous.

Inefficiency of the Kaira police.

The *Kaira Vartamán* (103) of the 14th May refers to the offer of a reward of Rs. 100 made by the Superintendent of the Kaira District Police for the apprehension of the murderer of one Parshotam Vanmáli and says that crime is day by day increasing in the Kaira District. The police ought now to be active. The perpetrators of not even one of the many cases of plunder that occurred last year on the Kaira and Mehmadabad roads have been apprehended nor the stolen property recovered. This inability to discover robbers gives encouragement as it were to them to pursue their nefarious trade.

Railways.

Complains that there is no fencing by the sides of the Rájputána-Málwa State Railway.

The *Poona Vaibhav* (51) of the 11th May complains that there is no fencing by the sides of the Rájputána-Málwa State Railway. It is to be regretted that so much time should have been allowed to elapse without erecting fences. If a private railway company or a guaranteed railway company were to omit to erect fencing by the sides of its railway line, Government would at once direct it to construct fencing without delay and would take steps to see that its orders are carried out. This being so, it is unaccountable that Government should act with remissness in the case of railway lines which are under its own management. If a cattle is found straying on the Rájputána-Málwa Railway line and is killed by the shock of an engine, the owner of the cattle is fined or punished in other ways. The *Vaibhav* is surprised that the owners of cattle which are found straying on this line should be punished when Government has omitted to erect fencing by its sides and when in the case of private and guaranteed companies it insists upon their erecting fencing by the sides of their railway lines. It would seem as if might was right under British rule.

Municipalities.

Requests the Bombay Government to issue a resolution giving instructions to the district officers and explanation to the public regarding the working of the new Municipal Act.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 11th May, in an article headed "The New Municipal Act," observes:—When the Act of 1873 was passed very valuable instructions were given by Government to its officers, and the benefits of it have been seen in the care and caution with which the conservancy chapter of the principal Act has been enforced. The District Municipal Act of 1873 has been introduced in no less than 164 towns, and by this time city improvements have been effected to a great extent and people have begun to know what municipal government is like. But we must state that the working has not been quite satisfactory, especially for the high-handed conduct and autrocratic tendencies of the official presidents. Instances of such wanton conduct have been too many, but we cannot lose sight of the two that have come to our knowledge within the last few days. We need not state that we refer to Surat and Sholápur. The official presidents in these municipalities full well know that circumstances have changed a good deal, that people have commenced to understand their rights better, and that the number of uneducated commissioners is becoming less every day; and yet they do not in the least adapt themselves to circumstances. The necessity of issuing similar instructions, therefore, is not the less now. This time it is, on the contrary, greater, especially as the control sections have been retained without a single modification. The necessity becomes still greater when we remember the fact that by the elections men of independent spirit, sound education and practical common sense are sure to come in, and they would never like to be led by the nose either by the official Collector or his aide-de-camp the Magistrate. Any insult to their dignity, any official hobby prejudicial to the interests they represent, and finally any piece of official autocracy will at once be resented and then Vijayarághava Charya's case will be repeated almost in every zilla town. We therefore pray that a resolution giving clear instructions to the district officers and advice to the representatives of the people should be issued at an early date. The resolution should contain definite instructions on the following points:—Section 15 provides that no person who has been convicted by any criminal court of an offence which may not be lawfully compounded, such conviction not having been subsequently reversed or quashed, may be a municipal commissioner. The term "which may not lawfully be compounded" is rather too vague; besides such offences as causing obstruction, committing a nuisance, or in general terms such actions as are punishable under the Municipal Act, are included in the class of non-compoundable offences. Men who are fined by Magistrates are also incapacitated from voting. The intention of the Legislature, so far as it appears from the proceedings, was to exclude persons convicted of offences bringing upon them moral turpitude. A child goes into the public streets and eases. The owner of the house is hauled up before a magistrate and fined. Is this man ineligible? If he is, then the magistrates and the municipal inspectors will be a terror to the people, and the latter especially will possess very large powers of incapacitating persons for the office of municipal commissioner. By section 25 the president has the power of delegating duties to the vice-president. The resolution should clearly state what powers must be and what may be delegated. Again clause 7 of the 27th section has left the power of bringing forward any business before a meeting to the president.

We are constrained to say that this power in the hands of a president that can go on with business, although seven elected commissioners may have left the room, is certainly too much. There are many such points of detail and it is no use going into them here. The executive Government, if it is well disposed, knows such matters too well. The new Act brings municipal bodies into closer contact with two or three departments of Government and with rural boards. It is necessary in the interests of all parties concerned that their relations should be defined, and in doing so the municipal bodies ought to be freely consulted. The Collectors should be instructed to treat the new boards with friendly feelings and to exercise their powers of control on as few occasions as possible, in fact when other means of correction have signally failed. If all these precautions be taken, there appears to be no reason why the scheme should not succeed.

Requests Government to postpone the introduction of the Bombay Local Self-government Bills till the next fair season and gives reasons.

In an article headed "The Local Self-government Scheme," the *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of the 12th May alludes to the Bombay Local Self-government Bills having received the assent of the Governor General of India, and says:—No two legislative measures have been so fully, widely and intelligently discussed by the public and its representatives as these two measures. And as a natural consequence of such activity the actual enforcement of these two measures is awaited with keen interest and lively impatience. We learn that in most of the tálukas the lists of qualified voters and of persons eligible as members of the táluka local boards are ready for publication. The number of voters in most of the tálukas is respectable and in some cases very large; but, what is more to the purpose, this number has been secured without lowering the minimum qualification of Rs. 48 of the land revenue assessment, though the law empowers Government to lower the minimum whenever it may be necessary to do so. We are told that there are some tálukas in which the electoral body will consist of nearly one thousand persons, while in others, such as the Haveli Táluka of this district, it will even exceed that number. We are further told that the number of tálukas in which the minimum will have to be lowered with a view to obtain a sufficiently respectable electoral body will be small. These tálukas will, we believe, principally belong to the Konkan districts. So far as regards the rural boards. As regards the municipal boards no such information is as yet available to us. We think the minimum limits will be varying to suit the circumstances of each particular municipal district or area. There is however one point to which we desire to speedily draw the attention of the Bombay Government to-day. That point has reference to the time of the introduction of these legislative measures. We are now on the eve of the commencement of the monsoon or rainy season, when the people in rural areas will be engaged in their agricultural pursuits. Now suppose that the lists of rural voters, which are almost ready for publication, will be published by the end of the current month; then at least two months must elapse since the said publication before the date for the elections is fixed. Such a procedure is absolutely necessary when we read section 21 of the Local Boards Act. Under such circumstances the elections cannot take place before at least the middle of August. Now everyone will, we believe, admit that August or September is a very inconvenient season for holding general elections for the rural boards. Moreover it will not be an initial difficulty only but of a permanent character, for at every recurring period of general elections every three years the same difficulty will arise. We think it therefore advisable that the date of the introduction of these measures should be postponed till the end of the monsoon and the commencement of the fair season, when there will be this additional advantage that the district and subdivisional officers will be out into the districts, and when they will be able to watch these initial operations with all necessary diligence and attention. The same considerations apply with more or less equal force to the case of municipal boards also. For these reasons we think that the Bombay Government would do well to act upon the above suggestion and postpone the introduction of these two legislative measures till the next fair season. The interval may also be profitably employed in maturing all future arrangements with great care, so that there may be no hitch afterwards.

Suggests the transfer of Mr. White from the Surat Collectorship.

The *Gujaráti* (97) of the 11th May, in an article headed "Removal of Mr. White from Surat," observes:—How long will Mr. White, who is more arbitrary than the Czar of Russia and who insults the orders of the Supreme Government, continue at Surat? The people of Surat are displeased with him and the so-called well-wishers of Natives who have been nominated members of the board by Government act in accordance with his wishes. We are very sorry that Ráo Báhádur Jagjivandás should not in the least act independently. Mr. White is day by day growing more arbitrary. He insults the Native members. He thereby insults the Viceroy and the Native public of India, and the results of such treatment will be very bad. We do not think that a president now possesses the right of thus insulting the commissioners, since the business must now be conducted according to the wishes of the members. We do not think that Mr. White will soon leave off his haughtiness. It is not good that business should thus be obstructed. The Bombay Government ought to take due notice of the affair. We hope that for the good of the Surat public Mr. White will be transferred from that city. By the advent of another officer the uneasiness created in the minds of the people of Surat will disappear and the business of the local municipality will be properly managed.

Disapproves of the prohibition against giving caste feasts at Ahmedabad.

The *Hitechchhu* (78) of Ahmedabad of the 15th May disapproves of the notification issued by the local municipality for the prevention of caste feasts, and says that sensible men and those acquainted with the law will not in the least care for the notification, for it is illegal, thoughtless and opposed to morality and justice, and no judge will enforce it. Persons acquainted with law will give feasts at their houses or gardens, but those who are unacquainted with the law and are timid will go a great distance beyond the confines of the city and there give feasts. As people will go there to dine in the heat of the sun they will thereby become more liable to catch cholera. The notification has increased the public danger. If fears were entertained for the appearance and spread of cholera, the municipality ought to have asked for a deposit of money from the persons giving feasts in proportion to the number of guests and spent the money thus received on keeping the places clean. The municipality ought to reconsider its resolution, remove the prohibition against giving large feasts, and take due measures for preserving cleanliness in those places where feasts are given. [The *Samsher Báhádur* (112) of the 16th May refers to the notification and says that the agriculturists of the Lehuva caste will give feasts outside the city, as marriages are being celebrated among them now. It would be advisable to permit them to give feasts in the city, for there is more danger in people going out of the city to dine in these hot days.]

Native States.

Censures the British Government for calling upon the Native princes to pay the expenses of the salutes fired in their honour.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the 12th May observes that the British Government not only confers empty honours and titles on the Native princes, but calls upon them to pay the expenses of the salutes that are fired in their honour whenever they visit British territory. It is highly derogatory to the greatness of the British empire that such a call should be made. If the Native princes are to be made to pay the expenses of the salutes they receive, why should Governors of Presidencies and their Councillors, who receive similar honours, not be asked to pay the cost of the salutes they receive from their own pockets? It is highly objectionable that Government should act so meanly towards Native princes, and it is therefore to be hoped that nothing of the kind will be done in future. [The *Deshi Mitră* (92) of the 15th May expresses similar sentiments.]

Says that Major Nutt has advanced his favourites in the service of the Gondal tate without due cause.

The *Gujarát Mitră* (77) of the 11th January observes that Mr. Jayáshankar, the late Native Joint-Administrator of Gondal, was a weak-minded official. He gave in to Major Nutt in a certain case though he held an opinion contrary to that entertained by the latter. Major Nutt passed a decision depriving the Gondal State of all authority on the lands of Chanduri Ughalávdar set apart for charitable purposes, and declared that they should be held by the Girásias. Mr. Jayáshankar differed from this decision and refused to sign it as Joint-Administrator. On pressure being put by Major Nutt he signed it "under protest," but on being threatened by the same officer he erased the words "under protest" and signed the document as if he had no objection whatever to it. On the Thákor of Gondal taking charge of his State the services of the Native Joint-Administrator were dispensed with, but Major Nutt in gratitude for the pliancy of Mr. Jayáshankar obtained the permission of the Political Agent of Káthiáwár and the Governor of Bombay to appoint Mr. Jayáshankar as a treasury officer of the State on the large salary of Rs. 600 per month, though there was no need for creating the new post. There is not a single State in the province the treasury officer of which receives so large a salary. The Revenue Commissioner of the State has served long and rendered useful services, and yet he has been asked to resign his post. Major Nutt is given to promote his favourites at the cost of the State. In February last he brought a clerk from Alwár, who was in receipt of 60 rupees a month, as acting Munsif on a salary of Rs. 150, though the permanent incumbent received the same pay. The clerk is now engaged permanently in an altogether new appointment. A Christian magician was employed in February last as municipal secretary on a salary of Rs. 50 and has been recently promoted to Rs. 75 on some plea.

Complains that the Thákor of Rájkot oppresses his subjects.

The same newspaper complains that the Thákor of Rájkot practises oppression on his subjects. He ordered the construction of new roads, but has not paid sufficient compensation to the persons whose lands were taken. He mulcted some persons of large sums of money because they offered to stand securities for some of their relations or castemen. He had a certain man and woman incarcerated because they were discovered conversing on a public road, though the passers by assured the police that they were a married couple. It is said that a short time ago two money-lenders of Rájkot went to the Thákor for the purpose of standing security in some case. They had committed no crime, and yet they were severely maltreated and mulcted, one in the sum of Rs. 2,000 and the other in Rs. 500. A late student of the Madras Agricultural College was retained by the Thákor in his service. He fell under some suspicion and was therefore imprisoned, and in order to make his imprisonment as long as possible his case is tried slowly and leisurely at the instigation of the Thákor.

Grant of land by the Junágad State to Mr. Sulemán, who mercilessly slaughtered the Maiyás on the Kenada Hill.

A correspondent of the *Gujaráti* (97) of the 11th May says that the poor Maiyás have not yet seen the end of the oppression exercised over them. They have lost both men and money. It is extraordinary that the Bombay Government should know the pitiful and wretched condition of the Maiyás and of their families and should still feel no compassion for them. What has the Commission appointed to enquire into the grievances of the Maiyás done? Their state has not in any way improved. They have been ordered to pay Rs. 8,300, though Rs. 12,000 were demanded at first. The reasons for the payment of this tax cannot at once be made out. When the Bombay Government is bent upon opposing the Maiyás, justice will not be done to them. The Maiyás are now quite in despair. They have again been burdened with a tax of about Rs. 20 for every *sánthi* of land. Who is to help the poor? Though the Supreme Government severely reprimanded Mr. Sulemán, the Commander-in-Chief of the Junágad army, who mercilessly slaughtered 74 helpless Maiyás on the Kenada Hill, the Junágad State has, it is said, presented him with fifteen *sánthis* of land for this heroic deed. If this be true, the Junágad State has shown that the massacre of the Maiyás was a commendable deed and that the Viceroy injudiciously reprimanded Mr. Sulemán. It is a fine instance of the arbitrary action of Native States when the Local Government is favourably inclined towards them.

Berár Affairs.

Discusses the question of the exclusion of Natives from volunteer corps.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (12) of the 12th May, in an article headed "Volunteer Corps on Caste System," says:—Of late volunteer corps are being formed and disciplined in almost every part of Hindustan. The most characteristic feature of the measure is the rigid exclusion from them of the sons of the soil. We have thought and thought upon the sectional character, but have failed to discover a single justification for it. The exclusion does not seem to be either reasonable or politic, but on the contrary it is both absurdly illogical and highly impolitic. In the first place there was no necessity, because when the Government passed the Arms Act it was alleged that while the standing army at the command of Government was large and efficient enough to take care of the country at large against internal eruptions and extraneous attacks there was no reason why the civil population should be allowed to bear arms—a reason which the subsequent actions of Government have proved to be only invented to justify the measure for the time but in reality a cover to the real motives. But if there has since arisen any real necessity for the formation of volunteer corps there was no reason whatever for making therein a caste distinction in favour of an insignificant section of Europeans, Eurasians and their remote ramifications wearing coats and hats, but against the millions of Her Majesty's other subject races who for want of coats and hats are not the less loyal or the less interested in such a national movement as the establishment of volunteer corps or the less worthy to the honour of standing in the defence of their country in case their help be necessary. Nothing is so plain as the fact that none are more concerned and more interested than the Natives themselves in the safety of their own country and in the stability of the existing Government, for which they are as thankful as they are grateful. But the ways of our Government in dealing with the people in general in some matters look so peculiar and inconsistent as to shake, we think unnecessarily, the popular faith in their professions and declarations as regards general policy. Our Government have declared and pledged themselves a hundred times over to treat the subject people equally without distinctions founded upon colour or creed. But still they will make one law for the *gora* people and another for the *kála* people while enjoying a laugh at the expense of our Manus and Yájnyavalkyas and spending a most virtuous indignation at the ancient law-givers for making a distinction between a Bráhman criminal and a low-caste criminal. It can at any rate be said in favour of our ancient law-givers that they were most honest, preferring to own what they did rather than otherwise. We really do not understand the policy of Government in excluding Natives from the volunteer corps. The exclusion cannot be explained otherwise than on the assumption that the Government do not desire to revive the martial spirit of Natives or to trust them with any offensive or defensive weapons. But such a supposition would be very inconsistent, because the Government do trust the seven-rupee sepoys who form over two-thirds of the standing army in Hindustan. If then a mercenary sepoy on Rs. 7 a month could be trusted, a gentleman ought to be more so. As a rule the Native volunteer corps, if formed, will essentially be composed of men of position and education. Poor persons and persons of low status or caste could not and would not care to join such a corps for mere pleasure's sake. Some time ago a large number of Native gentlemen of this town submitted an application to the Resident to be permitted to join the existing Berár Volunteer Corps or to form a separate corps by themselves. But, as expected, Mr. Jones, the then Resident, returned an evasive reply and of course the matter dropped. We very much regretted the decision. We think the Government cannot refuse to Native gentlemen what is granted to all sorts of Europeans and Eurasians without exposing themselves to the charge of an open race partiality and thereby seeming to favour one section of the community at the expense of another—a policy opposed to the theory and practice of British Government in India and entirely at variance to the reiterated promises and pledges contained in the proclamation of 1858. At present any Christian could be a member, yet however highly respected and educated a Native may be he cannot be so simply because he is a Native. We see that Pársis could enlist themselves as volunteers in the local volunteer corps. How a Pársi could be eligible it is beyond our power to tell.

Is it because he has been aping the European manners and customs more systematically and persistently than other Natives have thought fit to do? Of course he can wear hat and coat and mix with Christians. Are we to understand that qualifications for membership consist of hat and coat? We think that the Government ought to give, and give with grace, to the people what cannot be very long withheld from them. Do the Government really think that by making such invidious distinctions they do not wound the feelings of Natives, or that to create such a feeling or to allow it to exist is in any way an advantage to them? We take leave to say that this is just what it should not be. The disparaging distinction is the more felt and the Arms Act theory rendered the more absurd when Natives find that they are taxed to supply arms and ammunition to foreign volunteers from whose ranks they are scrupulously excluded. Could our rulers be forgetful that Natives are men and have feelings just as any other men? The Government have educated and are still educating their subject people in the western civilization. Will not that very education make the recipients feel the more sensitive as regards right and wrong, justice and injustice? Will the evasive answers and subterfuges always satisfy the growing ambition and intelligence of the now educated portion of the people, who naturally wish to take a proper share in the administration of the country and enjoy an equal freedom of action and thought, and equality of rights and privileges with any other subject race? If the Government be under the misimpression that educated people should not be trusted we would beg that the impression be dispelled at once as groundless and unjust. We assure our Government that education cannot make and has not made men worse for it but all the contrary. They are grateful for the education they have received and the privileges they enjoy; they are sensible of the general security of life and property which the present Government have assured and of the other benefits bestowed upon them. The sense of these advantages cannot but make them, as they really are, the most loyal and law-abiding people. We think that by removing the distinction the Government would be gainer, and we earnestly ask the present Resident for the reconsideration of orders on the subject.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
20th May 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

A'bkári: Complaint regarding the enhancement of the tax on cocoanut trees in the Ratnágiri District 11
Administration of Mr. Grant Duff: Expression of opinion that Mr. Grant Duff has not proved himself a successful administrator... ... 7
Advance of Russia in Central Asia:
  Advice to the British Government to adopt effective measures for thwarting Russian designs on India and suggestions for improving the armies of Native States 3
  Expression of opinion that if the natives of India are kept contented the British Government will be able to defy Russia with their aid 3
  Expression of opinion that the British Government ought to make active and extensive preparations for thwarting the designs of Russia on India 4
  Expression of opinion that General Skobeleff's plan for the invasion of India is impracticable 5
  Remarks in connection with the— 3
Agricultural banks: Expression of opinion that the experiment of establishing —should be tried simultaneously in certain selected parts of the Deccan and Gujarát 8
Appointments:
  Expression of joy at the appointment of Mr. Nánábhái Haridás as a permanent Judge on the Bombay High Court bench ... 9
  Expression of a hope that one Native Judge will be always maintained on the bench of the Bombay High Court 8
Bombay Small Causes Court: Expression of a hope that Government will reduce the fees charged in the— 10
Civil Service of India: Rejection of Lord Lytton's explanation about his arrangements for the admission of Natives into the Covenanted— ... 5
Cotton Frauds Act:
  Disapproval of the re-introduction of the — into the Bombay Presidency 9
  Strong objection to the re-enactment of the defunct— 9
Disestablishment of the Christian church in India: Disapproval of the decision of the Secretary of State for India on the question of the—. 6
Employment of pensioned Native soldiers as peons in military offices:
  Approval of the scheme for the —and suggestion for their employment in civil offices... 11
Forest laws: Condemnation of the rigorous nature of the — ... 10
Indian Council: Expression of a wish that Mr. J. M. Maclean should not be appointed to the— 6
Land Revenue Settlement: Remarks on the — of certain villages in the Supa Táluka of the Kánara District 11
Military expenditure in India: Complaint regarding the heavy— ... 6
Police:
  Expression of opinion that the Government contribution on account of the Bombay — charges should be increased 10
  Expression of opinion that walking on the esplanade in Bombay at night has become dangerous 12
  Inefficiency of the Kaira— 12
Public Service: Expression of regret at Mr. Adarji Jivanji, the Huzur Deputy Collector of Surat, being undeservedly punished ... 11

PART II.—*Railways*—

Rájputána-Málwa State Railway: Want of fencing by the sides of the—. 12

PART III.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad: Disapproval of the prohibition against giving caste feasts at— 15
Bombay Local Self-government Bills: Request to Government to postpone the introduction of the — till the next fair season and a statement of reasons for so doing 14
New Municipal Act: Request to the Bombay Government to issue a resolution giving instructions to the district officers and explanation to the public regarding the working of the— 13
Surat: Suggestion for transferring Mr. White from the — Collectorship... 15

Page.

Part IV.—*Native States*—

Gondal: Statement that Major Nutt has advanced his favourites in the service of the — State without due cause 15
Junágad: Grant of land by the — State to Mr. Sulemán, who mercilessly slaughtered the Maiyás on the Kenada Hill 16
Native princes: Censure on the British Government for calling upon the — to pay the expenses of the salutes fired in their honour ... 15
Rájkot: Complaint that the Thákor of — oppresses his subjects ... 16

Part V.—*Berár Affairs*—

Exclusion of Natives from Volunteer Corps: Discussion of the question of the— 17

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R
For the Week ending 24th May 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	450
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
*5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	200
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	484
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	200
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fortnightly	950
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	600
16	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Akola	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
17	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
21	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
*22	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
23	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Do.	200
24	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
27	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
30	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
31	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
32	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
34	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
35	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*36	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*37	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
38	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
39	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
40	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
41	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
42	„ Mahárashtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,000
43	„ Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	100
*46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
48	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*50	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	250
*52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*53	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*54	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
55	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Do.	600
56	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	150
57	„ Satyă Prakásh	Do.	Weekly	243
58	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
59	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*60	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
61	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
*62	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	90
64	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
65	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

C. R. 367
DIA OFFICE
3 JUN 1884
CON 165

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
*66	The Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	150
67	„ Telagu Mitră	Do.	Do.	400
68	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	200
69	„ Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	175
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	200
*71	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
72	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
*73	„ Vinod	Poona	Do.	200
*74	„ Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
75	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	400
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
*76	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
77	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	400
78	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	349
79	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
80	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	137
	GUJARA'TI.			
81	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
82	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	750
83	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	304
84	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*85	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	200
86	„ Bombay Punch	Bombay	Weekly	500
87	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,090
88	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	700
89	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	60
90	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	600
91	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Weekly	525
92	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,000
93	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	200
94	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
95	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	100
96	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
*97	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	200
98	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*99	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
100	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	525
101	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,400
102	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	115
*103	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	200
104	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	700
105	„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	300
106	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
107	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	381
108	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
109	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,814
110	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
111	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
*112	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	200
*113	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	200
114	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	533
*115	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	200
116	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	408
*117	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly	200
*118	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patra	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
119	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	50
120	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	738
121	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
122	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
123	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	150
*124	, Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.	200
125	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	768
*126	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	100
	SANSKRIT.			
*127	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	100
	URDU.			
*128	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
129	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.	160
	PERSIAN.			
130	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	300
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
*131	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	200

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Reflections on the miseries resulting from British rule.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 18th May says:—Writing about the material condition of India, a contemporary suggests that it is more prosperous than under previous rule, and that the best way to prove this is to compare India with Persia or another Asiatic State. Taking Persia, we must say that on the whole India is infinitely better off under the British. But then, so far as material prosperity goes, Persia has no home charges to remit to a foreign country,—no pensions, no annuities and other heavy items to go out annually, never to return in any shape. India is happy enough under England's protection, and she will need the protection for a very long time so far as the eye of wisdom can reach. But her happiness is of a negative character, so to say: the happiness of a cripple, who sees but has not the means of enjoying it. India's cup of honey may be full, but there is that drop of poison in the shape of a perpetual drain which embitters the sweet to an extent that the patient alone can feel. One may wax ever so eloquent on the blessings of peace, education, freedom and so on; but these words pass unheeded by the wretch who finds life scarcely worth living, so fearful is the daily struggle to keep body and soul together.

Complains of the increasing poverty of India and advises England to curtail her demands and reduce the public expenditure.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 20th May, in an article headed "The Poverty of India," refers to the controversy going on between the *Pioneer* and the *Indian Mirror* newspapers regarding the merits and demerits of British rule in India, tries to show that the excess of exports over imports in the case of India is equivalent to an annual plunder by a foreign invader or an annual subsidy to a foreign foe, denies that the analogy of America is applicable to this country in this respect, and observes:—Thus then India during 1882-83 paid a tribute of no less than 45 millions to England, and the drain in 1883-84 will be at least the same, if not more. It is estimated that the spoliation of India by Nádir Sháh did not exceed £32,000,000. That spoliation did not recur every year, while now India has to pay about 45 millions annually to England. No wonder that an entire fifth of the Indian population, to quote Dr. Hunter, "go through life on insufficient food." That India is poor cannot therefore be denied. That her poverty is due to this annual depletion of her resources cannot be gainsaid. That this depletion of her resources means misery can only be controverted by paradoxical doctrinaires. It may be that the Indian people were equally miserable under Native or Mahomedan rule, but on that precedent Englishmen do not wish to rely. It is true that poverty is only one of the factors which go to make a people unhappy. It may be that the remaining factors are wanting in British rule. The British administration has its redeeming feature no doubt. But its best well-wishers cannot but look with dismay on the financial drain to which it has subjected India. If it is the mission of England to bring peace and happiness to India, she cannot do better than look to the ugly fact of her dependency's increasing poverty in the face, curtail her demands, reduce expenditure, and in time heal the wounds which threaten to bleed her to death.

Says that the excess of exports over imports in the foreign trade of India is no indication that the labouring population is becoming richer.

In an article headed "India's Foreign Trade, 1883-84," the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 18th May says:—In 1882-83 the excess of exports over imports stood at Rs. 20,92,55,260; this year it stood at Rs. 23,45,01,931. If we add this excess in 1883-84 to the aggregate of the excesses during the ten preceding years, viz. Rs. 1,82,16,92,440, we arrive at the stupendous amount of Rs. 2,05,61,94,371 for 11 years; that is, at the rate of 1,869 lákhs per annum. For the ten years it was 1,821¾ lákhs. This aspect of our trade is the most disquieting. We have over and over again pointed out that those who blatantly talk of increase in Indian trade by leaps and bounds must look carefully at this startling economic fact which plainly reveals the country's growing indebtedness. No doubt we are diminishing our exports of treasure. But at the same time we are partially replacing them by exports of produce, which of course is the result of increased cultivation by means of extended area of agriculture. For we decline to believe implicitly in the optimistic theory that where the agriculturist grew one blade before he is now growing two. This annual average of 1,869 lákhs (the average is really increasing rather than decreasing per annum) of excess exports shows clearly that, "after paying for the imports which the country requires, further payments to the amount of the excess have to be made in liquidation of debts." This is the dismal fact which the figures prove. Can the most ardent of optimists aver that India is growing richer? Why, the mere fact of the average excess of exports annually increasing shows that the vast agricultural population has to slave away to a greater degree in order to meet the growing demand of foreign creditors. It must be remembered that if more produce is being exported it is owing to greater number of men than before being employed in agricultural industry. Now this would have been impossible but for the physiological phenomenon of the population in India increasing at an annual average of about one per cent. The pressure on the soil is increasing with this population, while it is also certain that the greater physical exertion which the impoverished agriculturist, the victim of the State and the sáwkár or middleman alike, is compelled to put forth proceeds from necessity. So that his physical deterioration may be said to be in arithmetical proportion to the annual average excess of exports. Our optimist friends seem to overlook this fact which is so intimately connected with Indian economics. Physical deterioration means diminished labour, which means diminished production. It will be replied that production is on the increase. True. But what we affirm is that it might have been greater. The loss incurred by the country owing to diminished labour in consequence of physical deterioration of agriculturists is not perceived because of the annually increasing population in spite of heavy mortality by periodic famines. Were population to remain stationary, and were a severe famine to overtake the country once more, this loss would be visibly felt. It is because it is not perceived that superficial critics talk of increase of production. The agriculturist is the tread-mill slave of the foreign exporter, who rejoices in the increasing volume of trade and recommends with a light heart the extension of railways at the rate of 2,000 miles per annum! Is this excess of export a sign of the prosperity of the masses of India? How long is this heavy drain to continue? That is the question which no administration has had the courage to look in the face.

Says that India will never make any solid progress so long as it is under the domination of a bureaucracy.

In an article headed "The new departure in land revenue survey and assessment," the same newspaper says:—The provincial Government has taken a new departure in its land revenue policy. Its resolution of 26th March last declared that a finality in survey will be reached within the next eight years, that the improvements made by the capital and labour of the ryot will not be taxed, and lastly that the rigidity in the exaction of revenue will be relaxed, that is to say, revenue will be collected or remitted according to circumstances and the nature of the case brought forward for consideration. All this looks very fine on paper; but it remains to be seen how far the amelioration that is aimed at under the resolution will be realised. If the action of the State servants in the past be a guide for a forecast of the future, then we must reluctantly observe that the new departure will prove as delusive and ineffectual as Sir Charles Wood's great charter of 1864. The long and short of the matter is that there is no morality in the general administration of the country. On the contrary there is everywhere to be discerned that loose code of political morals which the British so vigorously denounce as prevailing in Turkey, Egypt and the Native States. The intimate connection that subsists between political economy and ethics has been ignored by the Indian administration. And all the poverty which is to be daily witnessed is the result of the grave economic errors of our rulers in years gone by, especially errors in connection with land revenue. In all their relations with the children of the soil they have often displayed the craft of the brigand. M. Lavalaye said, "In the ethical code you find the true root of economic laws." It is the want of appreciation of the value of this relation that has led to all the economic errors to be perceived in the India of 1884 after a century of moral and material progress of the people under civilised British rule. Another truth also seems to have had no influence with our rulers, namely, that political economy and law underlie each other. "All the acts of economic life," says the distinguished Belgian economist, "are exercised under the empires of civil institutions; and all civil institutions have economic interests for their final cause." Unless these general truths are realised and acted upon it is hopeless to have anything like substantial reform either in the land revenue policy of the Government or in the general fiscal policy which elsewhere leads to the comfort and freedom of the people. Governments change, and with them change their policies. The only constant factor is the bureaucracy. And we have over and again shown that so long as this clique, which is at the bottom of our misery, is virtually the master of India, Indians can never hope for any solid progress, materially or politically.

Advises the British Government to warn the Russians that any further progress in the direction of India will lead to immediate hostilities.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 22nd May observes that the British Government should have long ago taken effective measures to check the progress of Russia in Central Asia in the direction of India. The British authorities failed to accomplish this important task and trusted to the misleading explanations and assurances of the Muscovite Government. Russia has now occupied Merv, and has not only taken possession of Sarakhs but has left it behind in her march towards Herat by subjugating the Sarik Turcomans. Thus Herat is lying at the mercy of the Russians, who being given to plotting and chicanery might not fail to gain the Amir of Afghánistan over to their side and to place the British Government in an awkward position in the matter of the safety of the north-west frontier of India. It is therefore highly desirable that the British Government should warn the Russians that, if they cross a particular place to be fixed at once, hostilities will be at once commenced with them.

Suggests that the Government of India should be authorized by the Home Government to check the Russian intrigues in Central Asia.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (76) of the 18th May observes that no doubt appears to be left as to the truth of the report that Russia has managed to include Sarakhs in her dominions, and that the place is being made the seat of Russian Government in the Turkoman territory. Sarakhs will be the place whence to direct Russian intrigues against the Government of India and its protége the Amir of Cábul. Reports are already current that Russia has begun her usual game in the direction of Afghánistan. The predatory Turkomans have been incited to commit raids in Afghán villages to the great annoyance of the Amir. The object seems so to draw the Amir into the districts ostensibly protected by Russia as to lend some seeming justification to the wily Muscovite to resort openly to measures embarrassing to the Governments of India and Afghánistan. The British Ministry has more than enough to do and to keep itself fully occupied in other directions. It will hardly be able to keep Russian intrigues under check in Central Asia if that power or its representatives should be so minded as to make the most of the present opportunity in furtherance of its designs. But if the Government of India under the direction of its present circumspect and able head is left to do what it should think best to keep an account of Russian doings, the chances are ten to one that the intruders in Merv and Sarakhs will not after all find their new abode very pleasant to them. Central Asian affairs might be left, with advantage, to be managed, at least for a time, from Simla and Calcutta instead of from London, and the Ministry will consult its convenience and the advantage of the English and Indian subjects of the Crown by trusting to the wisdom and ability of Lord Ripon and his advisers. [The *Yajdán Parast* (122) of the same date warns the British Government against trusting to the representations of Russia that she has not occupied Sarakhs and advises strict enquiry into the matter. The *Bombay Samáchár* (87) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the 19th May request the British Government to check the further progress of Russia in the direction of Herat.]

Says that the British Government need have no fears regarding their hold over India if they secure the love and confidence of her people and of the Native States.

The *Hitechchhu* (78) of Ahmedabad of the 22nd May refers to the success of the French arms in China and to the approach of Russia towards India, and remarks that the English ought to care a good deal now for the advance of Russia, which has had an eye on this country for several years. The best bulwark against a Russian invasion will be to keep the people of India satisfied and contented and make the British rule popular.

Natives should be freely employed under the State and those puerile officers who look upon them with contempt should be removed. The Sikhs and other powerful nations should be granted rights similar to those enjoyed by European soldiers and the entire population should be allowed to bear arms. The Natives should also be allowed to enrol as volunteers without any distinction whatsoever. The safety of India will then be complete. If Russia were to invade India from one side and France from another, or if these two powers were to combine for the purpose, or even if the whole of Europe were to do so, the British soldiers with the support of the people of this country will be able to defeat them all. Moreover, the Native States should no longer be regarded with distrust. The utilization of the armies of the Gáikwád, the Scindia, the Rája of Cashmere, the Holkar, the Nizám and other Native Princes by the British Government will make their hold of the latter over India permanent.

Says that the approach of Russia to the confines of India will prove beneficial to the interests of Natives.

The *Poona Vaibhav* (51) of the 18th May alludes to the progress of Russia in Central Asia, and observes that it does not appear certain whether the Russians intend to invade India. If they mean to come here for purposes of trade, then such a policy will be beneficial to this country. If the British Government intends to prevent the Russians from coming into India, then the former will have to make proper arrangements to prevent the latter from approaching the confines of India. The trade of India is carried on principally with England and a little with America. The English, being the rulers of India, naturally try to help the traders of England who are their own flesh and blood, and thus India suffers and her true interests are often neglected. If the Russians approach the confines of India their nearness will do good to Natives, who will receive better treatment from their rulers in order that they may remain loyal. The advance of Russia in Central Asia will prove beneficial to the inhabitants of India in every way.

Contradicts the assertions made in Lord Lytton's letter to the *London Times* on certain points relating to the admission of Natives into the Covenanted Civil Service.

In referring to the letter addressed by Lord Lytton to the *London Times* contradicting the statement made in the reply given by Lord Kimberley to a deputation of the Indian Reform Association that after making arrangements for the Statutory Civilians Lord Lytton requested the Secretary of State to obtain a Parliamentary Act closing the competetive examinations of the Covenanted Civil Service to the natives of India, the *Rást Goftár* (109) of the 18th May observes that Lord Lytton can be easily convicted of a breach of trust towards the natives of India. His Lordship arranged for the appointment of the Statutory Civilians and thus enabled Natives to enter the service by a back door. The admission into the Civil Service is not allowed as a matter of right but simply as an act of grace, and aspirants for Civil Service posts are appointed not on account of their ability or attainments but by the recommendations and influence which they are able to command. An appearance is made of doing justice to Natives, but in reality they are excluded from high offices in the State. After arranging for giving Civil Service appointments to Natives by the system of nomination, Lord Lytton wrote to the Secretary of State for India recommending that an Act of Parliament should be passed for closing the competitive examinations to them. Fortunately Lord Cranbrooke refused to adopt the recommendations made by Lord Lytton secretly in a despatch to the Secretary of State for India but which were afterwards published in a blue-book. After quoting in English Lord Lytton's recommendations and Lord Cranbrooke's reply as given in the blue-book, the *Goftár* observes that Lord Kimberley, in refusing to increase the age of candidates for the entrance examination as requested by the deputation that waited upon him, took refuge behind the flimsy arguments about the Statutory Civilians and disappointed the whole of India. It is however gratifying that public meetings are being held in different parts of the country to protest against Lord Kimberley's reply and to repeat the prayer made by the deputation.

Advice to the people of India to continue agitating the question of increasing the limit of age of candidates for the Indian Civil Service Examination and to bring the question before Parliament.

The *Gujaráti* (96) of the 18th May refers to the letter written by Lord Lytton to the *Times*, and says that the explanation offered by His Lordship is very important and useful at this juncture. Lord Lytton was very often blamed in the controversy regarding the decrease in the limit of age of candidates for the Civil Service Examination, but his present letter falsifies Lord Kimberley's statement. Lord Lytton's letter is a new and powerful support to the question regarding the increase of the limit of age, and when three Viceroys like Lords Northbrook, Lytton and Ripon disapprove of the decrease in the limit of age, the continuance of the present limit cannot be looked upon as just. The entire population of India ought to raise a very powerful outcry on the subject throughout the country, bring the question before Parliament, and have the matter moved by Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hartington and Lord Northbrook. Memorials from all parts of the country should be forwarded to England and Lord Ripon's support should also be taken in so doing. Some advantage will certainly result from continued and powerful activity in this matter. [The *Hitechchhu* (78) of Ahmedabad of the 22nd May does not expect any good from Lord Kimberley's administration, and recommends the ministry of Mr. Gladstone to attend to the matter. It says that if Natives are more largely employed in civil offices and in the army on privileges similar to those enjoyed by Europeans, and if they are treated in the same way as Europeans are, there would be no fear to Government even if Germany, France and Russia combined were to invade India. The *Hitechchhu* advises all the cities in India to forward numerously signed memorials on the question of raising the limit of age of candidates for the Civil Service Examination to Parliament through Lord Northbrook or Mr. Bradlaugh. The *Dátardun* (91) of the same date censures the people of Bombay for their apathy in the matter.]

Disapproves of the refusal of Lord Kimberley to reconsider the question of the limit of age of candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (76) of the 18th May remarks that there can hardly be any doubt as to the grief and disappointment caused to all intelligent people in this country by the refusal of Lord Kimberley to reconsider the decision of Government with respect to the fixing of the maximum age of the candidates for the Civil Service-Examinations at 19. The public meetings held and addresses delivered in different parts of the country since the receipt of the intelligence of the unfavourable reply of Lord Kimberley to the deputation that waited on him lately are clearly indicative of the strong feeling that exists among the people here on the subject. It will not be to the advantage or the credit of the Government to set down the popular agitation on the important question as of no consideration. [The *Yajdán Parast* (122) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.]

Advises that the agitation for the repeal of English import duties on Indian silver-ware should be kept up until its object is gained.

The same newspaper of the 18th May says:—The statement of Mr. Courtney, the Secretary to the English Treasury, in the House of Commons on the subject of the silver duties is certainly disappointing and is an injustice to the people of this country from the Government of England. The perverse attitude of the British Cabinet on the subject renders the injustice and the consequent disappointment the more flagrant and galling. The concession in respect of the hall-marking rules will hardly meet the case. Nothing short of the total repeal of the import duties on Indian silver-ware would answer the requirements of an important industry of this country; and the people and the Chambers of Commerce should again renew vigorously the demand for the same and keep up the agitation on the subject going until its object is accomplished. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 19th May briefly notices the reasons for the abolition of the silver duties and condemns the refusal of England to repeal them as actuated by selfishness.]

Disapproves of the continuance of the duties levied on Indian silver-ware imported into England.

The *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 18th May says :—A telegram from London announces that the House of Commons on Tuesday last discussed the question of the silver duties when Mr. Courtney stated that the duties would not be remitted for the present but that the abolition of the system of hall-marking for the delicate Indian plate would be arranged for. It is difficult to see why the Liberal Ministry should hold so fast by these duties, which bring so small a revenue and yet work so harshly on Indian plate. They ought to feel that having brought about the removal of Indian duties on English cloth, which we could ill afford to forego, they ought in justice to show a similar concession to India. But Manchester has votes in Parliament and India has none. And this makes a great difference. It is not enough to have justice on our side; we must have influence too to back ourselves before our prayer can be granted. When such is the case, the dispensing with the hall-marking, though not a very great concession in itself, must be accepted as a great boon, and we should feel thankful for it. There is yet time before we can expect to obtain the larger concession. By the way, the telegram does not inform us how the discussion was brought about, whether on motion or otherwise. Not that we can expect that the duties can be abolished in spite of the Ministry, but we should like to hear that the justice of our demand was fairly brought to the notice of the house by those members of Parliament who have volunteered to do so and bring a motion in Parliament for the purpose.

Reflections on the question of the disestablishment of the English church in India.

The same newspaper says:—The whole correspondence which passed between the Government of India and the Secretary of State relating to the ecclesiastical establishment of India has been published. It shows how groundless was the cry raised at the time in some quarters that Lord Ripon had raked up the question in issue therein with a view to the disestablishment of the church in India. The publised correspondence shows to those who can see that the subject was opened by certain questions put to Lord Hartington in Parliament in 1880 by Mr. Baxter. On this the Secretary of State asked information of the Government of India as to whether the number of chaplains appointed in India went beyond the requirements of the case. The Government in reply forwarded a report of the Bishop of Calcutta on the subject. But the Secretary of State was not satisfied with that and asked the opinion of the Government itself as to whether the number of chaplains went beyond the obligations of the State reasonably understood. Thus compelled, Lord Ripon and his Council addressed themselves to the whole question of what the obligations were of the Government of India and how far in accordance with them was the provision of chaplains that was made. Lord Ripon, Sir E. Baring and Mr. Ilbert thought that Government was only bound to provide for the spiritual wants of British soldiers in India and of British-born railway servants, and that consequently the present strength of the ecclesiastical establishment was far in excess of what was required. These views were far too liberal for the other members of the Viceroy's Council, who were of opinion that the obligations of Government extended primarily to British soldiers and secondarily to all Christian servants of the State and their families, and that the present number of chaplains did not exceed the obligations of the Government. Lord Kimberley, noticing the difference of opinion in the Viceroy's Council, thought it best to drop the subject altogether for a time as there was no serious complaint in India of the working of the existing system. It is however not possible that the question can be shelved in this manner for any length of time. For though there may be no serious complaint in India, members of Parliament of Mr. Baxter's persuasion and others will, without doubt, force the question repeatedly on the attention of the Secretary of State. And bodies of Dissenters in England will ply him with petitions on the subject. The question then will claim an early solution, and the extent of the obligations of Government on the subject will have to be definitively settled once for all. We have so often expressed our mind in connection with the State expenditure on the Ecclesiastical Department in India that it is not necessary to say anything on the present occasion beyond stating that the utmost length to which Government can fairly go in the matter is that recommended by Lord Ripon. An indulgence, however, long continued soon comes to be regarded as a privilege and a right. It is no wonder, therefore, that Lord Ripon should meet with sharp criticism for the views which he has expressed in the matter, though they are the only fair ones which could be taken from the standpoint of the European community. What pains one however most is, not the sharp attacks but the deliberate and persistent misrepresentation of the conduct and motives of the most noble-minded and conscientious Viceroy of India which comes from some quarters where his views naturally fail to commend themselves. Such practice, though highly unbecoming, is unfortunately being constantly followed. It is supposed to furnish an effective auxiliary to, and sometimes an excellent substitute for, good logic. How then can interest and selfishness discard it on any occasion?

Reflections on the question of the disestablishment of the English church in India.

In an article headed "The Ecclesiastical Establishment in India," the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 18th May gives an account of the recent correspondence on the subject between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and observes:—Now that the natives of this country are fit to hold any appointments in the administration, and may well be allowed to hold all of them with some few places excepted, the seriousness of the injustice has been greatly aggravated. In the first place, as all the other sections of Her Majesty's subjects themselves pay for their spiritual comforts, her Christian subjects also must do the same. Secondly, if Government is bound to provide for that comfort to public servants of the Christian persuasion, they must do the same with regard to their servants of the other persuasions also; and it is a fact not to be disputed that the latter class considerably exceeds in number the former. And thirdly, now that Government can fill almost all the appointments with natives of this country for whose religious comfort nothing at present is being spent by the State, it is hard on the revenues of this country that they should primarily be heavily charged in the shape of large salaries to foreign servants unnecessarily imported, and that they should be charged again for giving them the comforts of a religion which is not the religion of India. It is to these points that the enquiry must be directed, and without any pessimistic or optimistic propensities the question must be decided upon its own merits. We have great faith in the march of time, and we hope to see this anomaly improved off the face of our administration.

Remarks in connection with the abolition of the Ecclesiastical Department in India.

In an article headed "The Ecclesiastical Department," the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 19th May gives a succinct account of the recent correspondence on the subject between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and observes:—From the foregoing it will be apparent that not only did Lord Ripon not take the initiative, but was all through an unwilling agent of the Secretary of State for India, that for a long time His Excellency refrained from expressing any opinion, and that at last when he was pressed by the Secretary of State for India he gave an opinion which, supported as it was by two of his most distinguished colleagues, would, we venture to think, have met with the approval of Lord Hartington. His Excellency's proposal is in accordance with the true spirit of the policy of Government as regards the Ecclesiastical Department, and, if adopted, would have in a great measure answered the objections of the opponents of the department, and would have saved the money of India's tax-payers from being spent for the spiritual benefit of the Doctor's wife at Berhampore and such other numerous congregations mentioned in Mr. Hill's letter to Lord Hartington. Few will doubt the impropriety of spending 22 lákhs of rupees for the spiritual benefit of a few thousand Christians out of revenues chiefly obtained from the non-Christian millions of India. The most plausible appearance is put upon the Ecclesiastical Department when its apologists say that the establishment is not a State church, but that it is maintained for the benefit of those of our servants who choose to profit, just as our medical establishment. But this argument, if logically extended, would make it obligatory on Government to provide for the religious wants of all their servants of whatever religion. If the necessity of maintaining the department is based on past promises, we shall at once concede that the promises must be kept, but they must be kept with as little hardship or injustice to other classes of Her Majesty's subjects as possible. Having regard to these considerations, we think the proposal of Lord Ripon was well calculated to meet all requirements. As said above, we think a different result would probably have ensued from all this correspondence if Lord Hartington had been in office at this time. From the urgent repetitions of His Lordship's demands for opinion and information from the Government of India, and the frequent references to Mr. Baxter and his party, we are induced to think that Lord Hartington, to save himself from inconvenient questions, would probably have adopted the suggestion of Lord Ripon, which promised to rectify the errors of the department in a few years. For our part we wish Lord Ripon had included the Ecclesiastical Department in his programme of reform and had enforced his views with greater strength. But the fact that His Lordship does not belong to the prevailing denomination of Christianity is probably the reason for His Lordship's cautious and feeble attitude towards the subject. The imputation that His Lordship sought to abolish the department because of his Catholic persuasions can do credit only to the wise heads in Pársi Bázár Street. The occasion for the expression of opinion was not of Lord Ripon's seeking and his proposal did not aim at anything so alarming as the disestablishment of the Protestant church in India, as is sought to be made out. Lord Kimberley's inaction in the matter after so much expenditure of pen and ink is no loss to or reflection upon His Excellency the Viceroy, but it is a loss to India and a reflection on Mr. Baxter and others of his persuasion. We trust the latter will not quietly accept the fiat of the Secretary of State for India.

Remarks in connection with the disestablishment of the English church in India.

In an article headed "The Ecclesiastical Department of the Government of India," the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 18th May says:—The publication of the Parliamentary blue-book so far has cleared one most important point of the controversy. It has set at rest the foolish cry as to Lord Ripon being the originator. It is the influential non-conformists to whom we are indebted for the enquiry. If the dissenting bodies have compelled Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to bring the controversy to a definite issue, they cannot be blamed. For the opinions they hold on the subject are simply a reflex of the age—the age in which the question of religious equality is considered as beyond the functions of the State. Now the warmest supporters of ecclesiastical grants for the Anglican church from the revenues of India will not have the courage to deny the fact of the tendency of modern Europe in matters of church and State, and notably in England. If that tendency is the legitimate outcome of the Reformation, then it will be as useless to resist it as to stem the tide of the ocean. Neither strong personal ascendency, which is an important factor in the present condition of politics and religion, nor the combined influence of the most powerful vested bodies, can arrest the progress of the daily growing belief that the church must eventually depend wholly on its own exertions. The spread of the principle of toleration and the growth of that of religious equality must eventually bring about the desired change in India which the interested ecclesiastical bodies are now so intent upon maintaining. Our conviction is that the time for the vindication of these principles is fast approaching. Meanwhile Indians may discuss the subject fairly and moderately. They have important interests at stake.

Says that the appointment of Sir James Caird to a seat in the Indian Council in succession to Mr. Cassels will meet with universal approbation.

In a paragraph headed "The Vacancy in the Indian Council," the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 19th May says:—Mr. Cassels' term of office having expired, speculation is rife as to who should be his successor. The *London Times* has thrown the weight of its authority on the side of a person whom we should have least expected to be in the running for a seat in the Council of the Secretary of State for India. Mr. Maclean is a man of great power and information, but in all his career he has been too much of a partizan, and has too frequently been arrayed against the true interests of India to make a good Councillor to the Secretary of State. His views on Indian politics have always been notoriously illiberal, crooked and short-sighted. His only merit is that he is a vehement speaker, and commands a facile and truculent pen. He himself looks upon the post as sour grapes, and we trust we shall be saved from the misfortune of having in the Indian Council a pronounced jingo and an enemy of Native interests. Mr. Cassels has a few supporters for his re-nomination. But he has not, we are afraid, distinguished himself for any originality of views or active intelligent interest in Indian questions, save on one occasion when he betrayed the true interests of India in favour of Manchester by exerting himself for the repeal of the import duties. Otherwise he has been conspicuously indifferent and has generally subscribed to the official view. To our mind Sir James Caird is a far more eligible candidate than either Mr. Maclean or Mr. Cassels. Sir James' intimate acquaintance with the many agricultural and economic questions which affect India—an essentially agricultural country—would enable him to render very valuable assistance to the Secretary of State. His accession to the Indian Council would materially strengthen it, and would, we venture to think, meet with universal approbation.

Express gratitude towards Government for avoiding the raising of a new loan this year.

The *Yajdán Parast* (122) and the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (103) of the 18th May are sincerely thankful to Government for avoiding the raising of a new loan this year and for not adding to the public burdens of the country. They however regret the continuance of the license-tax and a heavy duty on salt, and request Government to curtail the expenses of the administration and reduce the burden of taxes which sits heavily on the people.

Recommends a reduction in the duty levied on salt.

In noticing the recommendation made in the *London Lancet* that the heavy duty on Indian salt should be reduced as this condiment is indispensable not only for making vegetable food palatable but also for the exemption from disease and preservation of the health of human beings and animals in tropical countries, the *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 24th May alludes to the increase in the consumption of salt since a decrease was made in the duty levied on it, and requests Government to effect a still greater reduction in the duty so that this indispensable necessary of life may be used freely by man and animal and in the tillage of soil. [The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (81) of the 14th May prays for a reduction in the duty levied on salt, and expresses a hope that such reduction will not injuriously affect the Government revenue.]

Says that practical information about improving the quality of wheat should be disseminated among the agricultural classes in the form of a pamphlet.

In noticing the report of the Director of Agriculture on the subject of improving the quality of wheat and the resolution of Government thereon, the *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the 20th May approves of the measures suggested in those papers, but observes that Government should not limit its exertions in the matter so far. An enquiry should be made as to what kinds of wheat are most in demand in England, and the agriculturists should be instructed as to the mode of raising crops of that particular kind of wheat. Mr. Ozanne ought in conjunction with the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to prepare a pamphlet in English describing in detail the best mode of cultivating superior kinds of wheat, and the work should be translated into the different vernaculars of the Presidency and copies of it should be distributed freely among the agricultural classes. The Director of Agriculture should also visit fields in different parts of the country, and after examining them should offer advice to their owners for the improvement of the crops grown on them.

Remarks on Mr. Grant Duff and his administration in connection with the decision in the case of Vijayaraghava Chary *versus* the Government of Madras.

In an article headed "Vijayarághava Chary *versus* the Government of Madras," the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 18th May says:—We must premise, however, by saying that Mr. Grant Duff, the Governor of Madras, has disappointed the people of the country most cruelly, both by his inactive and unsympathetic conduct as a private gentleman and by his high-handed, injudicious and sometimes most puerile acts of administration. When he was first declared as the Governor-elect of Madras, we felt that the benighted Presidency was indeed very lucky in having a succession of good Governors, Mr. Adams succeeding the Duke of Buckingham, both of whom have endeared their names to the people; and we had high hopes that Mr. Grant Duff, selected as he was by the discerning eye of Mr. Gladstone and possessing good antecedents, would be able to win a name for himself as a ruler and would depart for home loved and regretted by all. But we have been most wofully undeceived. The two-and-a-half years of his career have shown that he is no administrator; he has disgusted the people to such an extent that they have become bold enough to suggest that His Excellency should be recalled; he has shown an apathetic spirit towards the several reforms inaugurated by the Supreme Government; and he has done several things which tend to prove that he is a Conservative of the old type dressed in a Liberal's garb. Some writers now hint that His Excellency was sent out to India because he was somehow or other to be cleared from the Cabinet, and this seems to be amply borne out by his administration. We on this side of the country are not intimately acquainted with all the acts of oppression, misrule and thoughtlessness committed during His Excellency's tenure of office; but from what we have read in public newspapers we know that among the most flagrant acts of injustice and arbitrary dealing may be mentioned the case of the *Madras Times*, the dismissal from service of Mr. Wallace the Chingleput scandal, the course of procedure in the Salem riots, and to this list we have now to add the supreme act of injustice—the case of Vijayarághava Chary. We have made this somewhat lengthy digression for our present topic to show how Mr. Grant Duff has been dealing with the people committed to his care, so that the exact nature and significance of the present case might be better understood. In replying to a deputation that waited upon him about two years ago, His Excellency is reported to have said:—"If I am to be a Governor, I shall be every inch a Governor." And so His Excellency has become, no doubt; but of what sort is quite another question, and is sufficiently answered by the previous acts of his reign and by the recent act that we are going to deal with. With these remarks we shall proceed to see what the case shortly was and what it has given to the people. As we have remarked at the outset, the case is a single triumph of the people secured by the judicial machinery over the rampant executive Government, and will be clear from the sequel. It is a matter of notoriety that in the Salem riots a number of persons were arraigned for participation in them, were tried and convicted, and sent to the Andamans to suffer penalty for life. We cannot go into the history of this affair, but we may state that Vijayarághava Chary was one who was suspected of having a hand in the troubles, the suspicion having first arisen among the executive officers of Government entrusted with the investigation of the causes of the riots. They came to the conclusion that this Vijayarághava Chary, being a municipal commissioner, had taken steps which were not proper on his part and had used his weight and influence on the side of misrule instead of on the other side,—that in fact he was a party to the riots in one form or another. He was tried along with others before the High Court, but three Judges expressly acquitted him of any share in the riots and set him free. This naturally incensed the officers who had counted upon making an easy game of the man, and a long correspondence between Government and its officers at Salem,—demi, semi, hemi-confidential, secret and of every possible sort—had already accumulated on the causes of the riots, and in several reports the name of the A'chárya was mentioned with suspicion along with others. This gentleman had always been a very respectable and useful member of society, of culture and public spirit, and had wielded by virtue of his character and position considerable influence over the people. He had as a municipal commissioner to oppose the measures proposed by the Collector of Salem, the president of the municipality, as being opposed to the interests of the public, and was not therefore liked by officials. All that he did to rouse the ire of officials was the spirit of honest opposition; and Mr. Wigram, who tried the Salem offenders, seemed to assume that constitutional opposition to the Collector indicated a lawless spirit and a disregard for lawful authority. The one act on which the graveness of the charge lay was his endeavour to have the culvert of the street widened so as to make it convenient for the Hindus on procession days; and "the High Court regret that the plaintiff's independent and constitutional discharge of his functions as a commissioner should have been put forward as relevant to the charge of abetting the outbreak." The Government acting on "the decided and interested opinions of their most confidential officers" came to the conclusion that, "in spite of warnings, Vijayarághava had insisted on carrying the measure, which was the immediate cause of the outbreak." Accordingly on the 29th of May 1883 the Governor in Council published a notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* purporting to remove the plaintiff and three other members of the commission from office for misconduct." Naturally enough the duly elected commissioner felt aggrieved and applied to Government asking the nature of his "misconduct" or "neglect of duty" of which he was supposed to have been guilty, and for copies of the papers, but both these requests were curtly refused. Besides, when on 9th August 1882 the plaintiff had submitted his petition to Government stating that he had learnt that the Collector had reported unfavourably against him and that he begged for a copy of the report and for an opportunity of defending himself, this was simply recorded. After alluding to the decision of the Judges, the *Mahrátta* proceeds:—A more vivid instance of the executive being so remarkably snubbed,—actually punished by the judiciary,—it will not be easy to find. Generally people believe that the Government is safe and cannot be exposed to any censure; but this case has proved that fair play will at last succeed, and that though the Government be strong it can be prosecuted by a wronged party, and that too quite successfully. If the administrators of justice are true to their sense of equity and wisdom, they can dispense it to even an humble commissioner of a municipality, though the defendant be His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council. Such a policy continued by Government will not encourage public spirit and self-help in local committees and will dissuade many Native gentlemen from taking this *honorary* office, being at the same time subject to such public disgrace as dismissal without any adequate ground. Though the amount of damages originally claimed by the plaintiff and that adjudged by the Court so vastly differ, we believe the decision must be hailed with satisfaction inasmuch as the principle underlying the case has been fully maintained; the dismissal has been declared to be illegal and some damages are decreed. Considered in this light, the decision of the Madras High Court in the Vijayarághava Chary's case must be regarded as a very important event in the history of Madras during Mr. Grant Duff's regimé, and may be even written in golden letters, in so far as it has established the claims of the subjects as against a dominant arbitrary bureaucracy. We have only to hope that the Governor will not add to his already growing unpopularity by other acts of rashness and high-handedness, and thus make himself an object of public hatred and public curses. [The *Sind Times* (5) of the 16th May is glad that Mr. Vijayarághava Chary has triumphed at last. It is a satisfaction to find that the High Court has treated the extraordinary claims of "the governing power" as they deserved. The decision of the Madras High Court will be approved everywhere, and it is to be trusted that it will serve as a check in future upon many of the vagaries and arbitrary actions of the "governing power."]

Expresses satisfaction with the appointment of Mr. Nánábhái Haridás as a permanent Judge on the bench of the High Court of Bombay.

In a paragraph headed "Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás confirmed," the *Indu Prakásh* (11) of the 19th May says:—We congratulate the Native community of Western India on the glad news that Government have at last done them the tardy measure of justice of confirming Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás in his seat on the High Court bench. Mr. Justice Nánábhái was appointed to act as Judge first in 1873, and since then he has been off and on the bench several times. The Native public had long evinced considerable anxiety and disappointment, and loud were the complaints that Government did not give our local High Court a *pucca* Native Judge when the sister presidencies had long been in the enjoyment of the privilege. It was reserved for Sir James Fergusson's Government to fulfil the long deferred expectations, and His Excellency's name will remain in the remembrance of Natives on this side of India for its association with Mr. Justice Nánábhái's appointment. Mr. Justice

Nánábhái has the making in him of an excellent Judge. He possesses the confidence of the bar and the public, and has the capacity of making himself an ornament to the bench if he puts forth his powers unreservedly, as he no doubt will do. Long live Mr. Justice Nánábhái to enjoy the honour and to grace the High Court bench with his presence! [The *Gujaráti* (96) of the 18th and the *Broach Samáchár* (88) and the *Hitechchhu* (78) of Ahmedabad of the 22nd May express satisfaction with the appointment. The *Hitechchhu* says that the public expect that one or two Native gentlemen will hereafter be permanently appointed Judges of the High Court. Such a step will be beneficial to the Government as well as the people.]

Is thankful to Government for the appointment of Mr. Nánábhái Haridás as a permanent Judge in the Bombay High Court.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (76) of the 18th May says:—The confirmation of Mr. Nánábhái Haridás on the bench of the High Court of Bombay as a permanent Judge by the Secretary of State has been received with sincere pleasure and satisfaction everywhere. This act of the authorities is a concession to the constitutional right and a deference to the legitimate aspirations of the people of India, an encouragement to the educated Natives, and a recognition of the claims of a loyal and deserving member of their community. The Government has done what it was very properly expected to do long ago; but on the principle "better late than never," what is now the fact accomplished will ever redound to the credit of the Government of Sir James Fergusson; and the natives of this Presidency will always feel thankful to His Excellency in Council for the enlightened step taken by him for their political elevation. They will appreciate the favour duly and will strive to deserve more of similar wise and generous concessions at the hands of their rulers by proved fitness on their part. [The *Rást Goftár* (109) and the *Yajdán Parast* (122) of the same date express similar sentiments.]

Says that the Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind should be empowered to try European British subjects.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 16th May, in an article headed "The trial of European British subjects in Sind," refers to the committal of two soldiers by the Court of Sessions at Karáchi to stand their trial at the next criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court on certain charges, and says:—It is clear that a single trial of a couple of European British subjects at Bombay instead of at Karáchi will not only cost the Government a heavy sum of money (excluding the Public Prosecutor's fees)—will not only be seriously prejudicial to the interests of the complainant and his witnesses,—but will handicap the accused, and besides entailing their long detention without trial will greatly hamper them in their defence. Is there no remedy for such a lamentable state of things? The Ilbert Act has not removed this crying grievance. The Sadar Court of Sind has power to decree a dissolution of marriage or judicial separation in the case of European British subjects, but it possesses no criminal jurisdiction over them whatsoever. The Magistrates and the Judges subordinate to it can sentence European offenders to certain terms of imprisonment, but the Sadar Court cannot exercise any of the powers vested in its subordinate tribunals. The fun of it is that the Sadar Court has not only no original jurisdiction over European British subjects, but has neither appellate nor revisional jurisdiction when they are concerned. If therefore a European British subject is wrongly convicted by a District Magistrate or a Sessions Judge and sentenced to a few days' hard labour, he cannot appeal to the Sadar Court but must perforce resort to the High Court at Bombay for redress. Now the procedure prescribed by law regarding appeals will necessitate a delay of at least twelve days before an appeal by a British subject convicted at Karáchi can be decided at Bombay in his favour. If therefore a European British subject is sentenced to twelve days' rigorous imprisonment it follows that the appellate court's order will do him no good. What we have said of a European British subject at Karáchi applies *à fortiori* to such subjects convicted at Hyderabad or Shikárpur. Government expense is large, the inconvenience and loss to complainants and witnesses is great, and the accused himself is placed in a much worse position. This is a matter which seriously affects European British subjects as well as Natives. The solution of the whole difficulty is very easy. The Judge of the Sadar Court is a European British subject, and no European British subject will object to be tried by him, nor will any European British subject disdain to appeal to him or apply to him for revision. On the contrary such subject will be glad to avail himself of the speedy relief which this court can give, and to escape from the torment of a long confinement pending his trial in Bombay and the difficulties, troubles and inconveniences besetting him at every stage of such trial. A short Act of two or three lines can at once remove this grave defect in the law of criminal procedure, and we earnestly hope, for the credit of our Government, that this subject will be taken in hand at no distant date.

Requests Government to prohibit the importation of poisonous liquors into India.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (76) of the 18th May observes that there is no question that the importation of brandy from Europe into India is increasing tremendously every year, which again is a pretty sure index of the increase of drunkenness in the land. This increase may probably be one of the causes of the heavy rate of mortality from fever and other diseases of which Dr. Blanc and others in Bombay and the medical men all over the country complain. At all events, disease and death must be greater in proportion to the use by the people of poisonous sorts of drinks. Nor can there be any reasonable doubt that a large portion of the foreign commodity called spirituous liquors imported into Bombay consists of the adultered stuff called Hamburg brandy, which is sold very cheap. In the matter of the importation of foreign spirits and liquors the Government here would be doing only its duty if by some well regulated arrangement it were to prohibit the import into this country of poisonous preparations under the false name of "brandy." [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (82) of the 23rd May expresses similar sentiments.]

Complains of the Arms Act and the forest laws.

A correspondent of the *Poona Vaibhav* (51) of the 18th May, writing from Pen in the Kolába Collectorate, says that during the last three months a couple of tigers have been committing fearful ravages in the neighbourhood of this town. They have killed a large number of cattle. It is also reported that two calves were carried away during day-time from inhabited localities. The British Government has disarmed the population and has also been extending the area occupied by forests, which afford shelter to wild animals, and hence it is not the fault of the latter if they increase in number and commit ravages. People make traps to catch tigers, but they have grown cunning under the present wise British Government and therefore avoid them. The Arms Act and the forest laws have done and are doing incalculable mischief.

Requests Government to publish the papers regarding the fault of Mr. Adarji Jivanji in connection with the frauds perpetrated in the Government distillery at Surat.

In noticing the report that Mr. Adarji Javanji, the Huzúr Deputy Collector of Surat, has been censured by Government and transferred to the Panch Mahåls for dereliction of duty in connection with the frauds perpetrated in the Government distillery at Surat, the *Rást Goftár* (109) of the 18th May refuses to join the *Gujarát Mitră* and other vernacular newspapers in pronouncing the opinion that Mr. Adarji has been unjustly punished until it is permitted to see the Government resolution and other papers on the subject. The *Goftár* requests Government to publish the papers in connection with the transfer of Mr. Adarji to the Panch Mahåls. [The *Deshi Mitră* (92) of the 22nd May censures Government for inflicting on Mr. Adarji a very severe punishment as compared with the treatment accorded to Mr. White. The *Suryă Prakásh* (80) of the 17th May says that the people of Surat are displeased with the punishment and transfer of Mr. Adarji to the Panch Mahåls.]

Complains of the unseemly anxiety of the officers of the A'bkári Department to increase the revenue from ábkári.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 18th May says :—Much sympathy is felt with Mr. Adarji Jivanji, Deputy Collector of Surat, on his transfer from that place to the Panch Mahåls for alleged remissness in preventing fraud on the A'bkári Department. Mr. Adarji is one of the most popular officers in the service and is held in very high esteem. In his case a wigging might have answered the purpose. It is said that at the instance of the A'bkári Department Government have censured Mr. White also, and have dealt more or less harshly with other servants too. All this shows an unseemingly anxiety to raise the revenue of the State; for it may be taken for granted that the officials in charge are not all of them remiss or negligent. They do their duty; but perhaps Mr. Pritchard wants them to do more. We can think of nothing so obnoxious as the working of this A'bkári Department, which keeps the public mind in a state of ferment.

Says that Government should set aside a portion of the local fund cess for the purchase of corn, which should be stored in store-houses and afterwards sold to cultivators at a moderate profit.

A correspondent of the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 19th May says that the cultivating classes derive hardly any benefit from the local fund cesses which are levied and collected from them. A cultivator is only able to obtain the seed which he requires for sowing purposes from a sáwkár on his undertaking to return the original quantity received with half as much over, and it is this exorbitant payment which ultimately brings about his ruin. In order to afford relief to the agricultural population the correspondent suggests that in each táluka a certain sum should be set aside from the local funds for the purchase of seed or grain, which should be stored in store-houses and then sold to ryots on their undertaking to repay it with a slight addition sufficient to cover all the expenses incidental to this operation. Great care should be taken that the seed to be sold is of good quality. In a táluka of average size there are about a hundred villages for which two or four store-houses of grain conveniently situated will suffice. If Government were to sell seed at a moderate price the money-lenders would be obliged to reduce their rates, and this reduction would be beneficial to the cultivators.

Advisability of destroying stray cattle found at Broach.

A correspondent of the *Gujaráti* (96) of the 18th May, writing from Broach, approvingly refers to the resolution issued by the Bombay Government for the destruction of stray cattle found at Nandurbár near Khándesh, and points out the necessity of a similar resolution being issued for Broach. Many well-to-do residents of Broach allow their cattle to stray and cause damage to fields. Many cows are given away to Bráhmans in charity, who however do not take proper care of them but allow them to injure people's crops. It is necessary that the Collector should write to Government on the subject and have a similar resolution issued for the benefit of the poor agriculturists of Broach.

Says that the public women of Bombay should be forced to reside out of Bombay and far removed from the respectable portion of the community.

The *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 18th May says that women of ill-fame chiefly reside in Fanaswádi, Khumbhártukda, Mugbhát and Duncan Road, and that their presence there is a source of great annoyance to the respectable people who inhabit those parts. These women have been the means of effecting the ruin of immense numbers of young and old persons, which would not have been the case if they (public women) had been prohibited from residing in those parts where the respectable portion of the community live. It would be well if all women of ill-fame were forced to reside in some one particular corner of Bombay. The Italian women live in some particular lane of Kámáthipura. It would be well if Hindu and Mahomedan public women were compelled to live in some one lane of Bombay far removed from the respectable quarters of the city. A short time ago the public women in Karáchi were ordered to reside out of the city, and this order has been, it is said, already enforced. The same arrangement should be made here.

Irregular despatch and delivery of letters in Sind.

A correspondent of the *Sind Times* (5) of the 20th May, signing himself "A sufferer," complains of the lax superintendence which some of the post-masters in Sind exercise over their respective establishments. Irregular despatch and delivery of letters frequently cause very serious inconvenience and loss to the addressor or addressee or to both. The correspondent gives one out of several instances of the pecuniary losses he has patiently borne on account of such mismanagement. On the 30th April last he posted a letter for Naushahro in the Hyderabad Post Office. The letter ought to have reached the addressee on the 1st May, but it reached him on the 4th. The postal seals on the envelope show this unmistakeably. The consequence was that he suffered a loss of Rs. 100. It is to be hoped that the attention of the Postal authorities will be directed to the subject.

Requests the Superintendent of Police of the Surat District to put a stop to the practice of permitting police peons to accompany processions.

A correspondent of the *Gujarát Mitră* (77) of the 18th May revives the old complaint that police peons are allowed to accompany marriage and other processions. The writer observes that it is wrong to take away policemen from their legitimate duty and put them to the work of parading in processions where there is no need of them. Like other men engaged for the processions the policemen are paid money and cocoanuts, and when they are refused this reward they squabble for it. The Superintendent of Police of the district ought to put a stop to the objectionable practice of permitting police peons to accompany processions.

Municipalities.

Says that there are able and public-spirited private Native gentlemen in the mofussil who can be safely appointed presidents of municipal corporations.

After expressing great gratification with the observance of the 18th May, the date of the Government of India's first resolution enunciating the scheme of local self-government, as a holiday by the people of Surat, Ahmedabad and Viramgám in this presidency and of several cities and towns in the Bengal and Madras presidencies, the *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the 24th May observes that the town of Dholka has furnished more than one instance of its fitness for satisfactorily conducting local self-government. Recently when the president of the municipality of the town, who is a Government official, was absent, his work was entrusted to Mr. Maghanlál Tribhowandás, a non-official municipal commissioner. This gentleman discharged his duties so well and satisfactorily that the vice-president, who is also a Government official and a Government nominee in the corporation, has addressed him a letter extolling his temporary administration. This fact proves that there are private Native gentlemen in the mofussil who are able and quite competent to administer the affairs of municipalities satisfactorily, and that the suspicion entertained by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay that there are no able and public-spirited Natives in the mofussil is unfounded. If a small town like Dholka can produce such an able Native, certainly other large towns and cities of the mofussil cannot be wanting in men like him. It is therefore to be hoped that the Bombay Government will correct its mistake by appointing private Native gentlemen as presidents of municipal corporations. [The *Hitechchhu* (78) of Ahmedabad of the 22nd May expresses similar sentiments.]

Says that Government employés should not be excluded from the enjoyment of the municipal franchise in Sind.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 16th May refers to the proposed exclusion of public servants from the municipal franchise in Sind, and says:—To exclude public servants from the franchise is in a great measure to discount intelligence and education in the selection of representatives; and to exclude them from candidature is still worse, for they possess in a greater degree than many other eligible classes the qualities essential for the right management of municipal business. It was on this account that in the celebrated September resolution of the Bombay Government they were expressly made eligible for the office of municipal commissioner. How our local municipality came to differ from the Government on this vital question passes our comprehension. Instead of meeting the demand of the local Sabha for the extension of the franchise to all persons in private service drawing the same amount of qualifying salary as public servants, the municipality has altogether done away with the clause conferring the right to vote on Government employés. No attempt has been made to answer the arguments of the Sabha, which we think are very cogent and deserve attention. We hope the general meeting will approach the matter in no petty or illiberal spirit.

Complains of the deficient water-supply of Bombay at the hot season of the year.

In a paragraph headed "Our water-supply," the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 19th May says:—The scarcity of water which has befallen Bombay this hot season is to be greatly deplored. Whoever is responsible for bringing on this calamity at this time of the year, one fact is clear that it is causing untold suffering to thousands of poor people. The time when water is turned on in different localities and the duration of its flow are so inconvenient, and the quality of the water that is after all obtainable is so indifferent, that many people, we doubt not, have to fall back upon well-water to satisfy their wants. Well-water is notoriously unhealthy, and it is well-known that the severe outbreak of cholera some time back was on enquiry found due to the use of well-water by many people in consequence of the stoppage of the Vehár main. Cholera has now again appeared, and we do not know if it is not owing to the same causes. Our municipal authorities are running a serious risk in interfering with the water arrangements at this time. We trust they will spare no pains to restore satisfaction as early as possible.

Condemns the proposal for diverting the sewage outfall from Carnac Bandar to Warli.

In an article headed "The Carnac Bandar Nuisance," the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 18th May says:—We would earnestly urge on the Corporation the expediency of constructing the Tansa reservoir *immediately*. Let it cost 1½ or even 2 krors. The money will be well spent. The reservoir will be in the end *productive*. The construction, if taken in hand immediately, will take at the earliest 5 years to complete. And we are strongly of opinion that till then the drainage question should not be re-opened. The interval might be profitably employed in testing the results of the sewered Kámáthípura district. We shall then have reliable data to go upon. There will be no leaps in the dark. There will be the well digested opinion of the European *experts*, based on practical experience. There will be the experience of full five years of the *result* of drainage in the Kámáthípura district. There will be the plentiful supply of water which the growing population of the city stands absolutely in need of at the present moment. These conditions being fulfilled, the Commissioner and the Corporation of the day may safely proceed with the drainage and the night-soil questions. It is criminal rashness to push on with these matters at railway speed *now*. It is not right to put the cart before the horse. It will be asked by the advocates of the official hobby whether drainage works and water-works cannot be carried on *simultaneously*? We know this is the Commissioner's view. He has followed a solitary English authority on the subject. But it must be remembered that the water question demands absolute priority in point of construction, while it offers no difficulties. There are no serious results to apprehend from an increased water-supply. If at all, the Tansa reservoir will partially solve the public health problem. On the other hand, drainage works are not so imperative. Their construction on present principles is doubted for ultimate sanitary purposes. In short, the whole subject is enveloped in doubt and uncertainty. Is it wise, under such conditions, that the drainage works should proceed simultaneously with new water-works? We might have agreed to the proposal had there been none of those doubts, uncertainties, ignorance and inexperience which are presently traceable in the consideration of the question. Such being the situation, we earnestly warn the Corporation against committing itself to the dangerous proposal of diverting the outfall from Carnac Bandar to Warli. It will perpetrate a criminal blunder of the first order if it allows itself in a matter so important to the future health of the city to play into the hands of the Commissioner and his henchmen. Let the Corporation remember that every great city of the modern civilised world has to put up with certain inevitable evils. No remedy has yet been invented to effectually do away with the evils. So that everywhere there is what is called the choice of evils. The only practical question to be considered is, what are we to do? Well, we say, *choose the lesser evil.* And there is no denying the fact that Carnac Bandar outfall is *the lesser evil* that must be endured till we are provided with a cure for it.

Censures the municipality of Surat for retaining the services of Dr. Dosábhái Pestanji in opposition to the suggestion from Government to the contrary.

With reference to the suggestion made by Government to the municipality of Surat that the services of Assistant Surgeon Dosábhái Pestanji in charge of the Párekh Charitable Medical Dispensary, who receives a monthly salary of Rs. 350 from the municipal treasury, should be dispensed with and a junior Assistant Surgeon on a smaller salary should be employed in his place, the *Gujarát Mitră* (77) of the 18th May observes that at the general meeting of the corporation held on the 18th instant this suggestion was not adopted and a resolution was passed retaining the services of Dr. Dosábhái for another year. Seven representatives of the people were absent from this meeting, and in their absence the Government nominees unanimously passed the above-mentioned resolution. Dr. Dosábhái, being one of the commissioners, made a motion for retaining his services, and the other commissioners, being ignorant of the Government resolution on the subject, gave their votes in favour of the motion. Had the seven representatives of the people been present at the meeting they would certainly have saved the municipal treasury the heavy burden of the doctor's pay, as appropriately suggested by Government. [A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the 19th May and the *Deshi Mitră* (92) of the 22nd May express similar sentiments.]

Supports the action of the Surat Municipality about the remission of a fine to the Electric Light Company.

In alluding to the subject of the electric light which has caused a misunderstanding between the seven representatives of the people and the president of the municipal corporation of Surat, the *Surat Akhbár* (79) of the 19th May observes that by the agreement between the corporation and the Electric Light Company the latter was allowed two and a quarter anna for every electric light, and if any of the lamps were not lighted a fine of four annas was levied for every lamp which was not lighted. Accordingly the Company was fined in the sum of Rs. 3,000, which was paid by it, for its neglect in not providing the proper number of lights. One of the occasions on which the Company failed to act up to its agreement was during the late high floods in the river Tápti, which inflicted so much distress on the city of Surat. The Electric Light Company was not able to supply lights for several days on account of the damage done to its engine by the floods and for some other reasons that were beyond its control. The remission of the fine consisted of so much as was realized over and above the actual loss sustained by the municipality, namely, 2¼ annas per light. The remission given to the Company was perfectly justifiable.

Complains that Mr. White, the president of the Surat Municipality, has not yet sanctioned the employment of a certain number of labourers for cleaning the city of the sweepings collected in different parts.

A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the 21st May states that a few days ago cholera was largely prevailing in the city of Surat and large dinner parties were then held among the Hindu inhabitants. On that occasion Mr. Hynes, the Sanitary Superintendent, applied to the managing committee for sanction for employing twenty-five labourers to clean the city and its suburbs of the sweepings and other refuse which were collected in different parts. This application has not been answered and is still lying with Mr. White, the president of the corporation. [A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (87) of the same date prefers the same complaint.]

Thanks Mr. Reid for withdrawing the prohibition placed on the giving of caste feasts at Ahmedabad.

The *Hitechchhu* (78) of Ahmedabad of the 22nd May expresses satisfaction with the removal of the prohibition imposed on the giving of caste feasts at Ahmedabad, and thanks Mr. Reid for attending to the complaint it made in its last issue on the subject and reported at page 15 of the Report on Native Papers for the week ending 17th May. If Mr. Reid has good advisers about him and if they explain to him the real state of things, he is a gentleman who would attend to the public good. But it is to be regretted that he is sometimes deceived by those about him who conceal the real state of affairs in connection with the municipality. The *Hitechchhu* is convinced of this from the removal of the prohibition imposed on the giving of caste feasts.

Railways.

Says that the present officials of the B. B. & C. I. Railway should be retained to administer the concern after its amalgamation with the Rájputána-Málwa line.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the 24th May is much concerned to hear that the administration of the Rájputána-Málwa Railway and the B. B. & C. I. Railway is to be amalgamated and that Government are going to appoint military officers to administer the joint concern dismissing the present officials of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. If this report be true, observes the *Jáme*, it is to be regretted that the Company's officials who have hitherto ably and satisfactorily worked the line should be sent adrift. Among the various Indian railway lines it is the B. B. & C. I. Railway alone on which no invidious distinction is observed between Europeans and Natives, and the credit of this impartiality is due to Mr. Duxbury. He has moreover administered the entire concern so well that it has begun of late to bring in large profits. In the interest of the shareholders of the railway and the Natives the present officials ought to be retained for administering the amalgamated concern, and it is to be hoped that the people of Bombay will not fail to impress on the attention of the Directors the great desirability of not dispensing with the services of Mr. Duxbury and his brother officials. [The *Gujaráti* (96) of the 18th May expresses somewhat similar sentiments.]

Native States.

Gives some instances of the oppression practised by the Thákor of Rájkot on his subjects.

The *Gujarát Mitră* (77) of the 18th May gives on the authority of a correspondent four instances of oppression practised by the Thákor of Rájkot on his subjects some time ago, and requests the Thákor to disprove them if they are untrue. The *Mitră* also begs Government to enquire and ascertain the truth of the accusations. The correspondent states that the Thákor is on terms of enmity with his brother Laghubha, and tries to ruin the persons who are suspected of having any intercourse with the latter. The Thákor suspected that one Nathu Khimji, a money-lender, had advanced money to Laghubha and therefore attached the money-lender's account books. This occurrence took place about a year ago. One Párekh Tejpál, a resident of the Sadar Bázár, was suspected of having given encouragement to Laghubha, and was inveigled and accused of making assault on a certain person. Tejpál and his relations were imprisoned and the wealthy persons who were brought by the uncles of Tejpál to stand security for them were maltreated and mulcted in heavy sums. Tejpál was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and his uncles were fined fifteen rupees each. A Bhátia, named Vandrávan, was believed to have had dealings with Laghubha and was therefore caught and maltreated by the Rájkot police. This case was enquired into and decided by a Political officer, and the policemen were sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and fined fifty rupees each. It is believed that the Thákor paid the fine. The Thákor has not paid compensation to the persons whose lands were taken up for laying a new road in the suburbs of Rájkot.

Berár Affairs.

Requests the authorities not to keep the Civil Court at Amráoti open during the May vacation.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (13) of the 19th May says that the Civil Court at Amráoti is to be kept open for business during the May vacation on account of the large quantity of arrears. The continuance of the work of the Civil Court during the hottest time of the year will be extremely inconvenient to vakils and to suitors. Most vakils in Amráoti have gone out of the station on account of the hot weather, and it will be some time before they return. Suitors usually keep their documents with their vakils, so that if their cases are called up when their vakils are away they will be put to much inconvenience and trouble. The authorities should consider the convenience of the suitors as well as of vakils. It is to be hoped that the order to keep the Civil Court at Amráoti open during the May vacation will be rescinded.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
28*th May* 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

A'bkári: Complaint regarding the unseemly anxiety of the officers of the A'bkári Department to increase the revenue from— 15
Administration of India: Expression of opinion that India will never make any solid progress so long as it is under the domination of a bureaucracy 4
Administration of Mr. Grant Duff: Remarks on Mr. Grant Duff and his administration in connection with the decision in the case of Vijayarághava Chary *vs.* the Government of Madras 11
Advance of Russia in Central Asia:
  Advice to the British Government to warn the Russians that any further progress in the direction of India will lead to immediate hostilities 5
  Expression of opinion that the Government of India should be authorized by the Home Government to check the Russian intrigues in Central Asia 5
  Expression of opinion that the approach of Russia to the confines of India will prove beneficial to the interests of Natives ... 6
  Expression of opinion that the British Government need have no fears regarding their hold over India if they secure the love and confidence of her people and of the Native States 5
Appointments:
  Expression of satisfaction with the appointment of Mr. Nánábhái Haridás as a permanent Judge on the bench of the High Court of Bombay 13
  Expression of thanks to Government for ditto 14
Arms Act: Complaint regarding the — and the forest laws... ... 15
Civil Service of India:
  A contradiction of the assertions made in Lord Lytton's letter to the *London Times* on certain points relating to the admission of Natives into the Covenanted— 6
  Advice to the people of India to continue agitating the question of increasing the limit of age of candidates for the entrance examination of the — and to bring the question before Parliament 7
  Disapproval of the refusal of Lord Kimberley to reconsider the question of the limit of age of candidates for the— ... 7
Cultivation of wheat: Suggestion that practical information about improving the quality of wheat should be disseminated among the agricultural classes in the form of a pamphlet 11
Disestablishment of the English church in India:
  Reflections on the question of the—
    The *Native Opinion* 9
    The *Subodh Patrika* 8
  Remarks in connection with the—
    The *Indian Spectator* 10
    The *Indu Prakásh* 9
Duties levied on Indian silver-ware imported into England:
  Advice that the agitation for the repeal of the — should be kept up until its object is gained 7
  Disapproval of the continuance of the— 8
Duty levied on salt: Recommendation for reducing the— 11
Excess of exports over imports in the foreign trade of India: Expression of opinion that the — is no indication that the labouring population is becoming richer 3
Importation of poisonous liquors into India: Request to Government to prohibit the— 15
Indian Council: Expression of opinion that the appointment of Sir James Caird to a seat in the — in succession to Mr. Cassels will meet with universal approbation 10
Loans: Expression of gratitude to Government for avoiding the raising of a new loan this year 11

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued.

Local Fund Cess: Expression of opinion that Government should set aside a portion of the — for the purchase of corn, which should be stored in store-houses and afterwards sold to cultivators at a moderate profit 16
Miseries resulting from British rule: Reflections on the— 3
Police: Request to the Superintendent of — of the Surat District to put a stop to the practice of permitting police peons to accompany processions... 17
Postal matters: Irregular despatch and delivery of letters in Sind ... 16
Poverty of India: Complaint regarding the increasing — and advice to England to curtail her demands and reduce the public expenditure . 3
Public Service: Request to Government to publish the papers regarding the fault of Mr. Adarji Jivanji in connection with the frauds perpetrated in the Government distillery at Surat ... 15
Public women of Bombay: Expression of opinion that the — should be forced to reside out of Bombay and far removed from the respectable portion of the community 16
Stray cattle found at Broach: Advisability of destroying— ... 16
Trial of European British subjects in Sind: Expression of opinion that the Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind should be empowered to try European British subjects 14

Part II.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad: Expression of thanks to Mr. Reid for withdrawing the prohibition placed on the giving of caste feasts at— 20
Bombay:
  Complaint regarding the deficient water-supply of — at the hot season of the year 18
  Condemnation of the proposal for diverting the sewage outfall from Carnac Bandar to Warli 18
Municipal franchise in Sind: Expression of opinion that Government employés should not be excluded from the enjoyment of the— ... 17
Presidents of Municipal Corporations: Expression of opinion that there are able and public-spirited private Native gentlemen in the mofussil who can be safely appointed— 17
Surat:
  Approval of the action of the — Municipality about the remission of a fine to the Electric Light Company 19
  Censure on the — Municipality for retaining the services of Dr. Dosábhái Pestanji in opposition to the suggestion from Government to the contrary 19
  Complaint that Mr. White, the President of the — Municipality, has not yet sanctioned the employment of a certain number of labourers for cleaning the city of the sweepings collected in different parts 19

Part III.—*Railways*—

Amalgamation of the B. B. & C. I. Railway with the Rájputána-Málwa Railway: Expression of opinion that the present officials of the B. B. & C. I. Railway should be retained to administer the concern after the— 20

Part IV.—*Native States*—

Rájkot: Instances of the oppression practised by the Thákor of — on his subjects... 20

Part V.—*Berár Affairs*—

Civil Court at Umráwati: Request to the authorities for the closing of the — during the May vacation... 21

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

C. R.
24637
INDIA OFFICE
30 JUN 1884

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R

For the Week ending 31st May 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	450
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
*5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	200
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	484
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	200
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fortnightly	950
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	600
16	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Akola	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
17	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
21	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
*22	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
23	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Do.	200
*24	„ Chikitsak	Sholápur	Do.	200
25	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*26	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
28	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
32	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
33	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*38	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
39	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
41	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
42	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
43	„ Mahárásthtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,000
44	„ Mahárásthtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
45	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	100
*47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
48	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
49	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
50	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*51	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	250
*53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
*56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
57	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
58	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	150
59	„ Satyă Prakásh	Do.	Weekly	243
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*62	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
63	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
*64	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	90
66	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
67	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

CON 169

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
*68	The Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	150
69	„ Telagu Mitră	Do.	Do.	400
70	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	200
71	„ Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	175
72	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	200
*73	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
74	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
*75	„ Vinod	Poona	Do.	200
*76	„ Vinod Malika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
77	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	400
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
*78	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
79	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	400
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	349
81	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
82	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	137
	GUJARA'TI.			
83	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
84	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	750
85	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	304
86	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*87	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	200
88	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	1,090
89	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	700
90	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	60
91	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	600
92	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Weekly	525
93	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,000
94	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	200
95	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
96	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
97	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	100
98	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
*99	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	200
100	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*101	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
102	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	525
103	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,400
104	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	115
*105	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	200
*106	„ Kapol-hita-wardhak	Do.	Monthly	200
107	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	700
108	„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	300
109	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
110	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	381
111	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
112	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,814
113	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
114	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
*115	„ Saurásht्रă Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	200
*116	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	200
117	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	533
*118	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	200
119	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	408
*120	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly	200
121	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patra	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
122	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	50
123	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	738
124	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
125	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
126	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	150
*127	„ Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.	200
*128	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	200
129	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	768
*130	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	100
	SANSKRIT.			
*131	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	100
	URDU.			
*132	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
133	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.	160
	PERSIAN.			
134	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	300
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
*135	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	200

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Remarks on certain maxims of Government in India enunciated by Sir James Stephen.

The *Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha* (4) for the month of April, but received on the 22nd May, in an article headed "The true Foundations of British Rule in India," says:—Sir James Stephen has made the Ilbert Bill the text for a very subtle and elaborate essay on the true foundations of the Government of India. He states broadly that the British empire in India was built up by conquest. This statement is however not true, but admitting its correctness for the sake of argument, and admitting also that this conquest has done more good than any other in history, we confess that we are not prepared to follow Sir James Stephen in the practical inferences which he proceeds to draw from them. He says that the Government in India must proceed upon principles different and in some respects opposed to those which prevail in England. The British Government must not shrink from the open uncompromising straightforward assertion of the superiority of the conquering race, and must not regard itself as being the representative of the general wishes and the average way of thinking of the bulk of the population which it governs. This is the first practical inference which Sir James Stephen draws from the history of the British Indian empire as he reads it. Now, in the first place, we say that this inference involves a complete *non sequitur*. If the governing race is really superior to the races which it governs, it is undoubtedly quite right and proper that the principles of the civilization of the governing race should as a rule be the dominant principles of the administration. But this we venture to think, ought to be so, and, we may add, naturally will be so, whether the governing race has waded through slaughter to a throne, or has attained to its position by what Sir James Stephen calls consent, or by any other conceivable mode whatever. Secondly, assuming Sir James Stephen's argument to be logically correct—assuming that the fact of conquest does justify the open uncompromising straightforward assertion of the superiority of the conquerors,—does such an assertion necessarily exclude all regard for the general wishes and the average way of thinking of the bulk of the population governed? If it does not, and we cannot think that Sir James Stephen at all events will be so bold as to say that it does, then it seems to us plain that to the extent to which such regard is practically and effectively paid to the wishes and way of thinking referred to, to that extent the governing class is making itself, in Sir James Stephen's language, the "representative" of those wishes and opinions. And yet Sir James Stephen delivers himself in this way upon that point:—"The Government which now exists in India has not been chosen by the people. It is not, and if it is to exist at all it cannot look upon itself as being, the representative" of the wishes and way of thinking already referred to. Why should this be so? If the meaning of all this emphatic asseveration merely is that the Government of the conquerors must not be "representative" in the sense of being bound absolutely to the wishes and way of thinking of those whose "representative" it is, then we say that we have no quarrel whatever with Sir James Stephen's conclusion. We admit most freely, unreservedly and ungrudgingly that European civilization is for all purposes of modern life very much superior to our own ancient civilization in this country. And on behalf of our country we are willing to receive from our English rulers the benefit of the principles of that new civilization. Therefore, if to be the "representative" of the "wishes and average way of thinking" of the bulk of our countrymen was to deprive us of the benefits of that civilization, then we should be as ready as Mr. Justice Stephen himself to call for the open, straightforward—we would rather not add uncompromising—assertion of the superiority of the Englishman. But would Mr. Justice Stephen be right in the implication which is necessarily contained in this argument? Is that implication true as regards, say, the Government of England? Are members of the House of Commons in England such slaves of their constituencies? Have we not often heard of the "Education" of parties by their leaders? Household Suffrage and Disraeli, Free Trade and Sir Robert Peel—do these names and institutions remind us only of the prevalence of the general wishes and average way of thinking of the population which chooses its own government, or do they not rather also indicate how those wishes and that way of thinking are perforce altered under the training and influence which those who are chosen to govern impart to, and exert upon, those who choose them? We say that whether a Government is based on conquest, or whether it is based on consent, it must not and in fact does not in each individual measure it undertakes hold itself bound absolutely and finally by the "wishes and average way of thinking of the population it governs." But, on the other hand, whether based on conquest or on consent, every Government must to a certain extent yield to those wishes and that way of thinking, and it in fact does so. Therefore, on the one side we have no objection to the open and straightforward assertion of the superiority of Englishmen over us in so far as such assertion is necessary for the spread among us of the higher civilization of which Englishmen are the representatives. But on the other side we say that such assertion should not be uncompromising, as Sir James Stephen phrases it, because it is essential to the spread of that civilization that at many points it should proceed by way of compromise. And here we would add also another reason for this practical conclusion. Although we have ungrudgingly admitted that as a whole the modern civilization of Europe is superior to our ancient civilization, we do not admit the proposition, which is another and quite a different one, that on every single point the civilization of our rulers is superior to our own. And this proposition, which we say we do not admit, will, we venture to think, be also rejected by some of the best intellects among our rulers themselves. Whether or not we can include Sir James Stephen among those who will reject it, we are unable to say. At all events the position we hold on the practical question discussed by Sir James Stephen is partly due to the opinion which we entertain upon this point and which we have now stated. Mr. Justice Stephen enumerates certain instances of what he means by open uncompromising assertions of superiority on the part of the British Government in India. The reference to free trade among them is, we should say, somewhat unlucky for his argument, as at this very moment the "leading public men" of his country, after having enforced what they called free trade upon us,—we do not admit that the question of Free Trade as against Protection arose there at all—but after having, we say, enforced this so-called free trade upon us, they are still themselves languishing in a condition of economical inferiority, by keeping up their own duties on Indian-made silver plate. And these they are keeping up, be it remembered, in the face of protests from their own brethren in India, which they dispose of in a notably patronising and cavalier style by declaring that they have read them with great interest, and that they cannot be allowed to mould the financial policy of the Imperial Government! We will venture to submit to Mr. Justice Stephen, that it is not "monstrous" to deny, that this so-called enforcement of free trade in India was right when regard is had to the fact that the same Government—not in name but in reality the same—declines to go in for a similar "enforcement of free-trade" in England. We do not wish now to go through Sir James Stephen's other instances, for we substantially agree with him as regards the abolition of *sati*, the laws against infanticide, and the laws against civil disabilities arising in consequence of a change in religion. But we cannot accept them as involving an "uncompromising" assertion of British superiority, while, for instance, toleration is extended to such practices of ours as burning the dead, child marriages, or disfiguring of widows, or while the religions of the people continue uninterfered with. We hold that the Government is acting wisely in extending this toleration, though some of the things tolerated are worse, while others, we maintain, are better than the corresponding practices of Englishmen. And we say that in so far as the Government does tolerate them, it is omitting to make an "uncompromising" assertion of its superiority in the only sense in which such assertion is objected to by us. We maintain that the principles of Government need not be different in India from what they are in England in consequence of this country being a conquered country. And we maintain this, because, firstly, the fact of conquest is irrelevant where the civilization of the governors is superior to that of the governed, and the superior civilization must generally prevail, whether the Government is one based on conquest or on consent; because, secondly, even if it were relevant, it would not in the majority of cases render it either unnecessary or inexpedient that regard should be had to the feelings and opinions of the subject populations; and because, thirdly, the subject populations in the particular case to be here dealt with are not devoid of histories and traditions and civilizations of their own. "To the natives of India," says Mr. Justice Stephen, "the substantive" (Government) "involves the adjective" (absolute). We join issue with him on that point. And in the first place we beg to point out that the use of the last word "law" seems rather to indicate that even this eminent philosophical jurist has been taking a somewhat narrow view of the question,—a view from the standpoint rather of English circumstances and English history than of the general principles of political science. But waiving this, which is not a very material point in the present discussion, we think that the remarks of Sir James Stephen with which we are now dealing proceed on a view of the actual activity of governments or sovereigns which has little or no application to our country whether under Hindu or Musalmán rule. In those days the functions of the imperial government were by no means so all-pervading and so centralising as they are under our present administration. The village communities were then, it may be almost said, everything. Now, it may be almost said, they are nothing. And the village community was not an absolute government but a democracy, if we may apply so modern a term to an order of ideas which belongs to a different historical plane. In corroboration of the proposition enunciated by Mr. Justice Stephen regarding the necessity of absolute government in India, he adduces some more circumstances, viz., that the whole population, "with exceptions in point of number too trifling to mention, are ignorant to the last degree, according to any European standard of knowledge. Most of them are under the dominion of grovelling superstitions. The majority are divided into castes, each man's caste forming his world. Most of them are also practically fatalists; impatient in many instances of the burden of existence. They are moreover divided amongst themselves in all manner of ways. Mahomedans, Hindus, Sikhs, Up-countrymen and Bengalis are in many ways inimical to each other, and the peace is kept between them only by the efforts of their common superior." This is a goodly catalogue of sins to run up against the Indian people. How much of it is just? In the first place, why are our countrymen to be judged, as regards their knowledge or ignorance, by any European standard? We have always expressed, and in this article we have expressed again, our ungrudging acceptance of the opinion that the European civilization is in many and important respects superior to our own civilization. And therefore we trust we shall not be misunderstood if we ask why European standards must necessarily be applied in testing our capacity for living under a government that shall not be absolute. The substance of this argument has become familiar to us recently in connection with the discussions on the subject of local self-government. But the answer to it is, we venture to think, perfectly obvious. Ignorance even to the last degree according to any European standard is quite compatible with great natural intelligence, a considerable amount of public spirit and independence within certain limits, and above all with a real knowledge of the circumstances of the population to be governed, which the cream of the cream of these foreign officials who have been highly educated according to European standards do not always succeed in acquiring, for all the airs they give themselves, and for all the encomiums they unblushingly shower upon each other as constituting "the best Civil Service in the world." The same defence must prevail against most of the other counts in Mr. Justice Stephen's long indictment against our countrymen. We have no wish to deny the existence of the sins enumerated by him; but we contend that they cannot be justly held to disqualify us for the entire functions of the subjects of a constitutional government with a certain perceptible popular element in it—except in the eyes of those who take what we cannot help characterizing as a too narrow-minded view of the question. It is quite true that we are divided into castes, but it is not quite true that to the majority the caste forms the world—which means, we presume, that the majority take no interest, and are not qualified to take an interest, in other than caste matters. This, we say, is not true, and in so far as it is true, we have to consider against it the equally true proposition that among the bureaucrats who govern the country there are several who act as if they belonged to an official caste, that caste forming *their* world. We could point out to Sir James Stephen sundry eminent Anglo-Indians who may be said to have given to such a caste what was meant for the empire. But to proceed: what Sir James says about fatalism is doubtless true, but it is only true with much qualification. Fatalism is a principle which, even when it operates amongst us, does not come into play until after a certain stage of helplessness has been reached. That it should come into play even then is of course a defect in the national character. But it is not really so great a one in practice as is sometimes imagined. Lastly, when Sir James Stephen talks of our divisions *inter se*, he again, in our judgment, grossly overstates the case. What he means by " Hindus, Sikhs, Up-countrymen and Bengalis," we must leave him to explain. We cannot explain a division which a European may compare with such a division as Protestants, Roman Catholics, Englishmen and Frenchmen. But admitting the real divisions which do exist among us, and which are in all conscience numerous enough not to need artificial additions like these which Mr. Justice Stephen makes to their number, we fail to see how they afford any ground whatever for a demand that the Government of India must be absolute. We confess that we have read Sir F. Stephen's observations on this point in the place now under discussion, and also again with reference to the feasibility of an Indian representative assembly, with some pain. They seem to us—we may be wrong and hope we are wrong—but they do seem to us to be amplifications of the old discredited principle—divide and rule. We must therefore pass from this subject, only lodging a protest against the exaggeration of facts involved in Mr. Justice Stephen's remarks upon this point and against the fallacy of reasoning involved in his inferences. And here we may perhaps deal with Sir James Stephen's glowing encomium on the merits of absolute government. No one that we know of has ever denied that there are certain merits belonging to all centralized power, especially when it is centralized in hands which can wield it well and wield it to good purpose. At all events it is sufficient to say here that we do not dispute the merits of centralized rule. We are also content to admit, though with qualifications which need not now be dwelt on, that absolute rule is not necessarily " cruel, indifferent to the interests of its subjects, or arbitrary and violent in its measures." But beyond this we are not prepared to go. An absolute government is not necessarily cruel and so forth, but the chances are a hundred to one that it will go astray in these directions before very long in its career. It is a commonplace in the philosophy of history that a succession of good and enlightened despots—which we take to be only another name for the heads of an absolute government—that such a succession cannot be safely reckoned upon. The same race, the same family, which produced an Akbar also gave birth to an Aurangzeb; and the second Bájiráo Peshwa was called, in the course of devolution, to degrade and destroy the very authority which his namesake, the Great Bájiráo, had rendered stable and dignified. The histories of other nations and other times will doubtless readily furnish parallels. We fail to see anything in Mr. Justice Stephen's arguments on this head that even attempts to grapple with this very obvious lesson of all history. He descants on the merits of absolute governments and denies certain supposed demerits. But he seems to us to fail to deal with the great demerit of an absolute government possessed of the merits he expatiates upon, namely, its want of permanency, its strong tendency to degenerate into an absolute government minus the merits in question. And yet this strong tendency is obviously a cardinal point in the whole case. Again, there is another objectionable aspect of absolute government which Mr. Justice Stephen fails even to glance at in the paper before us. It is involved in the same feature, viz. impermanency, but in a different mode. It is plain that the possession of absolute power has an almost irremediable tendency to demoralize the possessor. And therefore not only are the merits of absolute government impermanent in the sense of being such as cannot be trusted to devolve on those upon whom the powers of the government itself devolve, but they are further impermanent in this sense that the imperfections of our common nature, almost inevitably in the large majority of cases, are ever tending to destroy them, or to transmute them into the answering defects. Strength of resolution is ever apt to degenerate into pig-headedness and obstinacy; self-confidence into a contempt of other people's views; consciousness of ability into a deliberate blindness to new light. What is there in the conditions of absolute government anywhere, what is there in the conditions in this country, which is to provide the necessary safeguards against these evils? We take it that it is quite impossible to deny that such safeguards are desirable, or rather we should say indispensable. How does the form of government which Sir James Stephen admires so much provide these safeguards? We see no indication in his papers which can guide us to any answer to these questions. The Marquis of Salisbury might not unfairly be held to represent a school of political thinkers who think that national morality is quite distinct from, and out of all relation with, individual morality. The present writer knows from personal conversation of at least one or two Anglo-Indian non-officials who seem to hold what is in substance the same view. With that school of thinkers it would be profitless for us to argue. But if we brush aside from the present discussion these cobwebs woven by a sordid political morality, only that form of government, or generally only that form of the exercise of power by man over his brother man, can be deemed to be legitimate, which can be shown to be for the benefit of the objects over whom it is exercised. In this matter, we venture to think, no other principle is applicable. And we have endeavoured to show before that absolute government is not in the long run beneficial to the governed, because from two different points of view it appears to be wanting in one great requisite of a government that shall be beneficial to its subjects, namely, a certain reasonable ground for confidence that the elements of good in it will be durable. Mr. Justice Stephen says that if absolute government is "suited to the circumstances and tastes of those among whom it exists, there is no reason why those who administer it should seek to substitute for it a representative system, or should feel in any respect ashamed of their position as absolute rulers, or desirous to lay it down." We beg to submit on the other side that if "the absolute government suited to the circumstances and tastes" of its subjects, of which Sir James Stephen is so enamoured, is really good, it must necessarily, as human nature is constituted, evoke tastes and bring about states of circumstances to which it will not be suitable. If it gives the benefits of education to its subjects; if it declines to place any artificial barriers in the way of some particular classes, or special privileges in the possession of others;—if, in one word, it follows a reasonably liberal policy, the duration of that government as an absolute government must, we take it, be then very limited. And, if so, it must be the aim of all statesmen charged with the conduct of the absolute government in question to provide for the time when that period of duration must come to an end. This they would be doing if they planted the first seeds of a representative system, on however limited a scale, as to extent as well as power and authority. If such preparation is made by any absolute government, it will not necessarily be from any "feeling of shame about their position." We should say that this introduction of "the feeling of shame" into the matter involves an utter misstatement of the true position of the question, just in the same way as it was an utter misstatement of the true position of the question as regards official chairmen in our new local boards, to argue that a demand that officials should be excluded by law from the chairmanship of the boards was a piece of ingratitude to the officials who had worked as chairmen in times past. There is no ingratitude and no shame whatever in the matter. What is called a manifestation of shame in the one case and ingratitude in the other is really the outcome of an effort to prepare for what we consider to be the higher form of government, what Sir James Stephen probably considers to be a lower form, but what we say is the form, whether higher or lower, into which the pre-existing form will in the long run develop itself, and must be permitted to develop itself.

Gives reason for the popularity of Lord Ripon among Natives.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 25th May says:—An Anglo-Indian contemporary wonders how the Viceroy has managed to become so universally popular with the Native community, when the latter know that he has not been able to do all that they expected he would do in the interests of good government. The reason is this. Natives make large allowance for the position in which a ruler finds himself. We are satisfied that Lord Ripon is anxious to discharge the duties with which he was entrusted by his gracious sovereign before he came out to India. But in the presence of sinister opposition from within and without His Excellency often finds himself powerless to move. We know he has the will to practically obey Her Majesty's instructions, and we take the will for the act. This appears to be the secret of Lord Ripon's popularity as a ruler. Personally the Viceroy is more popular than perhaps any of his predecessors. And our Anglo-Indian contemporary need not be surprised to hear that the high regard on the part of the Native population is in a measure the effect of the systematic persecution to which Anglo-Indians of a certain class have submitted Her Majesty's representative in India. They have abused and vilified him because he is a Catholic, because he has tried to enforce the laws of the land, because he has attempted to ameliorate the condition of the masses. They have accused him of impossible crimes, they have circulated vile rumours to his detriment. They have ridiculed him and misrepresented his acts. They have made him the victim of numerous accidents, and at last they have killed him! Now, if these newspaper scribes knew anything of human nature, they could not but anticipate that the result of this organized opposition would be an intense personal regard from Natives. A prominent citizen of Bombay once spoke of the Viceroy as lord Buddha. And so he is to Natives—good and just, and therefore persecuted by the wicked and the selfish, but too much of a *buddha* (enlightened soul) in himself to mind such persecution.

Expression of opinion that increase in the export and import trade of India is no indication of the prosperity of the people.

In an article headed "The spoliation of India," the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 25th May alludes to the excess of exports over imports in the trade of India, and says:—If this growth of the foreign trade had been natural and free, it would no doubt have indicated an increase in the prosperity of the Indian people. But a closer examination of the causes of this growth shows that it is forced and unnatural. A thousand industries providing food and clothing to millions of the people are suddenly ruined by the contact with a race superior both in intelligence and skill to the Native manufacturers. Millions of people are in the course of less than a quarter of a century forced to abandon their industries and fall back upon the soil for their livelihood. Naturally a demand arises for the articles of foreign industries and the imports are increased. Besides this, the rulers of this country, who absorb a large amount of the annual revenue, have very few wants in common with the people among whom they live. Native industries, even those which yet survive, are little useful to them or encouraged by them. Their demand is wholly for foreign articles. Thus the import trade is constantly increasing on account of the very attempt of the people to supply their necessities and those of their rulers, but by no means because they have any more purchasing power than before. The export trade must correspondingly increase; but in India it has increased, and is increasing, in such a manner that the excess of the exports over the imports is constantly increasing, while in all free nations the contrary is the case, America being the only important exception. But the excess of exports over imports in America goes to pay off its debt, while that of India to pay the ruinously costly services of her white rulers. Thus the great increase in India's foreign trade does not at all indicate growing prosperity among the people, but on the contrary it indicates the loss and ruin of their industries in a competition with a more civilized nation, while the constantly increasing excess of exports over imports indicates the additional burdens to which her rulers are subjecting her, either from selfishness or from a desire to carry out their own ideas of the safety of the empire, not minding how far they are suited to the welfare of the people.

Advises the people to continue agitating the question of the limit of age of candidates for the Indian Civil Service Examination.

In a paragraph headed "Age-limit for the Civil Service," the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 25th May says:—Meetings to protest against Lord Kimberley's reply to the Indian Committee's representation is the order of the day in Northern India, while we on our side are dozing in a mood of happy complaisance as if there were nothing to put us on our mettle in deference to our own rights and privileges. The most imperialistic of our Viceroys, we mean Lord Lytton, has recently declared that his regulations were intended particularly to give effect to Her Majesty's declared intentions—those of giving greater facilities for a larger employment of Natives in the covenanted and uncovenanted services. The evidence of a Conservative Viceroy that a larger admission of Natives into the above services is a crying necessity is an additional reason why we should unanimously force our claims upon the attention both of Parliament and the Secretary of State. The Government of India cannot be unfavourably disposed; neither can we say that Parliament will not listen to our representations. What we urgently require is an united effort on our part to secure what we most assuredly deserve. If we did not hitherto gain our point, it was owing to our lethargy and indifferent action in the matter; let us open our eyes and see that our indifference is cutting the ground from under our own feet. [The *Gujaráti* (98) of the 25th and the *Broach Samáchár* (89) of the 29th May exhort the people of Bombay to hold a public meeting and memorialize Parliament to raise the limit of age of candidates for the Civil Service Examination. The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (83) of the 28th May makes a similar exhortation to the people of Ahmedabad.]

Says that Government should appoint a commission to devise schemes for the commencement of manufacturing industries in India.

In a paragraph headed "Poverty of the Indian Ryot," the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 25th May, says:—Perhaps the Government of India will do well to take a note of what Mr. Mackenzie of the Madras Chamber of Commerce suggested as a means for the improvement of the Indian ryot. It is not an increase, as some suppose, in the area of cultivation that can bring about the desired change; it may give us an increased food-supply, but that will be absorbed by a proportionate increase in the number of mouths to be fed. If a change in his condition is at all to be desired, let Government draw away a proportion of our superfluous population and employ them in various industries, which they should undertake to initiate at least in the beginning. A commission to devise a scheme for the initiation of different industries would be of greater usefulness than the present committee which is dealing with the question of railway extension in India, which simply means increase in our exports and a consequent supply of cheap food for some European countries, particularly England. Development in this direction does not mean a development of our resources in their proper sense. Unless such development is followed by agricultural prosperity, the meaning now attached to it is a mere perversion of the term.

Advocates the disestablishment of the English church in India.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 26th May, in a Maráthi article headed "The Government Christian Church establishment in India," observes that it is clear from various indications that the English people are governing India solely for their own benefit and with no other object. But notwithstanding this patent fact, it cannot be denied that there are some Englishmen who wish to deal justly with the natives of this country and that they are doing everything in their power to accomplish that end. Lord Ripon is one of those who wishes to do justice to the inhabitants of India. He is most anxious that the revenues of India should be spent for the benefit of India and for no other object. The *Indu Prakásh* here refers to the recently published despatches from the Government of India to the Secretary of State on the question of the disestablishment of the English church in India, and after giving the substance of its contents remarks that Lord Ripon's views are thoroughly practical and sound. If ministers of the Christian religion are required to offer religious instruction to English soldiers, then is it not incumbent on Government to employ ministers of the various Indian religions to give religious ministrations to Native soldiers? The English people themselves have acknowledged that their Indian empire has been gained with the assistance of the Native soldiers. This being so, is it not right to offer them religious instruction in order to increase their loyalty and fidelity to the paramount power? Is there any good resulting from the maintenance of the Christian religious establishment in India? The conduct of the Christian community during the agitation on the Ilbert Bill is well-known. On this occasion the Europeans did not exhibit any of the Christian virtues. The money spent in keeping up the Christian church establishment has been absolutely wasted. It would be well if the funds appropriated to the maintenance of the church establishment in India were diverted to educational purposes. [The *Gujaráti* (98) of the 25th May considers the funds devoted to the maintenance of the English church in India as an unnecessary and unjust appropriation of the public revenues and opposed to the Queen's proclamation of 1858. It advises the public to continue supplying information to Mr. Baxter and to get the subject discussed in Parliament so that the heavy charges now borne by India on account of the ecclesiastical establishments may be somewhat reduced. The *Suryă Prakásh* (82) of the 24th May expresses similar sentiments.]

Advocates the disestablishment of the English church in India.

The *Dnyánodayă* (8) of the 29th May says:—The proposal for disestablishment has now come into the range of practical politics in India. Would that all concerned might courageously yield to the inevitable! On grounds of policy chaplains for British troops can well be retained, but we do not see why even in presidency towns officials and merchants connected with the church of England should not support their own church establishments just as those connected with other denominations do. We believe it to be an advantage to these bodies that they have no Government connection, and anticipate that the church of England will have the same feeling eventually.

Disapproves of the annual visits of the Viceroy and Governors of presidencies to the hills.

With reference to the call made by a member of Parliament on the Secretary of State for India for a statement showing the total cost incurred by the Government of India on account of the annual visits of the Viceroy and the Governors of presidencies to the hills since the assumption of the direct rule over India by the Crown, the *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 26th May observes that if the statement showed the travelling allowances of the officials, the cost of the buildings provided for their residence, the money spent for furnishing these buildings, and other expenses incurred on account of the Viceregal and gubernatorial sojourns, the total would come to an enormous amount and would vividly show how the taxes collected from the Indian ryot are misspent. It is asserted on the one hand that the official sojourns to the hills are quite unnecessary and are not at all beneficial to the people, while on the other hand it is stated that the climate of presidency towns becomes unhealthy in the hot season and then the officials are compelled to visit the hills for the preservation of their health. The latter statement is not correct. All the presidency towns have good climate, and are kept very clean by their respective municipalities. The Viceregal and gubernatorial residences are built in the best and healthiest parts of the presidency towns. Many Natives and Europeans spend the whole year in these towns, and their health is not appreciably badly affected by their residence in them. The Viceregal and gubernatorial visits to the hills also cause delay in the transaction of public business.

Costliness of the migration of the Supreme Government to Simla and remarks in connection therewith.

In a paragraph headed "Annual Sojourn in Simla," the *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 25th May says:—We learn that on the 1st instant Mr. Gorst asked the Under Secretary of State for India in Parliament whether he could furnish returns of the dates of the annual migration of the Government of India to Simla and of its return thence to Calcutta since 1858, as well as of the extra annual cost that was incurred in consequence. Mr. Cross thereupon promised to get the same from the Government of India as there were no papers at the India Office from which they could be furnished. Will anything come out of this? We cannot say. But surely these annual sojourns to Simla for a great portion of the year are very expensive and do considerably impede work. Either the period of stay in Simla should be shortened or some place nearer Calcutta should, if possible, be substituted for it, in the interests of the Indian tax-payer and of good government. And to whom can we look with better hope for taking steps to bring about the change than to Lord Ripon himself? We have great confidence in his sense of justice and in his anxiety for the welfare of the people committed to his charge.

Condemns the Arms Act.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 28th May observes that since only a few policemen are placed in charge of a cluster of villages, they are therefore not able to oppose a gang of dacoits when the villages are attacked by them. The policemen therefore remain quiet while the dacoits are plundering their victims, and after the robbers have retired they (policemen) go and give information about the dacoity to the nearest police station. The police then go in search of the dacoits, but seldom succeed in apprehending them. It is true that Government cannot station a large number of policemen in every village. The existing arrangements about the police are similar to those existing in the civilized countries of Europe and America. But the people of the latter countries are not prohibited from keeping weapons to protect themselves whenever they are attacked by robbers. Since the passing of the Indian Arms Act the people have been prohibited from keeping weapons, and this has emboldened robbers and dacoits, who ply their nefarious trade with vigour. The Arms Act is a great mistake and it is to be regretted that it has been hitherto allowed to remain in force. The Act has only deprived quiet people of their weapons, but it has not been instrumental in putting down robbers and dacoits. It looks rather strange that while Government enlist in the army Beluchis, Afghans, Sikhs and Gorkhas and entrust them with arms of a superior kind, and are well aware that they cannot completely disarm robbers and dacoits, they should object to the peaceable and loyal subjects possessing weapons for their own protection. There is no country in the world except India the Government of which distrust their subjects and deprive them of their arms. Under these circumstances it is to be hoped that Lord Ripon and Mr. Gladstone will not fail to remove the blot of the Arms Act from the British administration of India. [The *Dátardun* (92) of the 29th May also prays for the repeal of the Arms Act.]

The honours bestowed on the Queen's birth-day.

In noticing the bestowal of titles on the Queen's birth-day, the *Gujaráti* (95) of the 25th and the *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 26th May express satisfaction with the honours conferred on Sir Jamsetji Jijibhái and the Honourable Mr. Telang, and observe that Mr. Perozsháh Merwánji Mehta, the Honourable Mr. Nánábhái Haridás, and Professor Dádábhái Nawroji ought to have received similar honours. The *Samáchár* says that Mr. Mehta is an able lawyer and has rendered quite as valuable services to the public as Mr. Telang. The Honourable Mr. Nánábhái has long discharged the duties of a High Court Judge to the satisfaction of Government and the public, and his claims ought not to have been overlooked. The valuable services rendered to the public by Professor Dádábhái are also well known. The Native press has several times placed his claims to a title before Government. It is therefore to be hoped that at the next bestowal of the birth-day honours the claims of these gentlemen will not be overlooked. The Honourable Mr. Gonne no doubt quietly discharged the duties of the office of Chief Secretary to Government, but did not do useful service either to Native or to the people of Bombay. The bestowal of a title on him cannot therefore be recorded with much gratification. On the other hand, the creation of Dr. Hunter as a Companion of the Star of India has given great satisfaction to Natives, whose well-wisher the Doctor has been and to whom he has rendered valuable services. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (102) of the same date and a correspondent of the *Jáme* of the 27th May also express much gratification with the bestowal of honours on Sir Jamsetji Jijibhái and the Honourable Mr. Káshináth Trimbak Telang. The *Jáme*, however, regrets that Mr. Perozsha Merwánji Mehta was not honoured with a title, and the correspondent of the *Jáme* expresses dissatisfaction at the omission of Mr. Dinshaw Mánakji Petit from similar honours, praising highly Mr. Dinshaw's liberal charities. The *Jáme* of the 26th May moreover complains that as usual this year's *Birth-day Gazette* has been more gracious to the officers of Bengal and the Panjáb than to those of Bombay and Madras. Some small titles are bestowed on a number of persons residing in Bengal or the Panjáb, not a single individual of the Bombay Presidency has been honoured with a similar favour. Three individuals of Bengal have been made Companions of the Indian Empire, whereas one gentleman alone of Bombay has received the same title. While the officers of the Educational Departments of the Panjáb, Bengal, Madras and even Coorg have been liberally rewarded, Bombay has been completely passed over as regards its Educational officers. After advancing the claims of Professor Wordsworth to a title, the *Jáme* disapproves of the bestowal of titles on Native Princes and Chiefs, and observes that the Honourable Mr. Thompson, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, has no claims whatever to a birth-day honour which his friends and admirers have been so anxiously desiring he should get.]

Says that no delay should be made in improving the defences of Bombay.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (78) of the 25th May observes:—Those having any considerable interest in the wealth and general prosperity of Bombay must feel thankful to the *Times of India* for its energetic and persevering advocacy in the matter of securing to this city more effective defence works than it is supposed to have. The city has in fact no defence works to protect it against the naval demonstration of a foreign enemy. It is simply amazing how the capitalists, merchants and owners of property of such immense value as there is in Bombay go on year after year quietly putting up with the utterly undefended situation of the port and city. Such is the general apathy on the subject that it is hard to awaken even those who run the greatest risk from the unsatisfactory state of affairs to a sense of their danger. While the people continue to be thus careless and apathetic, the Government appears satisfied with doing what is worse than useless, as will be clearly seen from the able remarks on the subject made by the *Times of India* of Wednesday last. The Native associations and other friends of the country, and the advocates of economy in the public expenditure and of efficiency in the national defences, would do well to pay due attention to the subject. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (105) of the same date expresses somewhat similar sentiments.]

Advises Government to find out a place suitable for the location of the lepers in Bombay.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 27th May heartily approves of the refusal of the Bombay Government to allot a spot on either the Sion, Mátunga, Siwri or Warli hills for the location of the patients suffering from black leprosy, and observes that the Catholic priest who has undertaken the charitable work of providing for the incurables ought not to be put to the trouble of finding out a place which would be unobjectionable for the location of the lepers. Government should ascertain what place would be suitable for the leper hospital, and if this is done, there will be very little delay in providing a good locality for the lepers.

Says that payment of rent in kind is becoming a growing necessity in the case of cultivators.

In a paragraph headed "Our Revenue Assessments," the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 25th May says:—Another champion has appeared in defence of our system of cash payments by the cultivating ryots. He argues that because every transaction of the ryot with his neighbour is done in grain, the payment of rent to Government should necessarily be in money. But the very nature of his transactions in kind proves that he has no money to pay, and when he is compelled to do that, he has either to sell his grain at a disadvantage or pay the much-abused *Bania* a high rate of interest for the same. Under the circumstances the ryot is between two stools having no choice but to pay the amount of assessment in hard cash. But if the rent were paid in kind, its incidence in respect of his circumstances would be commensurate with his annual outturn, and so he will not feel the pinch of a cash payment. The rate of Government assessment is crushing in the first instance, and so this difficulty of payment is still more heightened by the exorbitant rate of interest at which he has to borrow. This double strain on the means of the ryot can easily be avoided, if the amelioration of his condition be really at heart, by the introduction of rent payments in kind. Whatever Mr. Brownlow Fforde may urge in favour of his pet line of argument, the ryot's very inability to keep any money transactions with his neighbours proves the argument that rent payment in kind is becoming a growing necessity in the case of our agriculturists.

Is of opinion that the Native Princes and Chiefs of this Presidency should not be called upon to contribute to the guarantee fund of the coming Bombay International Exhibition.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (102) of the 26th May observes that it is not right to call upon the Native Chiefs and Princes of this Presidency to contribute to the guarantee fund of the Bombay International Exhibition, since the territories of these princes will not receive any appreciable benefit from the exhibition and the Chiefs themselves are not in a thriving condition. The Thákor of Bhávnagar has subscribed Rs. 50,000 to the fund, but other Chiefs are not so rich. The local railway companies, steamer companies, and the cotton and other mills will receive the greatest benefit from the exhibition, and they should contribute large sums. The poor Native Princes and Chiefs should not be made to incur a risk even on account of the guarantee fund. [The *Yajdán Parast* (125) of the 25th May expresses similar sentiments.]

Says that the Bhandáris or toddy and country spirit sellers of Bombay ought to get the redress for which they have memorialized Government.

With reference to the memorial submitted to Government by certain Bhandáris or toddy and country liquor sellers of Bombay praying that a reduction be made in the duty levied on toddy and that the severity of the rules for the sale of spirits be relaxed, the *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 30th May observes that the memorialists complain that the heavy duty on toddy and the stringent rules for its sale have ruined their business and a number of them have given it up, and this complaint of theirs is well-founded. If the memorialists are refused the relief for which they pray, the Bhandári toddy and spirits sellers will be completely ruined. The heaviness of the duties levied on toddy and spirits and the stringency of the rules are felt not only by the Bhandáris but by other classes also, who too have been complaining against them. Notwithstanding this fact some persons enter into the business of toddy and spirits selling with great eagerness and secure shops for their sales by bidding large sums for them. This anomaly can however be explained away. Some persons stick to the business because it has continued in their families for a number of years; others take to this trade because they cannot follow any other; while some follow this calling at a loss, which they make up from the profits earned by them in some other trade. The memorialists state that the number of Pársi liquor shops has increased in proportion to the decrease of the Bhandári liquor shops, and that the Pársi liquor sellers are thriving. This statement may be true, as the Pársis are more intelligent than the Bhandáris in achieving success in business, and keep liquor shops on a scale larger than the Bhandáris can keep. But the Pársi liquor sellers also complain that the business has become a losing concern.

Suggests the appointment of a bench of Honorary Magistrates at Sholápur unconnected with the municipality for the disposal of municipal cases and petty crimes.

The *Kalpataru* (36) of the 25th May says that the District Magistrate has recommended Government to appoint Ráo Báhádur Appáji Ráoji Degaumkar as Honorary Magistrate at Sholápur for deciding municipal cases. The selection is unexceptionable, but it would be better if a bench of Honorary Magistrates were formed at Sholápur for the prompt decision of municipal cases and petty crimes. Benches of magistrates for the disposal of petty criminal cases and municipal disputes already exist in Dhárwár, Pandharpur and other places, and there is no reason why a similar institution should not be established at Sholápur. The Honorary Magistrates should be selected from among those who are not municipal commissioners. By appointing municipal commissioners to adjudicate upon municipal cases it would seem as if complainants would have to sit in judgment on accused parties. The *Kalpataru* trusts that a bench of magistrates unconnected with the municipality will be appointed to decide municipal cases and petty crimes.

Requests Government to reconsider their decision in the matter of the transfer of Mr. Adarji Jivanji to the Panch Mahâls.

The *Suryă Prakâsh* (82) of the 24th May says that the people of Surat are very much displeased with the transfer of Mr. Adarji to the Panch Mahâls, for he had won their love by his affability and justice. It is said that frauds were practised in the distillery prior to his appointment at Surat. He is not the only person to be blamed in the matter, for Mr. White is an old officer of Surat, and it was his first duty to look after the management of the distillery. It is not creditable to Government that a Native Magistrate should be held responsible for the frauds, irrespective of the officer whose duty it was to attend to the supervision. The people of Surat are going to memorialize Government in favour of Mr. Adarji. Government ought to reconsider their decision and re-appoint Mr. Adarji to his original post. By so doing many Native officers will be pleased to find that justice will be always done to them.

Strange conduct of the Deputy Educational Inspector of Dhárwár under certain circumstances.

The *Chháva* (23) in its issues of 18th and 25th May states that on the morning of the 16th May a barber named Jotiba was shaving one Somáji, a servant of Swamiráo Tolmati Vakil, on the premises of the Kánarese school near the library at Dhárwár. The master of the school, named Vajepe, saw what was being done but contented himself with blaming the barber and Somáji. In the meantime the Deputy Educational Inspector, Mr. Shriniwás Rámchandra Rodh, arrived at the school premises, and observing what was going on struck with his stick both the barber and Somáji. He however did not stop here, but hit, it is said, the master of the Kánarese school with his stick. The *Chháva* expresses dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Deputy Educational Inspector, and observes that the impropriety of striking the master in the presence of his pupils did not present itself to his mind.

Requests Government to send other than Bráhman officials to the Junnar Táluka on account of the feud which exists between Bráhmans and the cultivating classes.

The *Din Bandhu* (6) of the 25th May says that the inhabitants of about forty villages in the Junnar Táluka of the Poona Collectorate having agreed among themselves to have marriages and other religious ceremonies performed without the aid of Bráhman priests are in the greatest dread of the authorities who are almost all Bráhmans. Already three hundred marriages have taken place in which the aid of the Bráhman priests was not sought. The Bráhmans used to charge from ten to twenty rupees for performing each marriage ceremony, and in case of the inability of the ryot to make the payment they used to take bonds for the amount as if the sum was actually lent in cash, and as a collateral security the land of the agriculturist was mortgaged. The Bráhmans in their greed have surpassed the Márwádis. The lands of the agriculturists in the village of Utúr have been thus wrested from their owners by the Bráhmans. The Bráhman money-lenders keep their eye on the acquisition of the landed property of the ryots. In the village of Utúr the relations between the Bráhman and the cultivator are strained. The former will endeavour to do all in his power to annoy the latter. In the Junnar Táluka all the officials are Bráhmans, and consequently it is impossible for those cultivators who are opposed to Bráhmans, to obtain justice. The *Din Bandhu* trusts that officials of other castes besides Bráhmans will be sent to the Junnar Táluka.

Says that a large number of labourers are being caught and forcibly made to work in the repairs which are being made to the tank at Waghad in the Násik Collectorate.

The *Násik Vritt* (46) of the 24th May says that large numbers of labourers are being forcibly collected and made to work in the repairs which are being made to the dam of the Waghad tank situated in the Dindori Táluka of the Násik Collectorate. Much oppression is practised in collecting labourers, who are mostly agriculturists. Owing to the approach of the monsoon they are required to work in their own fields in order to prepare them for raising crops and also for thatching the roofs of their houses. It is said that the inhabitants of villages are lying concealed in order to avoid being forcibly taken away. It would be well if Government were to take due notice of the reprehensible practice of pressing labourers into service against their own will.

Prevalence of cholera of a bad type in the villages of Dánti and Dhorái near Bulsár.

A correspondent of the *Gujarát Mitră* (79) of the 25th May, writing from Bulsár under date the 23rd idem, states that cholera has been prevailing for the last twenty days in the villages of Dánti and Dhorái, which are inhabited solely by fishermen, and about fifty persons have fallen victims to the epidemic. Nobody seems to care for these unfortunate villagers.

Suggestion for the curtailment of the number of working hours of labourers in the cotton and other mills in Bombay.

In alluding to the report that Government intend to appoint a committee to enquire into the complaint that the mill-labourers in Bombay are overworked, the *Jáme Jamshed* (102) of the 31st May observes that there is no doubt that the mill hands are overworked. Some persons however remark that the labourers work hard willingly, and if the number of hours for which they work is curtailed they will suffer a pecuniary loss. This argument may be met by the assertion that the workmen should not be allowed to work so hard as to injure their health. Persons experienced in mill work observe that the labourers will do in ten hours the same quantity of work as is done by them now-a-days in twelve hours, and the proposed committee ought to make a careful enquiry on this point. The committee should be composed of independent gentlemen and should visit all the cotton mills. It should take the evidence of proprietors of the mills, experienced medical practitioners, benevolent persons, and of intelligent mill-labourers, and then submit a report to Government. It is said that Government intend to enquire whether or not the mill buildings are sufficiently airy and commodious. There is no use in reviving the question, as the late Mill Inspector has already reported that the factories are so well built as to duly preserve the health of the labourers working in them. It would be well were the committee to enquire and ascertain what loss would be incurred by the proprietors of the mills and how much would the health of the mill-labourers be benefited if the mills were closed on Sundays and the labourers made to work daily from 7 o'clock in the morning to 12 noon, and from 1 in the afternoon to 5-30 in the evening; what arrangements should be made as regards accidents occurring to the mill hands; what should be done for the proper education of the children working in the mills; and similar other matters. After receipt of the committee's report Government should enact a law prescribing the number of hours for which the mill hands should work daily.

Want of repairs to the road between Tuljápur and Sholápur.

A correspondent of the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 26th May says that in the Sholápur District on the road between Tuljápur and Sholápur a toll is levied on conveyances and animals, but unfortunately the road itself is neglected and is now in a state of disrepair. It would seem as if no repairs had been made to the road since it was first made. The correspondent trusts that immediate steps will be taken to make repairs to the road in question.

Expresses a hope that the cases of clerks in the Dhárwár Post Office who are under suspension may be decided without delay.

The *Dhárwár Vritt* (27) of the 22nd May says that some four months ago several clerks in the Post Office at Dhárwár were suspended from office, but no further action has been taken. The suspended clerks are waiting with anxiety to know their fate. The *Dhárwár Vritt* trusts that the Post Master General will not make any further delay in deciding their cases.

Railways.

Criticises the evidence given before the Select Committee on Indian railways by certain witnesses.

The *Rást Goftár* (112) of the 25th May observes that the enquiry that is being made by the Select Committee on Indian railways is one-sided as no Native witnesses who can represent Native public opinion have been examined by the Committee. However there is some hope of the enquiry proving somewhat beneficial, as the witnesses hitherto examined have shown the difficulties that would be experienced by the rapid extension of railways as recommended by the European merchants. The Government of India already annually spends 2½ krors of rupees on new railway lines, and would like to increase the expenditure to ten krors per annum; the European merchants however recommend that 20 krors should be laid out annually on such works. But the witnesses connected with the different Chambers of Commerce recently examined by the Committee have recommended that the annual expenditure should be between 5 and 8 krors. Most of the witnesses suggested that the proposed railway extension should be achieved by means of guaranteed railway companies formed in England. Mr. Bythel has however shown that the G. I. P. Railway Company considerably increased its carriage rates for goods since 1869 and placed hindrances in the way of the extension of commerce; and his commencing statement shows the great risk incurred in entrusting the construction of railways to guaranteed companies. The guaranteed interest will be a heavy burden on the Indian finances, and the oppressive conduct of the railway companies in the matter of goods rates will be unbearable. General Trevor has proved in his evidence that great loss has been incurred on account of the heavy charges for exchange. The *Goftár* heartily approves of the evidence given before the Committee by Mr. Donald Graham. With reference to the statement made before the Committee by Mr. Hardie that he was not aware that the natives of India objected to the rapid extension of railways, the *Goftár* observes that the statement is incorrect. Natives disapprove of the suggestion for the rapid extension, as the same if adopted would considerably increase the public debt of the country, and they have given expression to this opinion through the Native press. The multiplication of railway lines within reasonable bounds is highly desirable; but Natives look with contempt upon the selfish suggestion that poor India should be made to incur a heavy debt for the benefit of the manufacturers and merchants of England. India has been ruined by the system of guaranteeing interest on the capital of railways constructed by private companies. If railway lines in India earn profit, why should private companies seek the guarantee of Government? And if these companies cannot earn profit without Government guarantee, how can the railway lines be said to be profitable concerns?

Suggests that the Native Princes and Chiefs should be encouraged to construct railways in their respective territories.

With reference to the question of the rapid extension of Indian railways, the *Gujarát Mitră* (79) of the 25th May advises the Government to encourage the various Native Princes and Chiefs to construct railways in their respective territories. These feeders to the main lines should be made on the narrow guage and the Princes and Chiefs should provide the funds for constructing them. Wherever political, commercial or other considerations should require that the lines should be constructed on the broad guage, the paramount Government ought to bear a portion of the cost of the line.

Says that the services of Mr. Duxbury, the Traffic Manager of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, should not be dispensed with on the amalgamation of that line with the Rájputána-Málwa Railway.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (78) of the 25th May observes that a general satisfaction was expressed by Natives when they learnt that the amalgamation of the management of the B. B. & C. I. and the Rájputána-Málwa Railways would take place soon. But the feeling of exultation has toned down latterly, owing to the rumour that the much-desired change will occasion to the people of this country the loss of the valuable services of the present able and popular Traffic Manager of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The rumour is to the effect that it is in contemplation to induce Mr. Duxbury to vacate the place that he has so long filled with great credit to himself, in order to make room for some one in the favour of persons high in office. It is impossible to say at present how far the rumour is true. But whatever may be the conditions about the proposed amalgamation of the management of the two railways, the removal of Mr. Duxbury from his post will be a gross blunder as regards the public interests, and not merely a matter of personal injustice to him alone. For the best justification for the amalgamation of the two lines may be supposed to lie in the good result of the management of the B. B. & C. I. Railway by Mr. Duxbury. It would therefore be a very extraordinary way of striving to secure similar results for the joint concern by first getting rid of the very gentleman whose ability and experience can alone be expected to vouchsafe the same to the highest degree. Indeed not merely because Mr. Duxbury has high claims on the gratitude of his employers and the public, but that it would be in accordance with common sense and to the interest of the latter that nothing should be allowed to take place that might preclude his being the head of the new or joint management of the two railways. Justice, economy and efficiency have been the principles on which he has acted all the while, and his ability and long experience, if allowed to influence the new management, will not fail to secure the happiest results to all concerned. We earnestly trust that the rumour to which we have referred may turn out groundless, and that the Native community will have the satisfaction of hearing the deservingly popular Traffic Manager of the Baroda Railway selected to be the head of the amalgamated management of the two lines named above. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (105) of the same date, a correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (102) of the 26th May, and the *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 31st May express similar sentiments.]

A suggestion to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

The *Gujaráti* (98) of the 25th May says that the permission given by the G. I. P. Railway authorities to Native ladies and gentlemen to travel together in the same carriages appears at first sight to be convenient for families. But if certain precautions be not taken, the convenience would prove harmful. There is great likelihood of low and disreputable people occupying the same carriages with respectable ladies and proving a nuisance to them. It would be better therefore if the Railway Company were to provide family carriages, in which ladies or women accompanied by the male members of their families only should be allowed to travel.

Municipalities.

Complains of the deficient water-supply of Bombay in the hot season.

The *Káside Mumbai* (107) of the 26th May says that water, good or bad, is not supplied in sufficient quantities to some parts of the town at this hot season of the year. The people complain of the conduct of the municipality in this matter, but it does not speak well for the municipal officers who do not care much for the quarters inhabited by poor men. A strong complaint is made at present regarding the deficient supply of water to some parts of Mázgaon. The condition of the road in Navgar Street, Mázgaon, is so very bad that pedestrians cannot go over it at night without stumbling. The residents of that street petitioned the municipality 12 months ago to provide them with light, but no definite answer has been given nor is the street lighted. Is this conduct becoming? [The *Gujaráti* (98) of the 25th May complains of the deficient water-supply, says that the members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay do not really care for the comforts of the poor but attend to the conveniences of Europeans and well-to-do Natives, and advises the Government and the municipality to adopt measures for removing the cry of scarcity of water.]

Disapproves of the diversion of the sewage outfall from Carnac Bandar to Warli.

In a paragraph headed "The Carnac Bandar Nuisance," the *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 25th May says:—The Town Council on Wednesday last adopted Colonel Merewether's proposition to divert the sewage outfall, as an experiment, from the Carnac Bandar to Warli, flushing the sewer with sea-water, and to recommend the Corporation to sanction a grant of Rs. 8,540 from surplus cash balances for the expenses of so doing. Both the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer who were consulted gave extremely guarded opinions. We are half afraid that the experiment will end in causing a greater nuisance than the keeping of the depôt itself does. A little laxity in superintendence and a little carelessness may lead to the formation of deposits of sewage in the sewer. These will surely breed disease in the very heart of the city. The whole drainage scheme itself had its opponents and has them still. This scheme of sending the whole sewage through particular parts of the city is even more objectionable. But the pressure from Government was great to abate the Carnac Bandar nuisance and the choice of the ways of so doing which the Town Council had was very limited. But we greatly doubt if they had been happy in their adoption of the present scheme in preference to all the others suggested. The scheme has been proposed only as an experiment. We presume the test of its success or failure will lie in the fact to be ascertained hereafter whether more men die than before or less on account of the scheme. A very cheerful experiment to contemplate, no doubt! But the Town Council have at last the satisfaction of having got rid of the business for the present, somehow. The question now is what will the Corporation do?

Sale of putrid fish and stale meat at Nal Bazár, Bombay.

The *Káside Mumbai* (107) of the 28th May says that if Bazár Inspectors do not sufficiently look active at this hot season of the year, there is every likelihood of cholera breaking out in Bombay among the poorer classes. At Nal Bazár fish is sold in large quantities at present and the black pomfret (halva) is so very delicate that it becomes putrid in a short time. If such fish is sold for human consumption, will not cholera break out in the city? Moreover, several butchers pass off stale meat as fresh and sell it along with fresh meat. It is necessary that the authorities should prevent the sale in the different bazárs of articles unfit for human food.

Requests Government to rebuke the Collector-president of the Surat Municipality and his Assistant, Mr. Lely, for repressing the free expression of opinion by the members of the local municipality.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 29th May, in an article headed "Municipal Government in the Mofussil," quotes *in extenso* the statement of facts furnished by a Surat correspondent of the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* of Calcutta to that paper in connection with the recent case of unseemly conflict between the official and elected members of the Surat Municipal Board, and remarks:—Now if the facts of the case in question be as they are alleged to have been, it certainly behoves the Bombay Government to administer a sharp rebuke at any rate to Mr. White, the Collector, and his Assistant, Mr. Lely, for the disreputable part they took in crushing a free expression of non-official opinion on the case before the corporation for disposal and also to cancel all the proceedings in that case. If what Mr. Peile said in his masterly speech on the 25th August last year, when he introduced the two Local Self-government Bills, be not all moonshine, he is, we dare say, in honour bound to uphold the judicious principles he then enunciated. Mr. Peile then said:—"There is, of course, a right and a wrong way of exercising official guidance, and it has been proved by instances under the present law, among which I may mention the administration of the Surat Municipality under my honourable friend Mr. Hope, that it is quite possible, even with *ex-officio* presidents, to teach unofficial sub-committees to work freely and independently. I feel confident that, when the desire of the Government is correctly understood, district officers will order their participation in the business of local boards in a way to encourage the growth of local liberties and not to discourage or repress them." What can be more plain than the declaration of policy contained in the foregoing extract from Mr. Peile's speech of August last? And yet we find the Collector-president of a leading and flourishing municipality like that of Surat actually discouraging and repressing the growth of local liberties instead of encouraging them!!! Again, why was it that the official members with Mr. White at their head were so much interested in remitting the fine which the Electric Light Company had incurred by its inability to fulfil its contract, and on the very strength of the terms of the said document? If, as is alleged, no services according to the stipulated conditions in the agreement were rendered to the rate-payers of Surat by the said company, was it fair, we ask, on the part of the official members to advocate such indulgent and lenient treatment at the expense of the poor rate-payers? We are often told that the presence of official members in our local boards is essentially necessary with a view to check the so-called tendency on the part of the non-official Native commissioners to act from private, sectarian and interested motives at the cost of the rate-payers. But, as the Latin proverb declares, *quis custodiat ipsos custodes*, who will guard the guardians themselves if they, unmindful of their sacred trust, themselves set a bad example? Mr. Peile at the conclusion of his speech, referred to above, thus alluded to this tendency:—"But we have not arrived at that yet, and much has to be learnt before there can be really popular movement to occupy the ground which is opened out by these measures. In reaching that consummation we shall now transfer some of our responsibility to the men of 'the party of progress and reforms,' and they must decentralize as well as the Government. We should not be satisfied if political education were to stop short at a small class marked out by special circumstances from the masses. We have that form of polity already in the Native States, where the local administration is quite indigenous, but in no way popular or representative, and therefore generally very far from progressive. To reproduce that position in our districts would be a very partial success, which would go a very little way towards the establishment of free institutions. Private and party motives would dominate the local councils, and the popular indifference and aversion to municipal regulations (institutions?) would be aggravated." We leave it to the reader and to Government to judge if there were any "private and party motives" at the bottom of these high-handed proceedings on the part of Mr. White, Mr. Lely and their supporters, and whether such proceedings are not calculated to "aggravate the popular indifference and aversion to municipal institutions." In conclusion we trust that the Bombay Government will, if the case be really as it is represented by the Surat correspondent of the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, administer a sharp rebuke to the officers concerned, so as to be an example to others who may be similarly disposed.

Says that the Surat Municipality has acted wisely in retaining the services of Dr. Dosábhái as Superintendent of the Párekh Dispensary.

The *Suryă Prakásh* (82) of the 24th May says that the municipal committee have adopted a wise resolution in retaining the services of such a clever and experienced doctor as Mr. Dosábhái. Looking to the large number of the destitute and the poor in Surat, it is necessary that a well-paid doctor should be appointed Superintendent of the Párekh Dispensary. There is no reason for Government exercising parsimony in this matter, for they will thereby be giving discouragement to the charitably disposed. The poor, with whose condition Dr. Dosábhái is well acquainted, are pleased with the retention of the doctor's services and thank the committee for so doing. The municipality has acted justly in the matter, for it has done real justice to the poor. It has thereby earned their blessings.

Disapproves of the action of the Surat Municipality in connection with the retention of the services of Dr. Dosábhái as Superintendent of the Párekh Dispensary.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 25th May says:—Dr. Dosábhái Pestanji is an elected commissioner of the Surat Municipality. He managed to get elected by the people, but has ever since been on the official side. And he has had his reward. Government some time ago wisely suggested that the pay of the Superintendent of the Párekh Dispensary (Dr. Dosábhái) ought to be reduced from Rs. 350 a month to Rs. 150. As there is a large Civil Hospital at Surat and a number of private dispensaries, there is no need for a highly paid Assistant Surgeon. We think Rs. 100 a month is quite enough for an hour or two's work every day. But Dr. Dosábhái, the elect of the people and the favourite of the officials, is not going to be put upon short commons. So he, himself a commissioner, presses his claim upon his colleagues for full pay, and gets it confirmed for the year—Rs. 4,200. Such is our information. Now, there may be nothing wrong legally in this procedure. But its moral effect will be the ruin of municipal self-government at Surat which Dr. Dosábhái and a few others have so cheerfully been helping to bring about. Dr. Dosábhái is said to be a very worthy man and at the top of his profession. We leave it to him to say whether he could not find a better way of making himself useful to his country. If his hopes of immortality are centred in officialism, why does he prevail upon the unhappy rate-payers to elect him? And having been elected, why does he misuse his powers this way? Such irregularity is possible only under an official president, and it is on that account that we have from the beginning objected to the District Collector being entrusted with the scheme of local self-government.

Overloading of carts and cruel treatment of bullocks in Vengurla.

The *Vengurla Vritt* (72) of the 22nd May in its local news states that bullock-carts are frequently to be seen overloaded with goods in Vengurla. They are besides driven by young boys and the bullocks have usually no nose-bridles. During night bullock-carts are being frequently driven along

the roads without any lamps. Owing to overloading, the bullocks are unable to drag the carts, and consequently they are treated cruelly. The local municipality has passed rules for the guidance of the owners of bullock-carts which ply for hire, but unfortunately they are not enforced. It is to be hoped that the local Mámlatdár will bring to justice those cart-drivers who act in violation of the municipal regulations.

Says that Government ought to ascertain the truth of the statement made by the *Hitechchhu* of Ahmedabad that Mr. Reid is sometimes deceived by those about him.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (103) of the 23rd May expresses satisfaction with the withdrawal of the prohibition placed on the giving of caste feasts at Ahmedabad, quotes the remarks made by the *Hitechchhu* (80) of Ahmedabad of the 22nd instant that Mr. Reid is sometimes deceived by those about him who conceal the real state of affairs in connection with the municipality (*vide* page 20 of the Report on Native Papers for the week ending 24th May), and observes that the remarks made by the *Hitechchhu* are very severe. Government ought undoubtedly to find out who these men are. Mr. Reid is surrounded by the municipal commissioners and the officers of the municipality at the time of the holding of the general meeting of the municipality. A very serious charge appears to be laid against these men by the *Hitechchhu*, and it is to be hoped that Government would enquire into the matter and remove the alleged intriguers from the municipal board.

Native States.

Praises the Mahárája of Jeypur for abolishing the transit duties hitherto levied in his State.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 31st May records with great satisfaction the abolition of the transit duties, except upon opium and other intoxicating drugs, in his territory by the Mahárája of Jeypur. The fact, observes the *Samáchár*, that the State can bear the loss of the transit duties without imposing a new tax to make up the loss proves the general good management and the prosperous condition of the State, and reflects great credit on the prince. The *Pioneer* confirms the inference by some incontrovertible statements. The Mahárája has set an example which the other princes and chiefs ought to follow willingly.

Berár Affairs.

Suggestion with respect to the filling up of posts of Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildárs.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (13) of the 26th May says:—We have seen many instances in which Mámlatdárs in the Bombay Presidency have risen to the post of Deputy Collectors. In Berár similar appointments are conferred in the majority of cases by favouritism and not by seniority. Hence service in Berár does not possess that inducement which ought to act as an incentive to work. In the first place the offices of Tahsildárs and Extra Assistant Commissioners ought to be given by competition and not by favouritism as we often see. When there are vacancies, outsiders are imported into the service, superseding the claims of those who are already in the department. This process of importing foreigners results in the stagnation of promotion, and is attended by other evils which it is impossible to remedy. We know of an instance in which an Extra Assistant Commissioner, notwithstanding his repeated failure in passing the necessary examinations, was invested with civil and criminal powers, which he exercised for a number of years and was afterwards declared incompetent and thrown out of the service. The public must lose faith in the justice administered by such a man. The service must be thrown open to competition,—a system which will go a great way in bringing the department to the highest standard of efficiency. There would be no room for complaint if men deserving of promotion were given their due. If the system obtaining in the Bombay Presidency were adopted by this Administration there would be no heart-burning and no discontent. It would attract able men and would hold out prospects to those already serving. In making the above remarks we are not actuated by sinister motives towards any particular individual, but we have made them in the hope that the Administration may make definite rules which should guide its action in disposing of these places.

Complains that some Deputy Commissioner passed one order in his capacity as a Civil Judge and another diametrically opposite in the same case in the capacity of a Collector.

The same newspaper says:—A person brought a suit on a mortgage bond for the recovery of his mortgage debt. The Court passed a decree ordering it to be satisfied by instalments of Rs. 80 per annum. On appeal to the Deputy Commissioner, the mortgagee pointed out that no instalments could be allowed when money is secured by mortgage. The decree of the lower Court was therefore modified by reversing the order regarding instalments. The judgment-debtor then applied for the execution of his decree. The decree was as usual sent to the Collector for disposal who forwarded it on to a Tahsildár. The Tahsildár let out the land on a long lease, which secured Rs. 50 per annum to the judgment-creditor. He then applied to the Deputy Commissioner in the capacity of a Collector not to confirm the order passed by the Tahsildár. The Deputy Commissioner, notwithstanding his own order to pay money all at once, confirmed that of the Tahsildár. Now we leave it to our readers to determine as to what amount of hardship and expense the mortgagee had to undergo. He found himself in a worse position than he was before the appeal was made. If the decrees of Civil Courts are not respected by the Revenue authorities they are a mere nullity, and this procedure of the Revenue Courts is calculated to lessen the faith which litigants have in the Civil Courts that their decrees shall be executed in the manner they are passed. We invite the attention of the Commissioner and the Resident with a view to their taking such steps as they may deem necessary for giving effect to the decrees of Civil Courts and thus protecting the interests of litigants.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
4th June 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

A'bkári: Expression of opinion that the Bhandáris or toddy and country spirit sellers of Bombay ought to get the redress for which they have memorialized Government 13
Annual visits of the Viceroys and Governors of presidencies to the hills:
  Costliness of the migration of the Supreme Government to Simla and remarks in connection therewith 10
  Disapproval of the— 10
Arms Act: Condemnation of the— 11
Bench of Honorary Magistrates at Sholápur: Suggestion for the appointment of a — unconnected with the municipality for the disposal of municipal cases and petty crimes 13
Bombay International Exhibition Guarantee Fund: Expression of opinion that the Native Princes and Chiefs of the Bombay Presidency should not be called upon to contribute to the — 13
Bráhman officials in the Junnar Táluka: Request to Government to send other than — on account of the feud which exists between Bráhmans and the cultivating classes 14
Cholera: Statement that — of a bad type prevails in the villages of Dánti and Dhorái near Bulsár 15
Civil Service of India: Advice to the people to continue agitating the question of the limit of age of candidates for the entrance examination of the — 9
Defences of Bombay: Expression of opinion that no delay should be made in improving the— 12
Disestablishment of the English church in India: Advocacy of the —
  The *Dnyánodayă* 10
  The *Indu Prakásh* 9
Export and import trade of India: Expression of opinion that increase in the — is no indication of the prosperity of the people ... 8
Forced labour: Statement that a large number of labourers are being caught and forcibly made to work in the repairs which are being made to the tank at Wághad in the Násik Collectorate ... 14
Land revenue: Expression of opinion that payment of rent in kind is becoming a growing necessity in the case of cultivators ... 12
Lepers in Bombay: Advice to Government for finding out a place suitable for the location of the— 12
Manufacturing industries in India: Expression of opinion that Government should appoint a commission to devise schemes for the commencement of— 9
Maxims of government in India enunciated by Sir James Stephen: Remarks on certain— 3
Popularity of Lord Ripon among Natives: Statement of reasons for the— 8
Public Honours: Criticism on the honours bestowed on the Queen's birthday 11
Public Service:
  Expression of a hope that the cases of clerks in the Dhárwár Post Office who are under suspension may be decided without delay . 15
  Request to Government to reconsider their decision in the matter of the transfer of Mr. Adarji Jivanji to the Panch Mahals ... 14
  Strange conduct of the Deputy Educational Inspector of Dhárwár under certain circumstances 14
Roads: Want of repairs to the road between Tuljápur and Sholápur ... 15
Working hours of the labourers of the cotton and other mills in Bombay:
  Expression of opinion that the — should be curtailed ... 15

Part II.—*Railways*—

Amalgamation of the B. B. & C. I. Railway with the Rájputána-Málwa Railway: Expression of opinion that the services of Mr. Duxbury, the Traffic Manager of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, should not be dispensed with on the— 16
Construction of railways: Expression of opinion that the Native Princes and Chiefs should be encouraged in the — in their respective territories 16
Evidence given before the Select Committee on Indian Railways: Criticism on the — by certain witnesses 15
G. I. P. Railway Company: A suggestion to the— 17

Page.

Part III.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad: Expression of opinion that Government ought to ascertain the truth of the statement made by the *Hitechchhu* of — that Mr. Reid is sometimes deceived by those about him 20

Bombay:

Complaint regarding the deficient water-supply of — in the hot season 17

Disapproval of the diversion of the sewage outfall from Carnac Bandar to Warli 17

Sale of putrid fish and stale meat at Nal Bazár 18

Surat:

Disapproval of the action of the — Municipality in retaining the services of Dr. Dosábhái as Superintendent of the Párekh Dispensary 19

Expression of opinion that the — Municipality has acted wisely in retaining the services of Dr. Dosábhái as Superintendent of the Párekh Dispensary 19

Request to Government to rebuke the Collector-president of the— Municipality and his Assistant, Mr. Lely, for repressing the free expression of opinion by the members of the local municipality . 18

Vengurla: Overloading of carts and cruel treatment of bullocks in— ... 19

Part IV.—*Native States*—

Jeypur: Praises of the Mahárája of — for abolishing the transit duties hitherto levied in his State 20

Part V.—*Berár Affairs*—

Judicial affairs: Complaint that some Deputy Commissioner passed one order in his capacity as a Civil Judge and another diametrically opposite in the same case in the capacity of a Collector... ... 21

Posts of Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildárs: Suggestion with respect to the filling up of— 20

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R

For the Week ending 7th June 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	450
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	484
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	200
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fortnightly	950
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	600
16	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Akola	Do.	250
	MARA'THI			
17	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
21	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
22	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
*23	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Do.	200
*24	„ Chikitsak	Sholápur	Do.	200
25	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*26	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
28	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
32	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
33	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*38	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
39	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
41	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
42	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
43	„ Maháráshtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,000
44	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
45	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	100
*47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
48	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
49	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
50	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*51	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	250
*53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
*56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
57	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
58	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	150
59	„ Satyă Prakásh	Do.	Weekly	243
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*62	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
63	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
*64	„ Shivájí[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	90
66	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
67	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

57
OFFICE
JUL 1884

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
*68	The Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	150
69	„ Telagu Mitră	Do.	Do.	400
70	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	200
71	„ Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	175
72	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	200
*73	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
74	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
*75	„ Vinod	Poona	Do.	200
*76	„ Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
77	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	400
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
*78	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
79	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	400
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	349
81	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
82	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	137
	GUJARA'TI.			
83	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
84	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	750
85	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	304
86	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*87	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	200
88	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	1,090
89	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	700
90	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	60
91	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	600
92	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Weekly	525
93	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,000
94	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	200
95	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
96	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
97	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	100
98	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
*99	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	200
100	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*101	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
102	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	525
103	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,400
104	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	115
*105	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	200
*106	„ Kapol-hita-wardhak	Do.	Monthly	200
107	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	700
108	„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	300
109	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
110	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	381
111	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
112	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,814
113	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
114	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
*115	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	200
116	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
117	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	533
*118	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	200
119	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	408
*120	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly	200
121	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patra	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
122	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	50
123	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	738
124	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
125	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
126	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	150
*127	„ Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.	200
128	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	225
129	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	768
*130	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	100
	SANSKRIT.			
*131	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	100
	URDU.			
*132	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
133	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.	160
	PERSIAN.			
134	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	300
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
*135	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	200
	SINDI.			
*136	The Sind Sudhár	Karáchi	Weekly	200

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—ă.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Remarks on certain maxims of Government in India enunciated by Sir James Stephen.

In continuation of the article headed "The true foundations of British rule in India" reported at pages 3—7 of the Report on Native Papers for the week ending 31st May, the *Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajánik Sabha* (4) for the month of April but received on the 22nd May says:—Sir James Stephen doubtless holds it to be "self-evident" that "the natives of India neither understand the policy of introducing European civilization into the country, nor could they be trusted to carry it out if they both understood and liked it, except under constant and vigilant European superintendence." Without going into the evidence which Sir James Stephen, somewhat inconsistently perhaps, proceeds to give of this "self-evident" proposition, we are content to admit it to be true if understood of the whole Native population of the country. This would be not merely true but a truism, and applicable not merely to this country but *mutatis mutandis* all the world over. Its being a truth or a truism, however, and of general or only special application has not much relevancy to the practical question of administration. Is there not a sufficient number among the natives of the country who understand the principles of European civilization to render it desirable that their help should be secured by the British Government in the noble task which lies before it? If there is—and we will venture to challenge Sir James Stephen to deny that—is it not desirable that they should be associated with Europeans in the government of the country? We hold that they should be associated, and not merely, so to say, on the ministerial side, for that involves in truth a very narrow view of the whole question. We would take higher ground and maintain without any hesitation that provision should be gradually made for their activity in the service of their country from the side of Her Majesty's opposition also, that is to say, in the way of independent non-official help and criticism. It is all very well for Sir James Stephen to take the extreme fraction of Musalmán and Hindu irreconcileables and say that they would like to exterminate one another. But the question of the Europeans leaving the country for good, within the lifetime of Sir James Stephen—or even of the longest lived of the latest born among the children born to-day—is not within the domain of "practical politics." And therefore, even assuming the truth of what Sir James Stephen says about the contradictory wishes of "Hindus, Musalmáns, Sikhs, Burmese and Pársis," it has no manner of relevancy to the only question, which is at all a practical one and the only one which we care to discuss here, namely, is the introduction of a certain small, but gradually increasing, element of popular government in India a desirable measure or not? We say that it is, and in our remarks on the inherent and necessary impermanency of absolute government we have stated our reasons for saying so. Sir James Stephen says it is not, and we have already stated why we are dissatisfied with his opinion on the point. But even on his view we fail to perceive any sound reason for throwing away such a valuable help in the government of the country as can be furnished by the intelligence, sympathy and knowledge of the people which may be found among the children of the soil. Sir James Stephen next proceeds to dwell on the difficulties which lie in the way of the operation of "changing" the Government of India "from an absolute government founded on military force" into "a representative government founded on popular election." We need not stay to point out that, understood in their literal sense, these words signify an operation which nobody supposes to be in the domain of "practical politics"—nobody either among those "Anglicised Bengal Bábus" at whom Mr. Justice Stephen indulges in the oft-repeated, but none the less unworthy, gibes and jeers, or among those "English theorists" who rouse his ire by what he is pleased to call their "restless, dissatisfied, officious interference" in that best of all possible governments which was administered by Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey. However, we need not go further into that matter, because we are content to admit that the proposal, if anybody entertains it, to at once transform the present despotism of the Government of India into a popular government exactly like that of England involves an operation of great difficulty. The truth, as we have said, is that nobody has for an instant entertained such a proposal; but many have entertained, and in their own several ways have propounded, proposals for taking small, well considered, tentative measures towards this ultimate transformation. If then Sir James Stephen's arguments are directed against this class of proposals, we have only to say that we must respectfully take leave to dissent from his views. Sir James Stephen says that the proposals are entirely "gratuitous." We have already pointed out why we think this view an erroneous one. The influences that are at present operating upon our countrymen must, whether Sir James Stephen approves them or not, and whether they are unwelcome to him or otherwise, direct the movement of Indian political life in the direction which he so much dreads. We do not dread it, we rather welcome it. And we think also that true statesmanship lies in preventing that movement from breaking away headlong, loose from all regulation, and in keeping it in hand and under perfect control by yielding to it little by little, with careful circumspection. It may be that "that state craft in its higher departments," of which Sir James Stephen's favourite Viceroy used to speak so much, dictates a different policy. It may be that the practical experience of the European continental despotisms and political theories antagonistic to the doctrines of Mill on Liberty alike lead to what Mr. Wordsworth called "Napoleonic maxim of everything for the people, and nothing by the people." But we will venture to say that the instruction to be derived from those quarters ought to be treated rather as corroborating our views; it must be regarded as teaching how not to do it. Sir James Stephen, contrasting "the Anglicised Bengali Bábus" with "the warlike and vigorous races of Northern India," says that the latter have "no desire whatever for any other political institutions than such as they have been accustomed to from time immemorial"—suggesting, apparently, that it is under such institutions that they have now the happiness to live. That however we doubt, and we have indicated already some reasons which go to confirm the doubt. We also doubt whether there is such complete satisfaction at existing political institutions as Sir James Stephen's words imply. It is well-known that from whatever causes,—and we do not intend to suggest that some of the causes have not been good and solid ones,—from whatever causes, we repeat, the progress of education has been very slow among "the warlike and vigorous races of Northern India." But even among them it has made, and is making, progress, and, in so far as it is doing so, is an intelligent interest and to a certain extent an intelligent dissatisfaction springing up and spreading about regarding the public affairs of the country. Is Sir James Stephen then prepared to recommend that the progress of education should be checked in this country? Is he prepared to hold that the educational policy of Government should be reversed in order to perpetuate "the institutions with which the Natives, if left to themselves, are perfectly satisfied, and which have conferred on them, and will if left alone continue to confer upon them, altogether inestimable benefits." We are not by any means blind to these great benefits, but on the other hand we also see that there is another side of the account which requires to be taken into the calculation. And with all possible affection and loyalty to British rule, we should be disposed to hold that the advantages of that rule were too dearly purchased, if as a result of them our countrymen were to remain for ever as children in swaddling clothes and leading strings under the patriarchal government of Anglo-Indian officialdom. Mr. Justice Stephen winds up his paper by making the extraordinary statement—we certainly cannot characterize it by any milder term—that "in the presence of English voters and their leaders the English in India are weak and helpless, the Indian Civil Service is weak and helpless, the strongest and wisest man in the country is as helpless, if they differ from him, as a little child." We should like to know when and how this "weakness and helplessness" have manifested themselves. Everybody knows how Acts of the Legislature and Proclamations of the Crown have been shelved by the local authorities—by this very Indian Civil Service, which Mr. Justice Stephen thus calls upon us to commiserate for its weakness and helplessness. And everybody knows that the true view of this question was stated by such men as Mr. Mill and Lord Lawrence when they said that the great difficulties of a truly liberal policy in India are to be found in this weak, this helpless Anglo-Indian population. Is that party a weak, a helpless party, which has, even in Mr. Justice Stephen's estimation, "exaggerated the intrinsic importance" of the so-called Ilbert Bill, so that even Her Majesty's Judges have begun to exclaim that the fearful times of the mutiny have returned? Is that party a weak, a helpless party which has organised a series of mass meetings to create a sensation in England, and which has been crowing over its so-called "concordat" with the Government of India for the past few weeks? We who know what the Anglo-Indian population has done and can do, and who know their modes of operation and the advantages of their position, also know better than to accept such an opinion as that which Mr. Justice Stephen seems to have announced as a counterblast to the righteous utterances of Gladstone and John Bright. Thus we have gone through the main line of argument followed by Sir James Stephen in his paper on the foundations of the Government of India. Sundry points have been incidentally touched on in the course of the paper to which we have had no space for referring,—such points, for instance, as the differences between the nature of the British conquest of India and the conquests by other powers; or the difference between political power and ordinary property; and more especially, the points about the benefits of European civilization in the shape of the system introduced for the administration of justice, or the codification of the law; or the modes and the pressure of taxation. All these points are worthy of respectful consideration, and as far as we are concerned many of the observations—but not by any means all of them—which have been made by Sir James Stephen are observations in which we concur. But while he puts forward only one aspect of these matters, we must beg leave to point out that they have also another aspect which deserves consideration. Thus to take one instance, when we talk about the purity of the administration of justice, the fact thus referred to is an important fact, but against it we have got to set the equally important fact that the system of administration is ruinously costly, excessively dilatory, and in some respects certainly so entirely apart from the habits of the people that it is charged, and not entirely without reason, as being the source of a good deal of the so-called perjury on which prejudiced Anglo-Indians, in high places especially, are so fond of dwelling, forgetful apparently of the revelations made in their own courts of justice in recent days, which do not contrast very favourably with the revelations of our own. We point to this as merely an index of the general deductions that have to be made from the conclusions at which Mr. Justice Stephen arrives in his paper on these incidental matters. And we point to them, be it understood, not in a spirit of carping or cavil, but merely in order to show how the facts really stand. We have no hesitation in avowing our belief that after due allowance is made for these drawbacks the introduction of European civilization into this country must have a surplus, and a very substantial surplus, of benefit to the Indian people. And now we have done. As will have been seen, we dissent almost entirely from the political principles which Mr. Justice Stephen wishes to see prevailing in the government of this country. We consider those principles to be erroneous and of evil tendency. Our general conclusion is that while the shell and husk, if we may so express it, which belongs to the English constitution as it at present exists may be and ought to be cast aside, the real kernel of it is as suitable in this country as in the soil where it has had such vigorous and such beneficial growth. We agree that even this essential portion of that constitution should not be introduced all of a sudden. Let the progress towards it be by all means gradual. Let each successive step that is taken be justified by the event before further progress is attempted. But however slowly we may move, however cautiously and circumspectly we may look about us at every step that we take, let our progress be towards the goal which is indicated by the constitution of the great kingdom with which we are now so closely associated as parts of the great empire on which the sun never sets. Lord Ripon and his Councillors and the Government of Mr. Gladstone are very widely believed to be helping on our progress on these principles. And it is to this belief, derived not from mere sweet and well-turned periods, but from unmistakeable deeds, that the universal and genuine popularity of the present Viceroy, and in a small degree that of the Gladstone Government, among our countrymen is really due. It is a popularity which, we will venture to say, is creditable alike to the Viceroy and to the people. And the confidence which has thus been engendered in the minds of our countrymen with respect to the ruling race must be of lasting benefit to the true interests alike of England and India,—interests which, as Mr. Gladstone has once more declared within the past few weeks, are so far from being in conflict, that they are really identical.

Criticises the replies given by the Under Secretary of State for India to questions asked by Mr. Burt in Parliament about the severity of the Salt Act in the Madras Presidency.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 5th June observes that the members of Parliament who now and then put questions to the Secretary of State for India about the Indian administration deserve the hearty gratitude of the people of this country; but since sufficiently clear answers are not given to those questions, the labours of these benevolent gentlemen do not in many instances produce satisfactory results. Recently Mr. Burt asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he was aware of the loud complaint raised by the people of the Madras Presidency against the severity of the Salt Act. Mr. Cross replied that he was not aware of the alleged complaint, and expressed his readiness to remove it if any grounds for it really existed. It is very strange that the Under Secretary of State should be ignorant of the existence of the grievance and that he should have given a promise to Parliament to pay immediate attention to it. The complaint about the excessively heavy salt duty, the dearness of salt, and the evil effects of these is not confined to the Madras Presidency; it prevails throughout India. The silence of the people on this question is entirely owing to their inability to obtain redress and their unusual meekness. Mr. Cross has promised to pay immediate attention to the complaint, but were the people to pray once more for the reduction of the salt duty they would be told that Government cannot afford to give up any portion of the present revenue. Mr. Cross stated in reply to another question from Mr. Burt that of the large number of persons who were tried last year in the Madras Presidency for committing offences against the Salt Act many were let off without any punishment. This reply may appear satisfactory to persons who have no experience of India; but those who have lived in the country are well aware that poor people committed to take their trial suffer much misery before they are discharged by a criminal court. Mr. Burt should not have remained silent when Mr. Cross stated in reply to his question that the salt duty was considerably heavier than it was under the administration of the East India Company. Mr. Burt should have asked the reasons which induced Government to enhance the salt duty and should have pointed out that poor people suffer great miseries on account of it. Thousands of poor people eat rice gruel without a pinch of salt and eat dried fish without its being salted and thereby injure their health. Unless there are Indian representatives in Parliament the grievances of India are not likely to be presented in their genuine form and are not likely to be redressed.

Says that the contentment of the people of India is the strongest bulwark against a Russian invasion and advises Government to keep the inhabitants of India contented.

In an article headed "Russian Advance in Central Asia," the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 2nd June says:—The success of Russian diplomacy in Central Asia must always be a cause of great disquiet to our rulers, and no less to ourselves. The reported cession of Sarakhs and the so-called submission of the Mero-Turkomans to the protection of the Czar bring the advanced guards of Russia within a few hundred miles of Herat, the most western outpost of the British Government. How loving is the submission of the Mero-Turkomans and other tribes to Russian protection is well described by a correspondent of the *Times of India*, who explains willing submission to be a Russian euphemism for conquest. But whether or no the Russians have a permanent hold on the affections of the Tartar races they have subjugated, one fact is clear that in spite of promises, treaties, or declarations of Russian ministers and Czars to the contrary, the Russians are advancing slowly but steadily towards India. This supposition is greatly strengthened by the dream of Skobeleff recently published. This dream of one of the greatest of Russia's modern generals, if genuine, illustrates very clearly, like the will of Russia's greatest Emperor Peter the Great, how the heart of the Russian nation is set upon the acquisition of India, how each foot of ground gained in Central Asia is looked upon as a step onward towards the final goal, and how a struggle with England is looked forward to as inevitable. This threatening attitude of Russia is a source of considerable anxiety. The political creed of Russia seems to be that the end sanctifies the means. Hence her promises and solemn assurances are as fragile as gossamer thread. Each further advance rouses England from her fancied security, and sets her thinking how to defend India from Russian designs. Afghanistan is greatly relied on as a neutral zone, but it is very questionable whether supposing Abdul Rahman remained firm and truthful he will at all be able to relieve the British Government from their danger. To our mind the best strength of our Government lies in the contentment and loyalty of their subjects. We can assure our rulers that every Native heart beats with a warm attachment for the British Government, that the sincere conviction of all thinking Natives is that in spite of occasional errors the British Government has on the whole been the most well-intentioned and beneficent Government and that of all European nations the English are the most noble, just and generous people. There have been individual administrators who have shaken the confidence of the Indian nations in this high ideal of their rulers, as there have been others who have fully borne out their expectations. The sum total of their experiences cannot fail to be favourable, and their obvious duty and security lie in supporting the British rule. Such a feeling of loyalty and affection has been greatly strengthened by the many acts of kindness of Lord Ripon, and it is the interest of the British Government to further nourish that feeling. If the British Government persevere in the same course of kindly treatment, the two hundred and fifty millions of India will be their best bulwarks against the attacks of any foreign power. [The *Broach Samáchár* (89) of the 5th June considers the present time as the fittest for striking a blow at the Russians, for they do not command sufficient strength in Central Asia at present. It is to the interests of the British that the Russian advance should be checked now before it gathers further strength.]

Reflections on the advance of Russia.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 1st June says:—The mere mention of a further Russian advance in the direction of India is enough to throw a portion of the British public into a flutter. A Russian scientific exploration, the alleged submission of Mero-Turkomans, and this time the cession of Sarakhs is enough to expose a ministry to volleys of questions on these heads. But how on earth can the Russians from an immense distance dislodge the Briton's firm footing in India when he is strong in his own house and has immensely fortified it? And are not the Russian internal troubles enough to keep the hands of their emperor, however ambitious he may be, employed? They may find it easy to subjugate a half-starved and ill-equipped people, but it is no joke to face a British army on its own ground. The uneasiness often displayed on this score in and out of Parliament only exposes the weak side of the British public, and must only inflame a stronger earth-hunger in the Russian breast. It is in the interests of the British people and those of India that such exhibitions should not be frequently repeated. [The *Military Instructor* (135) of the same date expresses similar sentiments and remarks that there is no reason for standing in fear of Russia, for her army, which is like that of Bájiráo or the Moguls, will not be able to make any stand against the disciplined forces, European and Native, of the British. Moreover, the Afghans will not allow non-Mahomedans to set foot in their country, for they look upon them as *káffars* and will have nothing to do with them.]

Denounces the insincerity of Lord Lytton in connection with the Civil Service question.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 1st June, in an article headed "Lord Lytton's political morality," refers to the letter written by him to the *Times* regarding the Civil Service question, adverts to his utter failure to vindicate the policy pursued by him in the administration of India in a speech made by him in the House of Lords, and to the disregard for truth manifested in the speech he delivered at Woodstock, and remarks:—If there was one thing more than another that shipwrecked the administration of Lord Lytton and brought his Government into general contempt, it was its transparent insincerity and disregard for truth. Gifted with a vivid imagination that delighted in fiction and romance, and consequently set at naught the stern realities of the work-a-day world, an expert in the art of converting black into white and white into black, trained to that phase of continental politics which teaches dissimulation as the perfection of diplomacy, our ex-Viceroy so far succeeded in spreading the contagion of political immorality among his colleagues in Council that it is no wonder his administration became a by-word of reproach, and he himself left these shores almost a bankrupt in reputation. His Viceregal career was strongly marked by insincerity and mystery. He said one thing and meant another. Words never harmonised with deeds, nor deeds with words. He was troubled with a duplicate misfortune, that of deceiving the world and that of deceiving himself. When he betook himself to his native land we thought that the serene atmosphere of the House of Lords, generally chastening in its moral influence, would partially, if not wholly, cure him of his malady. But we hoped in vain. When the contradiction made by Lord Lytton first appeared in the papers we were lost in astonishment that the trick should be carried so far in broad daylight. We wondered whether this contradiction could ever stand even for a day in the presence of that despatch of 1878. The *Indian Mirror* and the *Bombay Gazette* have rendered excellent service to the people of India by once more reminding them of the existence of the despatch and the mischievous proposal contained therein to debar them from the competitive Civil Service by a fluke. Thus has truth again triumphed over all obstacles and its majesty been fully vindicated. But who can set a limit to the fallacies of that misguided proconsul whose administration did so much mischief to India and the Indians? Insincerity was the distinguishing trait of most of the members of the previous administration. But insincerity cannot stand long. [The *Gujaráti* (98) of the 1st June says that the part played by Lord Lytton in this matter is shameful. He is held in hatred by the people of India for his shameful policy and no trust has been placed on his words. He, however, now repents for his misdeeds. He considers the Natives worthy of becoming members of the Indian Civil Service and is favourably inclined towards increasing the limit of age. This result of the present controversy is satisfactory. It would be better if Lord Lytton were hereafter to openly acknowledge the truth instead of thus screening false assertions.]

Says that Lord Lytton's statement that he never advocated the exclusion of Natives from the Civil Service only exhibits his perversity of conduct.

In a paragraph headed "Lord Lytton and the Civil Service" the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 1st June says:—Elsewhere we print a portion of the ex-Governor-General's despatch to the Secretary of State on the question of the admission of Natives into this service. Anyone reading the letter to the *London Times* by Lord Lytton saying that he never advocated the exclusion of Natives from this service, side by side with the despatch published, will at once see that his Lordship's recent attempt at self-defence only paints in still deeper colours his perversity of conduct. A refuge in silence under the circumstances would have been more convenient to him; but it seems in politics as in diplomacy inconsistency and straightforwardness are synonymous terms, and what in the ordinary affairs of life would be set down for gross perjury is looked upon as excusable in diplomacy. We wish Lord Lytton had the courage of his own opinions. His free admission of what he had written some six years ago would have appeared more honourable than the disingenuous attempt he has made to conceal his weakness.

Suggests that the provincial Governments should be compelled to purchase country articles more largely than they have hitherto done.

In noticing the list of purchases of country articles made for the use of Government under the orders of the Government of India issued in 1881, the *Rást Goftár* (112) of the 1st June observes that the largest purchaser of country manufactures has been the Government of Bengal, which deserves great praise for evincing much anxiety for encouraging Native industries. It is worth while to know the reasons that prevented the other subordinate Governments from showing similar willingness, and they should be censured for this conduct and compelled to submit in future to the wishes of the Supreme Government more completely than they have hitherto done.

Recommends the multiplication and extension of remunerative industries in Indian jails.

In noticing the regret expressed by Mr. Keswick, the chairman of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, at the meeting of the Chamber held on the 29th May that the convicts in the Indian jails are made to manufacture certain articles, which being sold very cheap in the market merchants getting out similar articles cannot effect the sales of their wares at a profit, the *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 3rd June observes that well conducted prisoners who can from previous education prepare certain goods or who possess the necessary ability to learn the manufacture of those goods are alone put to manufacture them. This system has been followed for some years past and has proved advantageous to Government as well as the convicts; it brought in good earnings from convict labour and the convicts left the jail with the ability to follow some remunerative industry which they did not know before. Thus means were supplied to the prisoners of not returning to crime and settling to agreeable life by following some useful handicraft. The advantages of the system are quite plain, and it is therefore to be regretted that Lord Ripon's Government should have at one time requested the Secretary of State for India to grant permission for abolishing the remunerative jail industries. The refusal of the latter officer to grant such permission was highly gratifying and it is to be hoped that he will adhere to his decision. The Viceroy should direct his attention to the multiplication and extension of remunerative jail industries.

Advises that European soldiers going on hunting excursions should be kept under proper restraint.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (102) of the 4th June approves of the suggestion made in a recent issue of the *Bombay Gazette* that the soldiers of the British army in India should be employed frequently on hunting excursions for the purpose of getting rid of animals of prey, and observes that several regimental companies may be employed at a time under the immediate control of their respective officers, but care should be taken that no peacocks, partridges and other animals held sacred by Natives are killed and no offence is given to the people. If the evil proceeding from the existence of wild animals is appreciably lessened the people would be highly grateful to Government. The other evil of Natives meeting death at the hands of European soldiers who make a wrong use of their weapons deserves also to be considered. Within the last five years about ten dozen Natives met an untimely death at the hands of European soldiers, and in almost all these cases the pleas advanced in defence of the accused persons were either accident or insanity. The true reason of the sad casualties was that the European soldiers did not care for the life of a Native, and partial European juries screened them from the punishment which they richly deserved. Of late the contagion of making a wrong use of their weapons has spread to the Native soldier also. The time has now arrived for introducing into India the rule said to be prevailing in England for some time past that no ammunition should be left in the possession of soldiers, who should be made to deposit their rifles in the orderly room on their return to the barracks from the parade or from patrol duty. The proposed rules for keeping under proper restraint European soldiers going on hunting excursions should also be passed at once. Some European soldiers annoy poor villagers, particularly in the Panjáb and the North-West Provinces, where the people hide themselves on their approach.

Says that before starting an agricultural bank the scheme for working it should be published and experienced agriculturists should be invited to give their opinion.

With reference to the establishment of an agricultural bank in the Poona District, the *Shetakaryáncha Kaiwari* (14) of the 1st June says:—The scheme is undoubtedly an important one, as it has for its object the improvement of the dilapidated condition of the agricultural classes of the Deccan. But before giving it an experimental trial it would be as well to draw out a sketch of the mode of its working, to circulate it among the agriculturists of the different tálukas, and to call for the opinions of the intelligent and experienced of them as to whether such a scheme would be beneficial. It is presumed that agricultural banks will have dealings with the agriculturists only in cash. It should therefore be ascertained beforehand whether this mode of dealing would be convenient to them, and whether they would be willing and able to carry on cash dealings with the bank with a certain degree of regularity. There is a strong supposition that in working the proposed scheme Government officials, especially Mámlatdárs and their subordinates, will be entrusted with the work of advancing money and collecting the instalments of the debts. Were such an arrangement made, we are afraid the agriculturists will be subjected to much oppression. If this evil be left unguarded there would be no end to their troubles. We do not in the least mean to oppose the scheme of the agricultural banks. We would on the contrary strongly support it. What we wish in this case is that the plan must be well matured before it is put into execution. If it be thought by experienced agriculturists that the proposed scheme would be beneficial, we would strongly recommend Native capitalists to give it a liberal support. Sir W. Wedderburn's views on the subject are purely philanthropic, and we therefore wish him every success in his laudable undertaking. Should he succeed in his attempt he will be the liberator of the poor agriculturists from the slavery of the cunning money-lenders.

Is glad that Government have sanctioned the establishment of an agricultural bank as an experimental measure in the Junnar Táluka.

The *Din Bandhu* (6) of the 1st June, in an article headed "The Agricultural Banks," says:—That the state of the agriculturists is similar to that of the slaves in uncivilised countries can be proved by the fact that the former, when they borrow money from their sáwkárs, agree to the following verbal conditions generally apart from the exorbitant interest charged: That they (agriculturists) should devote a portion of their time everyday to do some household work at the sáwkárs', such as for instance cleaning the house, washing the cattle, the pots, &c.; that in the rainy season they should thatch the houses of the sáwkárs and that on marriage and other festive occasions they (agriculturists) should stay with them (sáwkárs) leaving aside all other work; that they should always accompany the daughters and daughters-in-law of the sáwkárs to the houses of their fathers-in-law and parents. Now these facts will manifestly show to anyone whether oppression is not exercised by the sáwkárs upon poor agriculturists without a particle of consideration for their pitiful condition. It is true that Government are perhaps in the dark as to the real condition of the agricultural population, but when the facts are as stated above, will they not give their attention to the matter which demands their immediate consideration? We are glad that Government have now sanctioned the scheme of the agricultural banks as an experimental measure.

Expresses astonishment that Mr. Dádábhái Nawroji's name should have been omitted from the list of persons on whom honours were conferred on the Queen's birthday.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of 1st June says:—The omission of Mr. Dádábhái Nawroji from the list of persons on whom honours have been conferred this year seems to have caused something like blank astonishment. It would be meanness on the part of a Native journalist to overlook this fact for fear of being suspected of partizanship. We have learnt a good deal from Mr. Dádábhái's writings on the material condition of India in common with our contemporaries. And though there are points on which we may differ from him, still it must be admitted that like other writers we have recanted a good deal of our sanguine optimism. Mr. Dádábhái's pamphlets, the fruit of a lifetime of study and observation, have set some of the best intellects of England thinking, and there is little doubt that the means he has suggested will ultimately prove the only means to perpetuate the alliance between England and India which has been so strangely brought about and which is capable of affording indefinite happiness to the people of both countries. Apart from his other services, in which none of the citizens of Bombay have equalled him, Mr. Dádábhái has established his claim as a public benefactor. We think it is a political blunder on the part of Government to neglect such a man. We should be sorry if we wronged the authorities by charging them with neglect in this or in any other case.

Criticises the bestowal of this year's birthday honours.

The *Yajdán Parast* (125) of the 1st June is extremely glad that Sir Jamsetji Jijibhái and Mr. Káshináth Trimbak Telang have been rewarded with honours, but is much concerned to see that Mr. Dinsháh Mánakji Petit and Professor Dádábhái Nawroji have been passed over. Mr. Petit's magnificent public charities and the Professor's highly useful services to the public are well known, and their claims to honours at the hands of Government have been long advanced by the Native press. It is therefore to be hoped that the two gentlemen will not be forgotten at the bestowal of birthday honours next year. The *Parast* also remarks that the European friends and admirers of the Honourable Mr. Rivers Thompson are sorry that the Lieutenant-Governor was not made a K.C.S.I., but the Native public do not partake of the regret. In the matter of the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill he lent improper encouragement to the excitement shown by the Europeans against the measure and widened the breach between them and the Natives. His administration was moreover very distasteful to the Native population of Bengal. Hence his exclusion from the birthday honours was no injustice to him at all.

Takes exception to the policy of Government to tax subsoil water advantages and makes suggestions about the settlement of the land tax in perpetuity.

The *Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha* (4) for April 1884 but received on the 22nd May, in an article headed "A protest and a warning against the new departure in the Land Assessment policy," alludes to the resolution in the Revenue Department dated 26th March 1884 containing an exposition of the policy of Government in regard to the question of revenue survey and assessment, and says:—The only claim which Government can urge to tax subsoil water facilities, whether used or not, rests, according to Sir G. Wingate and those who think with him, on the imaginary rights of Government as landlord, and such a claim cannot be urged without a breach of the most solemn pledges given by Government from time to time, and without violating all the customary and traditional rights of their subjects. By the common law of the country the land revenue claimable by Government is not rent due to a landlord, but is a tax on rent, or a fixed share of the surplus produce, commuted for convenience into money-rates, which cannot be raised except when this surplus share is raised in value or quantity. The right of the Government is in the nature of fees paid to the Balutedárs for service done in the shape of protection afforded to the ryots. Just as the Bengal zamindár or the Bombay inámdár, who is an alienee of Government rights, cannot raise revenue from his occupancy or mirásdár ryots because of supposed or realized advantages due to possible or actual improvements effected by him, Government cannot claim additional revenue except when general prices rise or its public works expenditure confers actual advantages on the land. Quite apart from the inpracticability and injustice of this claim there are considerations of good policy which should keep back the Government from committing themselves to any such fatal step. Sir Louis Mallet, in his minute published in the appendix to the Famine Commissioners' report, has very wisely observed that the uncertainty, more than the actual weight of the assessment, of the periodical settlement was chiefly to blame for the backward state of the country. People wonder that the capitalist classes do not venture to invest their savings in the land. We ask what other industry weighed with uncertain burdens such as those which hamper the industry of the agricultural classes in this country would bear the same strain without breaking down under its weight? After twenty years' continuous discussion the Government of India have now been roused to the necessity of adopting measures to minimise this uncertainty and actually promulgating a resolution under which in future they propose to exempt all improvements from taxation, and to confine enhancements to easily recognised and appreciable causes of variation, such as a general rise of prices or the extension of public works benefiting particular parts of the country. The Bombay Government profess to fall in with these views, and make a parade of their determination to encourage improvements, even at the sacrifice of the revenue they derive from well irrigation. Under these circumstances we put it to the local authorities if anything can be more impolitic or inconsistent than this attempt to unsettle the classes and values of nearly every holding in the country for supposed advantages, which poor holders are admittedly not capable of turning to account. Such a suggestion can only proceed from a department which seeks an extension of its own lease of life at the risk of taxing the whole country for advantages not enjoyed. It will be impossible for any holder, if this policy is carried out, to foresee what with such an uncertain standard the burden on his land will be at the expiration of the settlement. Settlement work under such circumstances will only become synonymous with all that is irritating, burdensome and demoralizing in the abuse of power, and will throw back the country for another half a century. The Bombay system of settlement already labours under the difficulty that it has not, as under the North-West Provinces and Panjáb systems, any independent standard by which to guage the fairness and sufficiency of its assessments. The old settlements became popular because they were pitched advisedly low. This virtue of prudent abnegation has ceased to characterise the revision settlements, and it is very unfortunate that, just when the work of that department has been condemned by experts and by independent commissions, the Government is disposed to yield to its old temptations, thereby opening the sores which it was hoped would be soon healed up. This whole theory of State rights in subsoil advantages which cannot be realised is based upon communistic ideas, which in any other country would provoke active opposition, but in this country, which is unfortunately the subject of so many experiments, it will only aggravate the old evils of the absence of enterprise, helpless dependence, poverty, low conditions of existence, which have characterized our nation for a thousand years. The depletion represented by what is sneeringly called a scarcely noticeable levy from thousands and millions of poor cultivators will affect the body politic at its weakest source of life and strength. The Government might as well take pride for their statesmanship in giving the canal water free to those who use it and in taxing the springs all over the watershed which flow over into the canal, or they might as well water the tallest trees in their gardens and starve little by little the roots of the small vegetation which grows over the estate. The only effect of such economy will be that their canal will be dried up and their garden scorched into a desert. We have thus dwelt at some length upon the nugatory character, the impracticability, the injustice, and finally the unwisdom, of the course which the Government proposes to adopt in this connection. We are far from thinking that Government is animated by any sinister intentions. It is the penalty of foreign rule that the rulers, however well-meaning, are cut off from all healthy contact with those whose interests they seek to regulate, and all their sins of omission and commission must be attributed to ignorance and want of sympathy. It is this absence of sympathy and this profound ignorance which alone explain the difference of liberal policy in regard to the planting communities on the sides of the Himálayas in Assam, and Kumaon, and in the Nilgeries where Government have sold the freehold of land to private European settlers, and their niggardliness in regard to the revenue management of lands in the possession of their Native subjects, where the most distant approach to a permanent settlement is scouted as impracticable and unsafe. Sir James Caird in his remarks upon the condition of India has observed with a remarkable prescience "that there is strong proof that even a thirty years' settlement is not reckoned by the cultivator such a security as would lead him to spend any capital he can spare on permanent improvements. This is a feeling common to cultivators in all countries. A Government such as ours in India should offer every facility for changing the present tenure into freeholds, because it can be done without loss of revenue, and when done and in the process of doing this change would enlist the willing help of the most numerous and industrious classes in improving the yield of the land and uniting their interests with that of the rulers, through whom alone their possession would be assured." The Government of India in their reply to this suggestion pronounced it to be impracticable because of the apprehended loss of revenue. For the same reason the well-considered proposals of the Secretary of State for extending the permanent settlement to the other provinces were shelved by the Government of India. These apprehensions about the loss of expected revenue lie at the bottom of the unwillingness of Government to take any serious action in the matter. We have however on previous occasions shown that it is quite possible to effect an improvement in the existing arrangements without entailing any loss of revenue on the Government. We do not ask for any measures of a revolutionary character, such as the sudden and sweeping extension of the permanent settlement of money rates, or the selling of freehold in land to the masses. As a matter of fact people have not money enough and to spare for buying up the freehold on Government terms, and the permanent settlement of money rates will no doubt embarrass Government in the future when silver falls still more in value than at present. Our own proposal is that the permanent assessment claimable from all soils should be once for all fixed at a proportion of the gross staple produce, the proportion being based upon the principle of dividing the net profits in kind half and half between the Government and the private holder. This kind payment so fixed should be unchangeable for all time, whatever improvement the private holder may effect in his land. As, however, the Government cannot conveniently receive the kind payment, their disbursements being all in cash, we would commute the kind payments into money values, and these money values would be liable to periodical changes according as prices permanently rise or fall over a great part of the country. All that the Government will have to do under our arrangement will be to keep up accurate statistics of the changes in prices, and the results of 20 or 30 years' price currents will show whether higher or lower prices will be maintained in the next period of corresponding duration. Of course, as laid down by the Government of India in their resolution, it will not be just to raise money values to the exact margin of the permanent rise in prices. A due allowance will have to be made for increased cost of production and a higher standard of living, and a proportionate deduction will have always to be made on this account. Subject to this deduction the money values will remain constant for long periods, and the kind assessments will remain permanent for all time. Every owner or purchaser will know exactly his present and future liabilities, and a great stride will be taken in the improvement of the country by the security thus afforded to the capitalists and the poor farmers. The Government need suffer no loss, and will share proportionately in the increased prosperity of the country, and it will be moreover free to levy special rates for facilities of irrigation actually supplied by it at public expense. The people will have no ground left for complaint about heavy rates when prices were low, for if these low prices had any permanence in them, they would react upon the next periodical money commutation. The Government of India's proposals, based on the acceptance of existing initial values, classifications and measurements, approach in the long run and in a roundabout course to the condition of things which under our proposal will be more directly and speedily secured. It is very unfortunate that the Government of Bombay cannot be brought to see the unwisdom of their course in taking away by one hand what they propose to give up in another direction. It is time that such paltry tampering with great interests should cease. The government of a great country like this cannot afford with dignity to blow hot and cold in the same breath. A true statesmanlike grasp of the question in all its bearings will surely result in far more lasting benefits than this proposal to levy an unjust, impracticable and impolitic tax in lieu of the special water rates which, in deference to public opinion, Government feel themselves called upon to give up. The Survey Department has lasted long enough to outlive all the good that it was intended to achieve, and its further continuance under existing circumstances is a costly mistake, which in the long run will not be found to pay. If the money that is needlessly being spent on this department were saved and made over to the Public Works Department for the purposes of enabling it to dig wells and excavate or repair tanks at public expense, Government would find themselves doubly benefited, and the country would gratefully acknowledge their right to charge water rates on public wells. However this be, the time has certainly arrived when some finality should be enforced peremptorily as a condition of the further temporary continuance of this unsettling department. The real truth of the matter is that the rich lands of Gujarát, which are now ripe for a revision of rates, place temptations in the way of official greed, which is intelligible enough in the subordinate service, but for which there is no excuse in the case of the higher authorities, who are charged with the welfare of many millions of a densely populated and law-abiding country. We beseech Government not to hand over its conscience into the charge of any special department pledged to enrich the public treasury at the expense of the dumb millions, who, if they can only speak, will enforce instant obedience to their wishes.

Remarks in connection with the suggestion for the payment of land revenue assessment in kind.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 30th May says:—There is much sound sense in Mr. A. Brownlow Fforde's letter to the *Times of India* pointing out the advantages of cash payment by the ryot. The difference between levying the land revenue in cash and levying it in kind is that the former system drives the ryot to sell and to bargain, while the latter obliges him to do what he now always does, viz. to barter. He has been from generations accustomed to direct barter, and he cannot therefore be cheated so long as he sticks to it. But in sales and bargains, and in negotiations for sales and bargains, he is like wax in the wily Márwári's hands and can always be cheated. We therefore fail to see how under cash payments the ratio of Government demand to crop value is very constant even in the case of embarrassed ryots. To ryots not embarrassed Mr. Fforde's arguments do not apply at all. To them payment in kind would, we think, be a gain. But we are not prepared to say it would be an unmixed gain. It is true that crop payment would lead to fraud and corruption, and this is a consideration which no one should lose sight of. But under the settlement the crying grievance of the people is that they are overtaxed. The modern revenue machinery is thoroughly unsuited to the genius of the people. The departmentalism, the circumlocution, the minute investigations, the wheels within wheels, which clog the course of revenue business, are felt to be most harassing and oppressive. As for fraud and corruption, we can quote from debates in the Bombay Legislative Council several admissions of the general venality of the subordinate tax-gatherers, even under the present system. The question is, which of the two evils is the greater—corruption under a simple system of payment in kind suitable to the country, or corruption under a complex system of payment in cash unsuited to the country? We incline to the opinion that the former is the lesser of the two evils, and that it is not even now too late to revert to the old primitive method of collection of assessment.

Approves of the appointment of Mr. Forbes Adam as an additional member of the local Legislative Council.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (102) of the 7th June expresses gratitude to the Honourable Mr. Macaulay for ably discharging the duties of an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and entertains great hopes of Mr. Forbes Adams who has been appointed in the place of the former gentleman. The *Jáme* requests Government to appoint a Native merchant in the local Legislative Council.

Approves of the action of Government in the matter of the proposed leper asylum.

With reference to the refusal of Government to make over one of the old forts of Sion, Mátunga, Siwri or Varli for making it the head-quarters of a leper colony, the *Bombay Chronicle* (78) of the 1st June observes that the reasons for the refusal, as stated in the letter of Mr. Symonds and given after consulting the Sanitary Commissioner, appear to be sufficient, and Dr. Meurin or the public can have no ground to complain. The Government apparently sympathise with the benevolent project of the Bishop, and seem ready to aid his scheme should a practical way be pointed out to them for the purpose. His project is worthy of all praise. It appeals to the sympathy and support of all right-minded people in this city. It seeks to supply a great public desideratum which has long been felt on this side. And it is to be hoped that the worthy prelate will not be discouraged by the unavoidable refusal of the Government to concede his first request, but will continue to persevere in his attempt until success should crown his laudable endeavours. [The *Rást Goftár* (112) and the *Yajdán Parast* (125) of the same date express similar sentiments.]

Remarks on the Government resolution declining to grant a site for a leper asylum.

In a paragraph headed "Leper Asylum," the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 2nd June says:—The Government of Bombay have issued a resolution declining to sanction any of the forts at Sion, Mátunga, Siwri or Varli to be converted into an asylum for lepers. Our readers are aware that last year some benevolent gentlemen of Bombay started a scheme to build a hospital for lepers in a place sufficiently secluded and distant from the city, and requested Government to grant them one of the four above-named forts. Government have now declared their readiness to assist any such movement, but do not consent to any of the particular forts named to be occupied. The objections set up by Government to the proposals of the promoters of the asylum scheme are undoubtedly sound, but we wish Government had in refusing the proposed sites themselves suggested or offered a more suitable one. Such a suggestion or offer would have given more genuine testimony of the sincerity of Government than the general assurance of good will contained in the last paragraph of their resolution. We hope, however, the promoters will not let the scheme fall through.

Expresses regret at Government having declined to grant a site for a leper asylum.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 1st June, in a paragraph headed "The proposed Leper Asylum," says:—We are sorry the Local Government should have declined to accord the above proposal the amount of sympathy and moral support it deserved. Such an institution is badly needed in Bombay, and if Sir James had given the support he did to the St. John's Ambulance Association a leper asylum would have been now in existence. We hope the scheme will not be given up. If it is persisted in and the philanthropically disposed *shettias* extend their support, the scheme will soon bear fruit.

Says that steps should be taken at once for providing sufficient accommodation in the lunatic asylums of this Presidency.

In alluding to the Government resolution on the report on the lunatic asylums of this Presidency for the year 1883, the *Bombay Chronicle* (78) of the 1st June says:—It appears that the old-standing complaint about the want of accommodation in the asylums continued to exist during the year, though the inadequacy of space was not quite so pressing as in the previous years. The consequence was the necessity to refuse admission to patients until vacancies occurred in four out of the five existing asylums. Nor can be there any saying with confidence as to when this very unsatisfactory state of affairs will end. Though Government state in the review of the report for 1882 that when the new asylum at Ratnágiri is completed the existing institutions will be relieved of the pressure now felt, yet the said completion appears as yet a very remote contingency. The present resolution states, the said asylum at Ratnágiri is estimated to cost in all Rs. 92,345; but of this sum Rs. 13,250 were spent up to the end of 1882-83, only Rs. 3,000 were to be spent in 1883-84, and no more than Rs. 20,000 have been provided for the purpose in the Public Works Budget for 1884-85. Thus at the end of the current official year Rs. 36,250, or merely a trifle more than one-third of the total grant required for building the asylum, will have been made, and the work will have advanced to that extent at the end of March next. This will not prove encouraging to the hopes of those wishing the unfortunate lunatics to be better cared for than has been the case for years past. A large portion of the public will be disposed to look upon the indifference with which Government allows this state of affairs to continue as reproachful to the State. It is true that Government in its present resolution recommends the Public Works Department to provide, if possible, a larger grant in future with a view to the speedy completion of the Ratnágiri Asylum. But unless pressure is brought to bear on the said department to induce it to give effect to the recommendation, it will prove a mere dead letter. Care should be taken by the authority to whom it may concern to see that the important recommendation is attended to. In the meantime Government should try to adopt some temporary means of relieving themselves of the blame in the matter.

Disapproves of the proposed extension of the Indian Factory Act to small mills and factories.

In noticing the report which appeared in a recent issue of the *Times of India* that Government intend to appoint a commission for the purpose of ascertaining the necessity for bringing under the Indian Factory Act the mills and factories in which steam-engines of certain horse-power are used and less than one hundred persons are employed as well as those factories in which no steam-engines are in use but which are worked by less than one hundred hands, the *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 4th June observes that the Factory Act has not met with the full approval of the public, and its extension must prove distasteful to them. Past experience has shown that the officials entrusted with carrying a legal enactment into effect prove by their improper mode of working more troublesome than the legal measure itself, and hence the proposed factory law would very likely prove distasteful to the public. It is complained that in the wool-cleaning factories much dust and particles of wool fly about in the air and produce a bad effect on the health of the workmen. The nature of the work of cleaning wool is such that dust must fly about and no amount of legal enactments or of official interference can prevent the flying of dust. A legal enactment may at the best create some convenience for the workmen, but this may be secured without the intervention of a law. The workmen in English cotton mills complained to Parliament the other day that the current practice of applying starch to cotton cloth injured their health, and though the prevention of the existing system of starching thread and cloth would be highly beneficial to cotton industry, no steps have been taken by the authorities in the matter as it would prove distasteful to mill-owners. If the Bombay Government really wish to appoint a commission, they should publish the grounds on which it is thought desirable to take the step, and appoint on the commission some Native gentlemen of experience possessing sufficient independence of character. [A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 7th June expresses approval of the above sentiments, and observes that there are about one dozen small factories worked with small steam-engines in Bombay to which it is intended to apply the Factory Act. The wool-cleaning factories and the flour mills come under the definition of a small factory, but in none of them children are employed. A few grown up men are employed in these factories, which are worked at times, and the mill hands have not hitherto complained of any inconveniences. The application of the Factory Act to these factories will only cause a hindrance in their proper working.]

Advocates the establishment of appellate benches in the mofussil for the disposal of appeals.

The *Gujaráti* (98) of the 1st June refers to the intention of the Bengal Government to establish four appellate benches in that presidency with a view to avoid delay, expense and inconvenience to suitors, and observes that the Bombay Government should also open such appellate benches in this Presidency. At present people have to come to Bombay for appeal from Sátára and even from Viramgám and Godhra. It is the duty of Government to see that justice is cheaply and easily dispensed to the people, because it derives a large profit from the administration of justice by the institution of court-fees. As an experimental measure appellate benches should be opened at Ahmedabad and Poona. These two cities command a central position. By the establishment of appellate benches much delay and expense will be saved to appellants. A Civilian of great experience and well acquainted with the manners and customs of the people and a Native Subordinate Judge of long standing and experience should be appointed Judges in each of these courts. It should be ruled that the decision of these appellate benches could only be reviewed on appeal by the Privy Council. The subject is very important and worthy of attention. For the comfort of appellants and for reducing the arrears in the High Court, Government ought carefully to attend to the above suggestions. It is to be hoped that the Bombay Government, following in the wake of the Bengal Government, will ask the sanction of the Secretary of State for India for establishing appellate benches in this Presidency.

Suggests the creation of a bench of honorary magistrates in all large towns for the disposal of petty criminal cases and municipal offences.

The *Arunodayă* (17) of 1st June, in alluding to the contemplated creation of a bench of honorary magistrates at Sholápur, observes that Government ought to have benches of honorary magistrates in all large towns for the decision of petty criminal cases and offences against the municipal laws. Many advantages will result from the creation of such magistrates. Government will be as it were allowing Natives to take part in the management of public affairs and the work of the officials will be reduced. The people in the neighbourhood of the capital are more intelligent as compared with those who reside far away from it. Hence benches of magistrates ought to have been sanctioned long ago in all large towns near Bombay, but the creation of honorary magistrates in places very distant from Bombay might lead people to think that Government did not wish this experiment to prove successful. In order to remove this idea from the minds of the public, the *Arunodayă* trusts that benches of magistrates will be sanctioned in all large towns.

Complains of the severity of the A'bkári Act.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (105) of the 1st June revives the old complaint that the country spirituous drinks have become very costly and various adulterations thereof have injured the health of their consumers. It condemns the practice of giving liquor contracts for an entire district to a single individual. The *Kaiser* further observes that the consequence of the stringent A'bkári Act and of its strict operation has been that the country spirituous liquors have been made very dear, that the ábkári income has been considerably increased, and that the consumption of Europe spirituous drinks has been encouraged. The Europe liquors are largely adulterated and consequently the health of their consumers will suffer terribly. It is said that it is intended to give the liquor contract for the city of Bombay to a single individual. If this comes to pass hundreds of poor families which eke out their livelihood by the retail sale of country spirits will be completely ruined.

Complains of the excessively heavy tax on toddy and toddy licenses.

A correspondent of the *Din Bandhu* (6) of 1st June, signing himself a Bhandári, says:—A perusal of the A'bkári Revenue Collector's notice dated 6th ultimo about the auction sale of toddy and toddy spirit licenses will convince an impartial judge that the taxation on toddy and toddy spirit is heavy and its restrictions onerous. The Bhandáris or toddy and toddy spirit dealers have up to 31st July 1884 to pay Rs. 2,581 per annum for each license of 100 cocoanut trees at Rs. 1½ per tree per month, but for the same license they will have for the future to pay the probable gallon fee of Rs. 4,201 (including fazindárs' rent) per annum at the rate of Rs. 2-6-0 per gallon; while in 1782 they had only to pay Rs. 12½. They have up to 31st July 1884 to pay, on an average, Rs. 150 per annum for a toddy and toddy spirit license, but they will have for the year 1884-85 to pay Rs. 500 or so for the same; while in 1841 they had to pay Rs. 2 only. They are therefore obliged to ask why they should be overloaded with such an enormous, unbearable, unpopular tax which tends to destroy the Native industry.

Requests His Excellency the Governor of Bombay not to delay any more in taking due notice of the Charni Road level crossing case.

In noticing the statement made in a recent issue of the *Times of India* that Dr. Banks' case will be shortly taken before Parliament, the *Jáme Jamshed* (102) of the 7th June observes that some one ought to ask the reason why a severe minute was indited by the Bombay Government in the Doctor's case and why Captain Fergusson's case was simply passed over. Captain Fergusson and Colonel Brown deserve more censure than was passed upon Dr. Banks' conduct. It is to be regretted that Sir James Fergusson should have used in these cases, as well as in that of the Collector of Surat and his Huzur Deputy, different scales for the dispensation of justice. His Excellency ought to take at once due notice of the Charni Road level crossing case.

Says that Mr. Mackenzie, the Collector of Broach, ought to enquire into the case of assault committed by Mr. Pestanji Jamshedji, the head clerk in the Local Funds Department, on a *bhisti* in broad daylight.

The *Broach Samáchár* (89) of the 5th June observes that it is said that Mr. Pestanji Jamshedji, the head clerk in the Local Funds Department at Broach, severely assaulted with a stick a *bhisti* (water-carrier) near the Katpor Gates in broad daylight. It is said that the matter was to be taken before the Magistrate, but it has been amicably settled. There can be nothing more disgraceful to the Pársis than that a respectable officer and a descendant of the well-known Dastur family should thus commit an assault in a public street, for it is most cowardly that a respectable man should beat a poor labourer. Several haughty Anglo-Indians who assault poor Natives are vilified by the Native public. A respectable Native who beats a poor man and escapes punishment should in the same manner be exposed. The *Samáchár* will be glad to publish any explanation regarding the assault. But Mr. Pestanji and those who pride in beating poor people should know that the latter ought not to be thus treated. The *bhisti* was strong enough to beat two men like his assailant, but he knew that he was poor and that he would have to suffer severely for retaliating. So he quietly submitted to be beaten. With a view that such instances may not occur again, the *Samáchár* recommends Mr. Mackenzie, the newly appointed Collector of Broach, to duly enquire into the matter of the assault committed by one of his subordinates. The present Government is most anxious to make a public example of those officers of Government who oppress the poor. With a view to stopping such unseemly conduct they degrade Europeans high in office. When such is the case, it is necessary that Government and Government officials should take notice of the conduct of a Native servant of Government, who though well acquainted with the law mercilessly assaulted a poor Native in a public street. The *Samáchár* will hereafter inform its readers what action the new Collector takes in connection with this suggestion. Notwithstanding this, if Mr. Pestanji will assure the *Samáchár* that the *bhisti* was beaten for some grave offence or that he did not beat him at all, it will do him justice without delay.

Approves of the formation of a public park in Bombay and requests Government to support the scheme.

In a paragraph headed "Fergusson Park," the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 2nd June says:—That suggestion of P. B's is indeed a fine one. It has been pretty generally supported by the press, and it would be a graceful thing for Government to give effect to it by lending it their countenance. For our part we greatly rejoice to see the lungs of our city improved and our health resorts multiplied. The only considerable health resort for Bombay is the Victoria Gardens, but it is at the northern extremity of the island, and is so out of the way and distant from the greater part of the city that a good park or garden on its southern side is a great want and the proposal to form a park on the Esplanade is very well suited to meet that want. By associating the laying out of the park with the name of our respected Governor, the proposal will surely improve its chances of success. We trust the Government will see their way to make a free gift of the site for the park, but if that is deemed too great a sacrifice of the public revenues, we hope the public spirit of our citizens will not be unequal to the occasion. A public subscription should be started and the land should be bought up from the Government. We can assure our *shettias* their money will be more usefully employed in laying it out on a public park in honour of Sir James Fergusson than on the equestrian statue of His Excellency's predecessor.

Treasure trove at Broach.

The *Broach Samáchár* (89) of the 5th June states that one Gomti, a Hindu widow residing in Kesurmáma's Chakla, Broach, is said to have met with a treasure trove of about Rs. 5,000 when constructing a privy in her residence. The police ought to ascertain the truth of this rumour. [The *Broach Vartamán* (90) of the 2nd June makes a similar statement.]

Says that Government should furnish vernacular newspapers with copies of resolutions and reports which are made public.

The *Satyá Shodhak* (61) of 1st June alludes to the resolution of Government for 1882-83 on municipal administration in the Bombay Presidency, and observes that vernacular newspapers have not been furnished with a copy of this State document. Some English newspapers however have received a copy of this resolution. The Native newspapers have to depend for this kind of information on English journals when it is in the power of Government to supply them with it themselves. The *Satyá Shodhak* trusts that Government will hereafter furnish vernacular newspapers with copies of resolutions and reports which are made public.

Reflections on the career of Sir Bartle Frere.

In an article headed "Sir Bartle Frere," the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 2nd June says:—He was an administrator of the type of Elphinstone, Malcolm, Metcalfe and Munro, whose memories were fresh in the Deccan when he first arrived there, and if he did not reach the ideal of these great masters to the full, it must be admitted he was no mean pupil of theirs. Sanguineness and impulsiveness were his great faults, and latterly there was a notion among Natives that he was not quite sincere in his warm protestations of affection for them. Some would liken him rather to his successor Sir Richard Temple than his great predecessors named above. His conduct after leaving Bombay gave colour to this supposition. In the inglorious Afghan war he supported Lord Lytton and the Marquis of Salisbury, and in the discussions on the Ilbert Bill likewise he threw his weight on the wrong side. But to our mind these latter manifestations mark not a change of mind, but an attempt at trimming and coquetting with his opponents when he had lost the confidence of his friends. As observed above, his life was embittered at its close, and his sayings and doings then cannot be taken to rightly interpret his career in the bloom of his life here. His character as an Indian administrator we would measure by his words and deeds here, and they were enough to stamp him as a great, if not one of the greatest of administrators. But let us not forget that for thirty long years, amid many adverse influences, he preserved a character for steady friendship and sympathy with the fallen sons of the soil, that he gave the blessings of good government with an equal hand to vast tracts of unsettled country, and that he was one of the few Englishmen who kept their heads cool during the storms of 1857. As a Councillor to the Viceroy at a time when the prevailing European sentiments ran high against Natives he maintained the principles of equality and justice; as a ruler he enforced these principles into practice. [Many of the papers received in this week express deep regret at the death of Sir Bartle Frere.]

Legislation.—The Bengal Rent Bill.

Supports the Bengal Rent Bill.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (78) of the 1st June observes that the sole aim and purpose of Government in the matter of the Bengal Rent Bill is to enable the poor cultivators of the soil to enjoy a fair share of the produce of their hard labour and their legal rights as such cultivators. Throughout all their proceedings in the matter of this troublesome Bill every effort would appear to have been made by the authorities to give full effect to this desire. The Government, while being made the subject of undeserved reproaches and utterly unmerited rebukes by interested and short-sighted opponents of the Bill, have nobly managed to give every facility to the latter for the full vindication of what they might hold as their view of the case, and for protecting the so-called interests of those on whose behalf they might be opposing the great measure of important State policy embraced in the said Bill. It is in pursuance of this commendable and generous course that the Government of Bengal have now "issued a circular directing all Commissioners of divisions to consult their district officers on questions connected with the Tenancy Bill." The fact of the circular constitutes further telling evidence of the earnest desire of the authorities to legislate on the subject only for the good of all classes of the people and with the aid of the full light of all available information in respect of every interest which its different provisions may be supposed to affect. And in the face of such evidence independent judges of public measures must concede that the Government deserve to be spoken of in more becoming tone than so many opponents of the Tenancy Bill have thought proper to do.

Education.

Bad condition of the Kánarese school No. 5 in the Dhárwár District.

The *Chháva* (23) of the 1st June says that the Kánarese school No. 5 in the Dhárwár District is in a very bad condition. It is attended mostly by children of the Kakar caste. The average attendance is 73, which is half the number borne on the rolls. Mahár children are allowed to sit with those of Kunbis and Mahomedans. Girls of respectable parents are made to sit with girls of public women. There is a Maráthi map of the Bombay Presidency in the school while the vernacular of the children is Kánarese. The master of this school is sometimes absent and frequently comes late. In March last two members of the school committee reported that the master, Fakir Sáheb, should be reduced on account of his constant absence from the school, but nothing has as yet been done to carry out this recommendation.

Railways.

Recommends that some Native gentlemen should be sent to give evidence before the Select Committee on Indian railways.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (102) of the 2nd June observes that the natives of India have more concern with the question of the rapid extension of railways in this country, on which subject evidence is being taken by the Indian Railway Committee, than European merchants can have; and hence it is desirable that Native gentlemen from each of the three presidencies possessing the requisite experience should be sent to England to give evidence before the Committee. The travelling expenses of the three witnesses should be paid from the public treasury, as has been done in the case of the Honourable Dr. Hunter, Major Conway Gordon and another European gentleman who have been deputed to appear before the Committee.

Says that a third class carriage should be set apart on the G. I. P. Railway for passengers who are accompanied by the ladies of their families.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of 5th June says that the permission recently given to third class passengers to travel on the G. I. P. Railway line with the ladies of their families in the same compartment would appear to be advantageous to the public, but it is likely to prove otherwise, since an opportunity will be afforded to disreputable persons to misbehave before respectable women. In order to prevent women of respectability from being subjected to annoyance, it would be well if a carriage or two were reserved in each train for the use of such passengers only as are accompanied by the ladies of their household. The *Dnyán Prakásh* is also of opinion that there should be an intermediate class between the second and third or the fourth class should be revived. Those persons who cannot afford to travel second class find that the present third class is not good enough for them.

Says that Mr. Duxbury should not be removed from the management of the B. B. & C. I. Railway on the amalgamation of that line with the Rájputána-Málwa Railway.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (102) of the 4th June joins its Native contemporaries in noticing the rumour that Mr. Duxbury is to be removed from the management of the B. B. & C. I. Railway on the amalgamation of that line with the Rájputána-Málwa Railway, and expresses a hope that he will remain in office. The reasons advanced in support of the advocacy of Mr. Duxbury's cause are the same as those put forth by the *Bombay Chronicle* of the 25th ultimo and reported at page 16 of the Report on Native Papers for the week ending 31st May. [The *Suryă Prakásh* (82) of the 31st May requests Government to retain the services of Messrs. Wood and Duxbury, the Agent and the Traffic Manager respectively of the B. B. & C. I. Railway on the amalgamation of that line with the Rájputána Railway.]

Says that the passengers on the Rájputána-Málwa Railway suffer from certain inconveniences.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 7th June observes that the passengers on the Rájputána-Málwa Railway suffer great inconveniences. No urinaries are made in the carriages, and as the trains stop at each station for a few minutes and the doors of the carriages that are locked from the outside are not opened soon, the passengers suffer considerable annoyance. Sufficient drinking water is not supplied to the passengers, who though willing to pay a small extra charge for it do not get it. Sometimes female passengers are made to sit in the carriages in which male passengers are sitting and thus inconvenience and annoyance are caused to the former. The passengers suffer from several other inconveniences.

Municipalities.

Says that certain Government officers on the managing committee of the Poona Municipality do not attend the meetings of that committee.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 2nd June, in an article headed "The attitude of subordinate officers to the Local Self-government Scheme," says:—Last year in March the elective principle was first introduced into the constitution of the local municipality and the new body acceded to office in June following. On 2nd July 1883 the first managing committee was elected. Of the seven members elected only one was from among the *ex-officio* members, and this one was Mr. C. W. Richardson, then acting City Magistrate. That evening the managing committee held its first sitting and elected Mr. Dorábji Padamji as its chairman till the end of March 1884. Mr. Richardson was in our midst during nearly the whole period of nine months, and yet he is reported to have attended not a single meeting of the managing committee during that period. Again in April last with the commencement of the new year fresh elections for the managing committee took place, and in the meantime the permanent City Magistrate, Mr. Plunkett, had returned. He was elected among the seven members. But the new managing committee also elected Mr. Dorábji Padamji as its chairman. The result has been that like his *locum tenens* Mr. Plunkett is also reported to have attended not a single meeting of the managing committee. The practical result is that though seven members are supposed to work, the burden of work falls upon six only. This is certainly not fair. One would suppose that Mr. Richardson and Mr. Plunkett would have resigned their seats on the committee. But they did nothing of the kind. Now what does this signify? If we are not much mistaken, prior to 1875 the then City Magistrate, Mr. E. T. Richardson, used to be a member of the managing committee without being its chairman; and it is said he never regularly absented himself from the meetings of the committee, but on the contrary worked cordially and harmoniously with his colleagues. It is pretty generally understood that if Mr. Richardson had been appointed chairman, or if Mr. Plunkett were appointed chairman tomorrow, they would have both worked cheerfully. It is on the cordial co-operation of this class of officers that the Government of India rely for the success of their policy !!! Besides these officers are encouraged in this sort of attitude by the district officers !!! Mr. Peile confidently said from his place in Council last year that when the desire of Government is correctly understood the district officers (by which term he meant, we suppose, the district officers and the whole of their staff) would order their participation in the administration of local affairs accordingly. May we venture to ask the honourable gentleman if this is the right way of understanding the desire of Government—the way in which the local staff of this district has understood the desire of Government? We hope the Bombay Government will take a due note of the fact which we have mentioned above, and issue stringent instructions for the guidance of their officers.

Disapproves of the alleged intention of the Surat Municipality to purchase the electric light engine which hitherto supplied light.

The *Gujarát Mitră* (79) of the 1st June condemns the alleged intention of the Surat Municipality to purchase the electric light machine which hitherto supplied light to a portion of that city, but which has been found to be not sufficiently good to do the work satisfactorily. The *Mitră* hopes that the corporation will not be so indiscreet as to purchase a worthless thing.

Berár Affairs.

Criticises the rules regarding the employment of pleaders and authorised agents in revenue cases.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (13) of the 2nd June, in alluding to the rules regarding the employment of pleaders and authorised agents in revenue cases, says:—Rule II. is objectionable on principle. There should be no restriction placed upon litigants engaging a pleader to conduct their cases. This rule as it stands does not allow full freedom of action to the litigants unless they fall within one or the other of exceptions under which they are entitled to represent themselves by pleaders. As in civil cases litigants are allowed to employ pleaders to conduct their cases without any distinction whatsoever, whether their cases are simple or difficult, so also in revenue cases there appears to be no sufficient reason why the discretion of litigants should be fettered. We are at a loss to understand why the Administration should have taken upon itself the task of dictating to litigating parties about the employment of pleaders. It might be argued that in framing this rule this Administration was actuated by benevolent motives to save that little money which could be paid for legal assistance which is not necessary. If this be the real motive of the framers of the rule we give them credit for it, but notwithstanding this it will not find favour with the public. It is a matter of privilege or right which one may exercise or waive. It would appear to be the look-out of those who have to open their purse rather than that of the Administration. If all facilities are allowed to persons fighting their cases in civil courts there is no reason why some or any of them should be withheld in revenue matters. Next we come to Rule III. This rule deals with the employment of pleaders in intricate or difficult cases. Now the question, what is an intricate or a difficult case is nowhere defined. It must depend upon its own merits to be decided in each particular case. What to one officer may seem an intricate or a difficult case may appear to another to be a very simple one, and hence there will always be conflicting decisions. This rule allows that when a court considers it necessary or advisable that a pleader should be employed it should record its grounds for so thinking. It appears however to have been drawn without reserving any powers to the appellate courts to see whether there has been a proper and sound exercise of discretion. Rule IV. empowers revenue courts to admit authorised agents in all cases in which they may see sufficient reason to grant the permission. This rule is very vague. It is capable of any interpretation which a court may like to put on it. It would chiefly depend upon the whim of an officer presiding in each court for the time being to allow or disallow it. Rule V. is the most important of all the rules. It deals with the remuneration of pleaders. Its chief feature consists in prohibiting all the courts from taking judicial cognizance of any arrangements that may be entered into by pleaders with their clients. It is strange that the framers of this rule should disallow pleaders' fees in revenue matters. Pleaders will seldom betake themselves to revenue business, since in the majority of cases the major portion of the remuneration fixed is to be paid after successful termination of the case. Public interests, we are sure, must suffer so long as these rules stand as they are. Rule V. is silent with respect to the arrangements for the remuneration of authorised agents. But since there is no special exclusion it appears they can sue their employer for their remuneration. If this is so, it is very strange that while pleaders are precluded from suing their clients authorised agents can do so. On the whole we think these rules are anything but satisfactory. Though it may appear to some that a new field for professional men is opened, yet it will be found in the working of them that they are beset with difficulties. However something is better than nothing.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
10*th June* 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Ábkári:
  Complaint regarding the severity of the — Act 17
  Complaint regarding the excessively heavy tax on toddy and toddy licenses 17
Advance of Russia in Central Asia:
  Expression of opinion that the contentment of the people of India is the strongest bulwark against a Russian invasion and advice to Government to keep the inhabitants of India contented ... 6
  Reflections on the— 7
Agricultural Banks:
  Expression of opinion that before starting an agricultural bank the scheme for working it should be published and experienced agriculturists should be invited to give their opinion ... 9
  Expression of satisfaction at Government having sanctioned the establishment of an agricultural bank as an experimental measure in the Junnar Táluka 10
Appellate benches in the mofussil for the disposal of appeals: Advocacy of the establishment of— 16
Assault committed by Mr. Pestanji Jamshedji, the head clerk in the Local Funds Department at Broach, on a *bhisti*: Expression of opinion that Mr. Mackenzie, the Collector of Broach, ought to enquire into the case of — in broad daylight 17
Bench of Honorary Magistrates: Suggestion for the creation of a — in all large towns for the disposal of petty criminal cases and municipal offences... 16
Bombay Legislative Council: Approval of the appointment of Mr. Forbes Adam as an additional member of the— 14
Career of Sir Bartle Frere: Reflections on the— 18
Civil Service of India:
  Denunciation of the insincerity of Lord Lytton in connection with the Civil Service question 7
  Expression of opinion that Lord Lytton's statement that he never advocated the exclusion of Natives from the — only exhibits his perversity of conduct 8
Fracas at the Charni Road level-crossing: Request to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay not to delay any more in taking due notice of the— 17
Hunting excursions: Advice that European soldiers going on — should be kept under proper restraint 9
Indian Factory Act: Disapproval of the proposed extension of the — to small mills and factories 15
Jails: Recommendation for the multiplication and extension of remunerative industries in Indian— 9
Land Revenue Assessment:
  Objection to the policy of Government to tax subsoil water advantages and suggestions about the settlement of the land tax in perpetuity 11
  Remarks in connection with the suggestion for the payment of — in kind 14
Lepers in Bombay:
  Approval of the action of Government in the matter of the proposed leper asylum 14
  Expression of regret at Government having declined to grant a site for a leper asylum 15
  Remarks on the Government resolution declining to grant a site for a leper asylum 14
Lunatic Asylums: Expression of opinion that steps should be taken at once for providing sufficient accommodation in the — of the Bombay Presidency 15
Maxims of Government in India enunciated by Sir James Stephen: Remarks on certain— 3

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued.

Public Honours:
- Criticism on the bestowal of this year's birthday honours ... 11
- Expression of astonishment that Mr. Dádábhái Nawroji's name should have been omitted from the list of persons on whom honours were conferred on the Queen's birthday 10

Public park in Bombay: Approval of the formation of a — and a request to Government to give their support to the scheme 18
Salt: Criticism on the replies given by the Under Secretary of State for India to questions asked by Mr. Burt in Parliament about the severity of the — Act in the Madras Presidency 6
Stores: Expression of opinion that the provincial Governments should be compelled to purchase country articles more largely than they have hitherto done 8
Treasure trove at Broach: Finding of a— 18
Vernacular papers: Expression of opinion that Government should furnish — with copies of resolutions and reports which are made public 18

Part II.—*Legislation*—

Bengal Rent Bill: A support to the— 19

Part III.—*Education*—

Kánarese school No. 5 in the Dhárwár District: Bad condition of the—. 19

Part IV.—*Railways*—

Amalgamation of the B. B. & C. I. Railway with the Rájputána-Málwa Railway: Expression of opinion that Mr. Duxbury should not be removed from the management of the B. B. & C. I. Railway on the—. 20
G. I. P. Railway: Expression of opinion that a third class carriage should be set apart on the — for passengers who are accompanied by the ladies of their families 20
Rájputána-Málwa Railway: Inconveniences suffered by the passengers on the— 20
Select Committee on Indian railways: Recommendation that some Native gentlemen should be sent to give evidence before the— ... 20

Part V.—*Municipalities*—

Poona: Statement that certain Government officers on the managing committee of the — Municipality do not attend the meetings of that committee 20
Surat: Disapproval of the alleged intention of the — Municipality to purchase the electric light engine which hitherto supplied light ... 21

Part VI.—*Berár Affairs*—

Rules regarding the employment of pleaders and authorised agents in revenue cases: Criticism on the— 21

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R

For the Week ending 14th June 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	450
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	484
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	200
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fortnightly	950
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	600
16	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Akola	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
17	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
21	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
22	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
*23	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Do.	200
*24	„ Chikitsak	Sholápur	Do.	200
25	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*26	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
28	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
32	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
33	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*38	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
39	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
41	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
42	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
*43	„ Mádhavi	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
44	„ Mahárásthtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	1,000
45	„ Mahárásthtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
46	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
47	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	100
*48	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
50	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
51	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*52	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
53	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	250
*54	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
*57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
58	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
59	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	150
60	„ Satyă Prakásh	Do.	Weekly	243
61	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
62	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*63	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
64	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
*65	„ Shivájí[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
66	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	90
67	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
68	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

CON 185

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	Mara'thi—*continued.*			
*69	The Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	150
70	„ Telagu Mitră	Do.	Do.	400
71	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	200
72	„ Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	175
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	200
*74	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
75	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
*76	„ Vinod	Poona	Do.	200
*77	„ Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
78	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	400
	Anglo-Gujara'ti.			
79	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	400
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	349
82	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
83	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	137
	Gujara'ti.			
84	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
85	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	750
86	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	304
87	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*88	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	200
89	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	1,090
90	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	700
91	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	60
92	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	600
93	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Weekly	525
94	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,000
95	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	200
96	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
97	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
98	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	100
99	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
*100	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	200
101	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*102	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
103	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	525
104	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,400
105	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	115
*106	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	200
*107	„ Kapol-hita-wardhak	Do.	Monthly	200
108	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	700
109	„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	300
110	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
111	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	381
112	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
113	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,814
114	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
115	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
*116	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	200
117	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
118	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	533
*119	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	200
120	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	408
*121	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly	200
122	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patra	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
123	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	50
124	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	738
125	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
126	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	Ka'narese.			
127	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	150
*128	„ Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.	200
129	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	225
130	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	768
*131	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	100
	Sanskrit.			
*132	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	100
	Urdu.			
*133	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
134	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.	160
	Persian.			
135	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	300
	English, Mara'thi and Urdu.			
*136	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	200
	Sindi.			
*137	The Sind Sudhár	Karáchi	Weekly	200

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Misrepresentation of the opinions of the Native press by Anglo-Indian newspapers.

In an article headed "A deplorable phase of Anglo-Indian journalism," the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 8th June says:—It must be a matter for profound regret to all lovers of truth and to all friends of British rule in India to observe a certain class of Anglo-Indian journalists systematically traducing the Native press, and that, too, on a set purpose. To persistently misinterpret the candid criticisms made by Native writers on topics under discussion, to distort the plain inference deducible from the arguments urged, to ascribe motives having no foundation in fact—these seem to be the highest aim of the said journalists. Their object is, no doubt, to prove the Native press, daily rising in influence and power, a political volcano seething in disloyalty and sedition and on the point of eruption on the remotest contingency. But it must be evident to the impartial observers of Native political thought at leading centres how far the Indian press from being the hotbed of sedition is the main pillar of the empire,—a real power in the land, addressing itself to the solution of those large problems which the rulers of British India ought to consider well with the view to further increase the material and political welfare of the ruled and strengthen the bonds of sympathy and affection on which alone will rest the foundation of the magnificent empire which is so often called "the brightest jewel in the diadem" of England's Queen. The Native press has now attained to lusty youth. Its articulate stage has been arrived at—the stage when its youthful but sufficiently loud voice is being heard and respected. That it will by-and-bye grow into vigorous manhood and realise all that the far-sighted Metcalfe and the sagacious Macaulay anticipated nearly fifty years ago is quite certain. We admit that in its present stage it has now and then shown signs of impatience and even indiscretion, but these are after all inseparable from a state of pupilage. Every nascent institution exhibits failings during its growth to maturity. And so far there is nothing to apprehend from the indiscreet but perfectly harmless, because candid, utterances of some of the more impetuous and impulsive writers on the Vernacular press. But it is this very fact—the fact of the growth of the Indian press—that has excited now the sullen, now again the open and bitter, if not wantonly perverse, resentment of the majority of Anglo-Indian papers. Some of these so-called English writers leave no stone unturned, whether there be occasion or no occasion, to run down and traduce Native journalists. The privilege of being the true exponents of public opinion is now intelligently shared with them by Native writers. And because with the growth of education and spread of intelligence, with the better appreciation of the immense political forces at work over the civilized world, with greater knowledge and information afforded by periodicals of all sorts and degrees, with better encouragement held out by disinterested Englishmen few and far between as they still are both here and in England, and lastly with greater sympathy from a righteous administration that in a measure beats in unison with their national aspirations—with all these opportunities and resources at their command Native journalists are sure to revolutionise Indian thought and prove their right to influence the deliberations and actions of their rulers as years roll on. But in proportion to the power they may be able to wield must the power of the writers on the Anglo-Indian press diminish. Now we suspect that it is the apprehension of such diminution of influence, of which they have had almost the monopoly, that is sorely exercising the minds of Anglo-Indian organs. The strong expressions of dislike and even something worse, however unfounded, which are now and again to be discerned in the columns of the class of journalists we have referred to owe their origin to the same political dynamics. They are in a measure the spokesmen of that powerful bureaucracy which has held the people of India under its grip for the last hundred years. Its despotism has resulted in endless mischief. And if in the future that mischief is to be minimised, and in that proportion its influence to be curtailed for good, it must be done by the Native press. The oracles are fully aware of the coming change. They know too well that even now their responses meet with but scant attention. In short, that they are being discredited. Is it a wonder under the circumstances if these journalists militant and dominant—the powerful spokesmen of the party in power—the party under whose baneful influence for nearly a century our national aspirations have been chilled and repressed,—if these spokesmen, we say, run down the leaders of thought in the country? It is because the Native press is manfully striving to do its duty by the country and its alien Government, namely, that of an honest interpreter, that it provokes the wrath of conscienceless interlopers and their hired adherents. But their vituperations, based on misrepresentations, will be taken at their worth. We are sanguine that the loudest and angriest blasts from the trumpets of these Joshuas of the hour will fail to awaken the slightest response in the quarters to which these blasts are directed. Having no hope of success from artificial agitation they vainly attempt to gratify their spleen by pouring spiteful calumny on their opponents. What better can be expected from men imbued with deep-rooted prejudices and living in an atmosphere of misrepresentation? The above observations have been suggested to us by the lengthy but very important correspondence for which, departing from our usual practice, we have found room to-day in other part of the paper at a heavy cost. The reader may perhaps not be unaware of the angry controversy that has been carried on for some weeks past between the *Pioneer* and the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*. That the two journalists are exponents of views diametrically opposed is well known. Whereas the former views all great questions affecting India's weal from the standpoint of the official optimist or official apologist or of the chief spokesman of the Indian bureaucracy, the latter views them from the vantage ground of the narrator of unpleasant truths as daily discerned by the Native of average intelligence. Each has had to say something on the consequences of Russia's advance nearer India. Each has had something to write on the result of British rule in India for a century. Now so far as opinions go it is not to be expected that these two journalists should agree. But then the majority of intelligent people anywhere must differ if only to agree in the end. Divergence of opinion there must always be, and so far as a writer expresses his opinion honestly or even criticises that of another candidly, nothing is to be said against it. Criticism is courted by enlightened rulers. Destructive criticism has its good and evil side as much as constructive criticism. And it should be the constant aim of all honest journalists who aspire to be faithful interpreters between the rulers and the ruled to state their opinions with perfect frankness but without rancour or the bitterness of party spirit. In India this point must be strongly insisted upon, inasmuch as the rulers of the country belong to one race, and that superior in civilization, and the ruled to another. Collision between the views of the two is inevitable, and those who can so steer the columns of their journals as to avoid collision must be considered as really helping the cause of law and order. Now, in one of our previous articles on the Anglo-Indian press we were constrained in the interest of truth to refer to certain deplorable defects in its conduct, especially in its attitude towards the Native press. We were also obliged to observe that the public opinion it professed to foist on the rulers was nothing more than a second edition of minutes, despatches and state resolutions proceeding from the bureaucracy in power. That so far such public opinion was tainted by the poison of self-interest, and must therefore be received with caution. Journalism, English and Native, has now reached in India such a stage that writers of both races have to put forth, like keen competitors in a race, their views before third parties or judges who, in the case of Indian politics, are no other than Parliament and the British nation. If the real defects in the administration of British India, if the real grievances of the Indian people, political and economical, if the real aspirations of our countrymen, if the real apprehensions they foresee in certain political eventualities that may occur on the north-western frontier of India—if for representing views on all these grave topics in their true colours the Native press must speak, is it a blunder, is it a political crime, is it sedition, to speak out freely and unreservedly? If the judges are to decide between the conflicting views, are they not expected to know the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth? Now, this is exactly what our Calcutta contemporary, conscious of the responsibility of his position, uniformly does. He blurts out the naked truth. It may be his fault that he disdains to coat his pill in sugar. The same truth is uttered by all independent Native journalists—each according to his own light. All exclaim thus with but one single object in view, namely, to apprise their rulers. Is there anything wrong in this? But that is just the thing resented. Now, as Mr. Hume has justly observed, the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, like many other Native journalists, has only crystallised the general apprehension regarding Russian advance. In commenting on this fact, as bearing on the political destiny of British India, he says that owing to the mischievous consequences resulting from past economical policy the mass of the people are far from prosperous. That when people are not prosperous they are apt to be discontented. That discontentment leads to mischief to the State if not removed in time. Poverty and discontentment are elements of danger in any State and their rulers are bound to remove their causes. If they are blind it is necessary that those who suffer from the evil should do all in their power to make them see it. Here the natural leaders of the people must perform the duty. And now-a-days that duty is being efficiently performed by the press, which is therefore deservedly called the Fourth Estate. The *Amrit* has pointed out to its rulers the elements of danger and nothing more, and it asks the Government to take heed in time, otherwise the Muscovite may utilise these elements for his own sinister purposes. Is there anything disloyal or seditious in this advice? Unfortunately our Allahabad contemporary in a moment of angry passion has thought fit to fall foul of his brother journalist of Calcutta for his gloomy foreboding. Nay, more; in doing so he has misinterpreted the inference which the *Amrit* has endeavoured to draw. The *Amrit* is made to say that Indians, because they are discontented, should hail the nearer approach of the Muscovite on the Indian frontier. On this fallacious hypothesis a series of articles, as fallacious in their arguments as they are mischievous in their tendency, have been indited. And we consider it the duty of every honest Native journalist to contradict these utterances of the *Pioneer*, calculated as they are to mislead Parliament and the British nation, if not our rulers here. The most curious part of the controversy is that the *Pioneer* himself four years ago stated the same truth regarding the poverty of the peasantry and its consequent discontentment for which he now takes to task his outspoken Native contemporary. Is it honest? Does it add to the reputation of the *Pioneer* to refuse to publish in its columns that manly protest of Mr. Hume? That protest from the sturdy and sympathetic Englishman deserves to be read and rightly interpreted in every nook and corner of the United Kingdom. It deserves the utmost publicity, as no Native writer of the greatest ability could have put the issues in such a sober and at the same time striking light. If India's salvation is to be achieved by England, then we say it will be mainly through the advice of disinterested Englishmen, with a genuine love of truth, and possessing deep sympathy with the oppressed nationalities that form the 200 millions of the subject races of the Queen-Empress. And here it may be instructive to quote the sagacious observations of the writer on the government of the Indian Empire in the January number of the *Edinburgh Review*. He says: "In our own territories the ideas and axioms of a free nationality are percolating through the medium of the English language into the educated strata of Indian society; the notion of government as a device for making people comfortable and properly assessing the taxes is not enough for the present as it was for the past generation; and the logical order of political evolution is bringing forward a demand for political equality and for a larger share to Natives in the management of their own public affairs." Here is the very essence of truth which the *Pioneer* and other journalists sharing his views are slow to recognize. Situated as they are, the oracles through whom the tribe of bureaucrats in power endeavour to give out their complacent responses as the very embodiment of public opinion refuse to march with "the political evolution" that has set in. Let them remember that the seed has been sown. This acorn is going apace and will in time become a sturdy oak despite all the tempests that may be raised to uproot it. The reviewer's further observations are equally pertinent, and we need not apologise for quoting them even at the risk of tiring out the reader. "Here, then, we see the first signs of the coming constitutional difficulties of our Indian rule"—the same, we may observe, which the Native press has been pointing out as ready for solution, if India is to be saved from the coming struggle with the Colossus of the North. "Difficulties," goes on the writer, "which are peculiary awkward and distasteful to the English." Precisely so. But hard facts must be looked in the face. "The English in India find themselves in charge of an administration necessarily managed upon autocratic principles, which they themselves have outgrown and finally rejected as absolute in their own country, the desire to maintain good government, and to introduce self-government; they have set up a very high water-mark of public and private morality. They sow secular education broadcast among the most religious races of the world, and they invite all sorts of free criticism by classes totally unaccustomed to such privileges upon the acts of a bureaucratic Government. Free criticism is being offered in the most loyal spirit conceivable. The enlightened Native press is slowly performing its natural function of the opposition in a truly loyal spirit." But it suits certain Anglo-Indian journalists to misinterpret the freedom of speech as rank sedition! They fail to appreciate the true object of our criticism, and yet pretend to pose as political prophets forecasting that India will be ruined if the Native press is not gagged again for uttering truths which are so galling to bureaucracy! No doubt, as we said, the Native press is in its age of adolescence when youthful indiscretions must be expected. But as it grows older, it will, in the proportion of its strength, strengthen the hands of righteous rulers. All must therefore share the views of the Edinburgh reviewer when he further says that "we must be prepared to see the Native press increase and multiply, and acquire great influence over public opinion among the masses, which as yet it has not reached; we may also hope that the tone of the leading newspapers, some of which are already written with ability and moderation, may continue to improve." This is a consummation to be devoutly wished. But it is too much to expect moderation from all Native journalists with such an example set them by leading Anglo-Indian contemporaries credited with being in the confidence of the dominant class. Are the latter aware of the wise saying of Count Cavour on the policy of the State with regard to so-called seditious writings? Let them study and profit by it.

Says that the rulers of India should act towards their Native subjects with sincerity and justice.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 9th June, in alluding to Lord Lytton's letter to the London *Times* relating to the Indian Civil Service, observes that the statements made therein and in the despatch written by him in his capacity of Viceroy of India are utterly at variance with each other and they must tend to lower his character in public estimation. The natives of India know very well what value to attach to the declarations of English statesmen which affect the interests of the subject race. Everybody knows that when Lord Clive sent assurances of friendship to Suráj-Udowlah to allay his perturbed mind, he gave orders to his subordinates to attack that prince. Similar devices were said to have been practised when the Peshwa was dethroned and the Nágpur territory was annexed to the British dominions. The natives of India must not forget that British statesmen are frequently in the habit of saying one thing and meaning another. Those Englishmen who say that all human beings are the children of the same God do not act according to their professions. Lord Lytton's conduct in the matter of the admission of Natives into the Indian Civil Service confirms this view. The opinions which Englishmen hold regarding Natives were made public during the discussions on the Ilbert Bill. Natives have even begun to doubt the sincerity of a gentleman so high-minded as Lord Ripon. The *Indu Prakásh* considers that the English authorities should act towards Natives with perfect sincerity and treat them with justice.

Institutes a comparison between the conduct of the natives of India and the inhabitants of Ireland towards their English rulers.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (106) of the 8th June compares the natives of India and the Irish people, and says that this comparison naturally suggests itself when one portion of the subject people gives trouble to the reigning power and the other is calm and loyal. Though the natives of India have more reasons to be dissatisfied with their rulers than the Irish, there is not the slightest falling off in their affection and loyalty. The comparison shows the natives of this country to be wise, humble and silent sufferers of wrongs, which comparison does them credit. Twenty-seven years ago a handful of foolish men revolted against the British Government, but the great bulk of the people remained thoroughly loyal. Their immediate punishment proved the absurdity of their misguided attempt. Since then all the people of India have been trying to vie with one another in showing their loyalty to the paramount power. It cannot however be inferred from this that the British have done and are doing full justice to the people of this country. The latter have many grievances which the former ought to redress. Natives do not enjoy those privileges and that liberty which a noble and just government ought to give to them. But notwithstanding the treatment to which they are subjected, not even the vilest of the vile portion of the people of India ever entertain the absurd idea of harassing its rulers after the manner of the Irish. Natives endure every kind of inconvenience and annoyance relying on the good sense of the ruling race, and instead of at once becoming disloyal or disaffected express their grievances with politeness and humility. By this means Natives have gradually acquired many advantages during the last thirty years and hope to acquire more. On the other hand the British, seeing the poverty, humility and loyalty of the Natives, should think it their duty to save India from being crushed beneath the one-sided policy of some selfish tyrants.

Describes how the want of patriotism and nationality among the natives of India has resulted in the loss of their liberty.

In an article headed "The Expansion of England" the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 9th June criticises the work of Professor Seeley on the subject, and says:—To us the labours of Professor Seeley are more interesting and valuable in that part of his book which relates to India. It represents the conquest of India by the British in a light which, if it does no credit to us, subtracts a great deal from the glory of the conquerors and accounts for our demoralization which made the conquest easy. It is full of observations and suggestions pregnant with meaning and of infinite moment to us. Altogether it is so good a book that we think it may be read by every educated Native with great profit, and even its translation into the vernaculars may turn out remunerative speculation. One important fact Professor Seeley impresses upon the reader is the absence of nationality among the natives of India. He attributes to this one defect, and with good reason, we think, the easy rapidity with which the British secured sovereign power in India. Writers of Lord Macaulay's school are never tired of expressing their admiration of how a handful of Englishmen conquered in a few years a territory equal in extent to the whole of Europe minus Russia. Professor Seeley unmasks this miracle by explaining the conquest to be really one of India by Indians. He points out how the boasted conquest is not a conquest at all in the proper sense of the term, the East India Company having acquired their dominion really under circumstances of an internal revolution to settle anarchy, obtaining the highest position as the strongest power on the spot among a number of competing powers most of them foreign; further that this acquisition of power would have been impossible for the Company if it had not been for the want of nationality and patriotism among Natives, who freely enlisted themselves and formed more than four-fifths and sometimes six-sevenths of the conquering army. It is the share of the Native sepoys in the work of conquest that is too often lost sight of by English writers in describing the exploits of their countrymen, which Professor Seeley particularly emphasizes. Our object in drawing attention to this feature in the British conquest of India is not so much to detract from the glory of our conquerors as to point out the great defect in ourselves which cost us our liberty. If

Professor Seeley's account of the British conquest teaches one lesson more than another, it is that for any national undertaking to be possible in India the one thing most needful is nationality, patriotism, that genuine love for India which an Englishman feels for England, and a Frenchman feels for France, and which makes it impossible for an Englishman or a Frenchman to fight against England or France. We do not refer here to any chimerical visions of freeing ourselves from the foreign yoke, but we think a leavening of patriotism among our people is necessary for the accomplishment of every species of national elevation. The difficulties are many, and almost insuperable. There is an absence of a community of race, of language, of religion, and even of interest to a certain extent. But our first duty is obviously to surmount these difficulties, and bring about a feeling of unity and fellow-feeling which must bind every native of India to another. Such a state of things will be a source of strength as well to our English Government as to ourselvos, for to successfully protect themselves against a foreign invasion the best security of our Government lies in the loyalty and attachment of their subjects, and such a loyalty cannot be sufficiently effective until there grows with it a love for the country.

Approves of the demarcation of the frontier of Afghanistan beyond which the Russians should not be allowed to encroach.

In an article headed "Anglo-Russian Commission" the *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 8th June says:—We have it on the authority of the Simla correspondent of the *Times of India* that an Anglo-Russian commission will proceed early next autumn to demarcate the northern frontier of Afghanistan. This is said to be the result of negotiations which have been going on between England and Russia for some time past. The northern boundary as thus settled will be the river Oxus as far as Khoja Saleh and thence go southward to a point south of Phul-i-Khatun on the Hari Rud river. If this commission comes off and a boundary is finally agreed upon by mutual consent, as we hope it will, all present anxiety will be allayed. But we are afraid it will only be so for a time. The day of struggle must come sooner or later. The hunger for territory and the intense desire for conquering India which reigns in Russia and animates her Emperors and her generals will not allow her to rest unless she tries her strength upon India and is driven back thence with a stunning blow from united England and India. Semi-barbarous nations understand best the logic of blows. All other considerations are wasted upon them. A conflict sooner or later is unavoidable unless better counsels prevail in Russia. The victory in such a conflict is certain and assured. Russia, which resists most the enlightenment and liberalism of Europe, whose despotism and restraints breed Nihilism which preys upon her vitals, will represent the cause of slavery of the intellect and of repressive despotism, while England will be fighting the cause of liberty of thought and action. In a conflict between the two the victory will be England's, for her allies and friends will be "exultations, agonies and love, and man's unconquerable mind." Yet whatever the issue of the conflict, it is satisfactory to find that peaceful measures are on the cards at present, which may at any rate put off a war for some time. Meanwhile there will be time for the British rule in India to enroot itself still deeper, while wise and liberal legislation and a sense of mutual interest cement the union between the rulers and the ruled harder and harder in course of time. [The *Gujaráti* (99) of the same date observes that as the Russians have now taken Serakhs it cannot be said with certainty when they will occupy Herat. They are advancing slowly but firmly in the direction of India, and will not fail to invade it, their success or defeat being a secondary question and a matter of luck. They should either be prevented from making advances, or sufficient measures should be taken against them. The Amir of Afghanistan should be, if possible, made to understand that it is advantageous to strengthen the defences of Herat. If he accepts the advice, well and good; if not, his refusal must be understood as showing want of attachment towards the British. Wiser measures than those adopted should then be resorted to. The love of the people of India for their rulers should be strengthened. The defences of India should be strengthened and the Russians should be made to feel that the British have not remained quiet as they suppose. The forts on the confines of Kandahar should be made stronger and more care should be observed in that quarter than at present. It is not advisable that the British should unnecessarily risk a war with the Russians, but when the latter persist in their object it is of primary importance that all necessary precautions should be taken.]

Reflections on the advance of Russia in Central Asia.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 6th June says:—India is held in the tight grip of England, and that is better than Russia's. A heterogeneous congeries of nationalities and sects widely differing in temperament and dialect as the Indians are, they need a masterful levelling domination to bring about their union into one nation. English education is kneading India into a compact and consistent mass whose future career is unknown. The English bayonet has done its work, and now it is for the English intellect and the English civilization to work an unprecedented revolution amongst us. A mighty motion is agitating the country and infusing life and energy in her paralyzed limbs. For centuries India had groaned under a foreign yoke till life had almost departed her. The English came and under their sheltering wings India revived a little. She is now feeling spring on her wings and would soar into "spaceful" freedom. But alas! A cankerworm sits at her heart and threatens to eat into her very life. The Russians will be coming, and a deadly war between them and the English will be inevitable in the fulness of time. Woe to India when the two nations fight. Whether the English drive back the Russians or not, India will be a loser either way. Already they begin to talk of increasing the army, which means importing more soldiers from England. England perhaps can spare her sons, but India can no more bear the burden of foreign troops. The cup of India's endurance is full to the brim, and she can no longer hold even a drop of foreign levies. India is getting poor, extremely poor, whatever the interested optimists may say. The English have given to India the blessings of peace and bracing civilization, and India can never forget this debt of gratitude. But can she lie quiet when she is being *phookooed*, to employ an oriental metaphor, like a calfless cow, and her life-blood sucked out to regale her rulers. Prosper ye, the favoured of God! Ye have given India Christian civilization, and Christian knowledge, and Christian freedom. Ye have been the justest masters we Indians have had for generations past; ye have ever professed justice and equality; and though ye have not acted up to your standard we will not complain. But have mercy on bleeding India, and any sacrifice ye may make to heal her wounds will be amply rewarded by our thankfulness and our devotion.

Injustice of making India alone pay a portion of the expenses for the maintenance of the British naval armaments.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 12th June, in commenting on the question asked by the *Truth* newspaper that while India is made to pay ten lákhs of rupees every year as her share for the maintenance of the British naval armaments why are not other colonies made to contribute similarly, remarks that this is not the only advantage that is taken of India. Though the colonies had the same interest as India had in the wars that have taken place during the last decade in Europe and Africa, yet India had to bear a portion of the war expenditure while the former were exempted. It is not difficult to find out the reason for this treatment. As regards India orders have only to be issued for payment, for the Indian authorities enjoy perfect liberty and the public cannot interfere. But as the colonies have their own parliaments and act independently, it is difficult to prevail upon them to contribute their share of the expenses. As long as this distinction is observed, the question asked by the *Truth* is simply useless, since India has no remedy but to put up with such injustice as is done to her at present.

Expresses a hope that the cost of the expeditionary force about to be despatched to Egypt from India will not be thrown on India.

The *Arunodayă* (17) of the 8th June says that it seems pretty evident that an expedition will be sent to Africa from India. Although the heat in Egypt abates a little from July, yet it would not be safe on the score of climate to risk the lives of English soldiers in that country. The Native soldiers will have to suffer all the hardships of an expedition to Egypt. India however has no connection whatever with Soudan or Africa, and the natives of India are not in any way concerned with General Gordon's safety at Khartoun. The present complications are the result of the policy of the English Cabinet. These being the facts, it will not be right to throw on India the cost of this expedition. The *Arunodayă* trusts that Government will deeply consider what they are about before determining to throw on India the expense of an expeditionary force to Egypt.

Points out the difference in treatment accorded by the Home Government to the inhabitants of India and those of Ceylon in the matter of the disestablishment of the Anglican church in India and of the Civil Service.

In an article headed "The age of candidates for the Civil Service in India and in Ceylon," the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 8th June says:—What glaring inconsistency the Home Government shows in dealing with two such near dependencies as India and Ceylon? Take the question of the disestablishment of the Anglican church in the Crown colony. It was formally announced in 1881 that the ecclesiastical subsidies would cease in 1886. Now every reasonable person will admit that situated as Ceylon is, the Secretary of State for the Colonies did a wise thing when he ordered that the expenses of the ecclesiastical department of the Government of that island should cease to be paid out of its revenues at the end of 1886. The absurdity of the idea of a State church, paid out of the taxes of the general community for the benefit of the smallest portion of the population, and that too well able to see to its own spiritual wants, was so palpable that Lord Kimberley had no hesitation in putting an end to so iniquitous an arrangement. Curiously enough his Lordship, when transferred to the India Office, seems to have become oblivious of his own Ceylon despatch of 1881. Another measure has been meted out for India. Disposing of the question first raised by Lord Hartington, his predecessor in office, at Westminster, the Whig Earl observes that as the matter is somewhat in an uncertain state he would leave it where it is! Had he gone into the question of figures he would have been compelled to put an end to the anomaly. This anomaly the Honourable Mr. Hope has very ingeniously tried in his minute of dissent to explain away by an array of figures the ordinary arithmetic of which the *Statesman* has vigorously utilised to disprove his own deductions. So much for one inconsistency of the Home Government in its dealings with India and Ceylon. We may now take up the other and more glaring inconsistency, namely, the limit of age of Indian Civil Service candidates. The fallacy of the reply accorded to the deputation of Indian gentlemen in England that waited on Lord Kimberley has already been shown to demonstration by almost the whole of the Native press. Even the most anti-Native Anglo-Indian journals have expressed themselves unreservedly as to the fallacy of his Lordship's reasoning. Now it may be worth while to know what is the rule at the present moment regarding the age of candidates for the Ceylon Civil Service? We give it in the words of the leading journal of that Crown colony. Says the *Ceylon Observer*: "From the regulations regarding Ceylon cadetships which appeared in last *Gazette* it will be seen that competition for the Ceylon Civil Service, equally with that of the Straits Settlements and Hongkong, is open to all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty who can give satisfactory evidence of good character and health, who are not under 21 or over 24 years of age." Can the Home Government explain why Lord Kimberley should fix the age of candidates for the Civil Service in India at 19? If University education is considered so necessary in a passed candidate for the Indian Civil Service at 19, why is it not considered similarly necessary in a passed candidate for the Ceylon Civil Service at 24? Is this not, on the face of it, a glaring inconsistency? What solid reasons can Lord Kimberley urge for not disturbing the present standard of age?

Says that the recommendations of Lord Lytton regarding the admission of Natives into the Civil Service are the only true solutions of that question.

In an article headed "Analysis of Lord Lytton's Despatch" the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 8th June says:—Curiously enough this State document is condemned for no other reason but that it emanated from a Governor-General who was unpopular. It is a pity that the public mind should be so warped. It is a misfortune that the Indian nation should not be able to discriminate truth from falsehood, light from darkness, outspokenness from statesmanly design. We reviewed the despatch in our last and we regret to find that we have been found fault with by persons who ought to know better for taking that charitable view of the despatch. We are not wedded to any particular doctrine, nor are we sworn to defend the followers of one or the other party in English politics. We are advocates of Native rights and interests, and as such we are always ready to support that which is good or to cry down that which is prejudicial to our interests. In this article it is our object to analyse the despatch and to point out that neither Lord Lytton nor Sir Ashley Eden was wrong in taking that "novel" view of the question. We have already said that Lord Lytton showed himself very weak not in subscribing to the despatch but in putting forth his defence in the columns of the *Times* and trying to shirk responsibilities by showing that he had not the courage of his convictions. For this weakness Lord Lytton can fairly be blamed. Extended employment of Natives in the different branches of service is admittedly a political necessity, and it is therefore in the interests of the State itself that those responsible for the good administration of this country should always be on the look out for the best means for putting in more Natives in the civil administration. The Civil Service was thrown open to Natives, but it was found that though by legislation the appointments to this service were thrown open to public competition, yet the difficulties necessarily arising from the competitive examinations being held in England have however practically debarred the natives of India, save in few instances, from availing themselves of "the right to compete." When the subject, therefore, next came up for discussion it was resolved to try the principle of selection as well as competition. In making this provision it was expressly provided that the benefit of this clause was to be given to Natives of proved merit and ability. It is urged that the nominations have been bad and that persons who have been appointed generally lack merit and ability. On this point we too hold the same opinion; and we therefore urge that something should be done to get qualified men. This, we urge, can be done by holding examinations in India and by requiring candidates to pass test examinations. This, we think, is different from condemning the system. What we want is reform in the system, and that we can never get by wholesale condemnation. To urge for reform in a certain system and to condemn it are two different things. So far about selection. So far as we can make out anything from the despatch, we think the idea was to divide the service into two branches, one to be reserved for Europeans and the other for Natives. The number of appointments reserved for Europeans was to be reduced by a few posts, which were to go to the Native branch of it. The pay was to be a little lower, but the status and position of the nominees was in all respects to be equal to that of *competitionwálás*. Thus it was not the Covenanted Civil Service that was to be closed to Natives but it was the competitive examinations; but so was the Indian branch to be closed to Europeans. Europeans were to be examined in England and the merit and ability of the Natives were to be tried in India. Where was then the difference? The difference was in the pay and the grade. The despatch most clearly states that the higher and more important appointments in the executive branch were to be reserved for the heaven-gifted race. The best course then that we ought to have taken was not to condemn what was offered to us, but to ask Government to grant what was refused. If this course had been adopted we would have been safe and secure at the stage in the journey and the only up-hill fight would have been for a shorter length. At present the agitation is raging strong, and we hear of public meetings held and memorials adopted asking the Secretary of State to raise the standard of age. But we regret to find that sight is lost of the more important point. We are as sure as anybody can be that the number of candidates for the competitive Civil Service examinations will not materially increase by raising the standard of age only. This reform should be accompanied by the re-opening of a sufficiently large number of scholarships. But even if both these reforms are carried out, the progress would not be as great as it would be if the examinations were held in India. Even if that is done the evil will not be got rid of; for evidently we cannot with justice ask that competitive examinations in England ought to be stopped altogether. We will thus have Native and European Civilians and the complaint will always remain that Natives are lost sight of in filling up vacancies. The solution will thus ultimately come to the proposal of Lord Lytton. There then remains only one point: whether it is or it is not just that superior executive appointments should be reserved for Englishmen. Of this we will speak hereafter, but in justice to ourselves we must state that it is unjust and unfair that a slur should be cast on the character of the Natives by holding that Europeans alone should hold certain appointments and that Natives cannot be trusted in the most important offices.

Reflections on the question of the limit of age of the candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

In an article headed "The Civil Service Question," the *Sind Times* (5) of the 6th June says:—Constitutional agitation is neither unlawful nor disloyal. It has been resorted to by the best English statesmen, and we are not afraid that it will be proscribed in India, especially as the interests of the Natives in this new agitation are to a great extent identical with those of British-born subjects. It may appear paradoxical that an apparently unimportant limit of age prescribed for a certain examination should be the pivot of the whole agitation. But, as a matter of fact, the limit involves consequences of the highest moment to India. It is not denied that the financial burdens of India are increasing every year. It is not denied that the welfare of India, which is bound up with the stability of British dominion in India, depends upon her financial prosperity. It is not denied that the continuous drain of the home charges, of the military charges, and of the effective and non-effective charges necessitated by the employment of a very large number of European officers is a most important element in the financial problem which is now puzzling Indian statesmen. If these charges can in any way be reduced, a proportionate relief to the finances will be secured. The advantage of the Mogul rule was that what was exacted from the people, often by a high hand, was spent among the people. The disadvantage of British rule is that a great portion of the revenues of India is spent in England. Any measure, therefore, which can reduce this expenditure in England is a measure which self-interest as well as policy should commend to our rulers for adoption. These surely are axiomatic truths, but unfortunately when we come to discuss their application we meet with insuperable obstacles in securing their due recognition. There is no doubt that a more extensive employment of Native agency in the administration will reduce the expenditure of Indian money in England and diminish the financial drain to an appreciable extent. There is no doubt again that numerous pledges have been given in Royal charters as well as in Acts of Parliament for an equal, free and impartial admission of qualified Natives to all offices in the service of their country. Who are qualified Natives, however, is a question which is left to the authorities to determine. Up to 1870 it was determined by prescribing a competitive test, the passing of which was held to entitle any subject of Her Majesty to a berth in the Indian Civil Service. The age of candidates first prescribed was twenty-three, then it was reduced to twenty-two, and then to twenty-one. In 1878 it was further reduced to nineteen, but even when it was twenty-one it was found that the number of Native competitors was infinitesimal. In fact up to 1870 only sixteen Native candidates presented themselves for the examination, and out of these sixteen only one passed. This was felt to be a crying evil, and the Duke of Argyll, who was the Secretary of State, brought forward a Bill in Parliament to remedy it. This Bill finally became Statute 33 Vict., cap. 3, which is the statute sanctioning the formation of what is now called the Statutory Civil Service. Section 6 of this statute in the most unequivocal words declared that it was "expedient that additional facilities should be given for the employment of Natives of India of proved merit and ability in the Civil Service of Her Majesty in India." But notwithstanding this express and emphatic legislative declaration of the Imperial Parliament the section remained a dead-letter for nearly nine years, and it was not before the old limit of age was reduced to nineteen that any rules were framed under the statute for the selection of Natives of proved merit and ability for the Civil Service. The effect was to virtually close the open gate of competition to Natives, and to leave them to avail themselves as best they could of the back door of selection, which meant, in the majority of cases, favouritism. We understand that the Viceroy has recommended certain alterations to be made in the rules framed under Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3, but we are afraid that unless competition is substituted for selection the evil of favouritism will not die out, and the nominations will continue to be as unsatisfactory as before. To secure a more extensive employment of Natives, therefore, the Native press and all Native associations should unite in laying stress upon two reforms: reform in the Statutory Civil Service rules by the substitution of a competitive test for selection, and reform in the competitive Civil Service rules by substituting the present limit of age by a much higher limit. Unless these two reforms are accomplished we are afraid the financial outlook will continue to be as gloomy as it is now, and the majority of the educated natives of India will continue to live without any aims or objects, and without any common ties of interest with their rulers.

Urges the abolition of the Statutory Civil Service and the holding of the Civil Service Examination simultaneously in England and India.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 9th June, in an article headed "The Indian Civil Service," alludes to the reply given by Lord Kimberley to an influential deputation from the Indian Reform Association in London, and says:—His Lordship's reply was most discouraging, because he refused to interfere with the existing state of things. Since then up to the present time public meetings are being held in every considerable town in this vast country to protest against the great injustice of the existing regulations so far as the natives of India are concerned, and to urge upon the attention of the authorities both in India and in England the simple justice of restoring the old maximum limit of age. We for our own part think that it is a great mistake to urge the mere restoration of the old maximum limit of age. We think, along with that desired change we ought to urge two more changes: firstly, that the examination should be simultaneously held in India, and that the Statutory Civil Service, which is founded upon the system of nomination or favouritism, should be abolished. We object to the Statutory Civil Service, firstly because it encourages favouritism and consequent demoralization, and secondly because it brings into existence a distinctly inferior class of officers who are looked down upon by that higher class to whom they are fondly supposed to belong. We believe that if the intentions of the British Parliament, when it sanctioned the reform of throwing the Indian Civil Service open to unrestricted public competition, are rightly understood, and if the declarations then made on both sides of the House of Commons are taken into due consideration, they will be found to support our foregoing contention. After quoting the opinions of Sir Charles Wood and Lord Macaulay delivered on the renewal of the charter of the East India Company in 1853 on the subject of Civil Service appointments, the *Dnyán Prakásh* proceeds:—Now if the system of nomination is undesirable in the case of Englishmen, in the case of even the English aristocracy, why should it be considered a desirable and appropriate measure in the case of the natives of India? Is there anything in the character of the natives of India which renders the system of nomination eminently desirable in their case? Let the Indian Civil Service be thrown open to the natives of India and all artificial barriers in their way removed, and if through such a door the scions of the Indian aristocracy can force their entrance into the ranks of that service we shall welcome them with great pleasure. But the present system of nomination, apparently introduced in the interests of the Indian aristocracy whether hallowed by old and honourable traditions or whether of recent creation, is in our opinion extremely demoralizing to all the parties concerned. Merit and not patronage should be the door to the ranks of the Civil Service of India. The opinion of Lord Macaulay is condemnatory of the nomination system. And yet that very system has been applied to the natives of India. [The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (84) of the 11th and the *Bombay Samáchár* (89) and the *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 12th June advise the people of India to continue the agitation and to memorialize Parliament for increasing the present limit of age.]

Remarks in connection with the annual visits of the Viceroys and provincial Governors to the hills.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 14th June refers to the cry raised in Madras against the annual visit of the local Governor and his suite to the hills, points out the necessity and advantages of these annual visits of the Viceroy and provincial Governors, and remarks that a feeling similar to that prevailing in Madras is spreading in

Calcutta and some of the Anglo-Indian papers of Calcutta advise the local Defence Association to take up the matter and enter its protest against it. The feelings of the Madras public deserve respect, but the "disinterestedness" of the Calcutta papers is questionable. It is the result of their wrath against Lord Ripon. The Viceroy and the provincial Governors pay the same attention to political matters and do their work on the hills as they do while in their respective cities, and it would be cruel to prevent them from visiting the hills. If the annual sojourn to the hills is prohibited, able and well-to-do gentlemen would hesitate to accept the high posts of Viceroy and Governors of presidencies and needy noblemen would be sent to India. Of course the Lieutenant-Governors should not enjoy this privilege, for they are old Civilians who have passed the greatest portion of their life in the plains and are inured to their excessive heat. The Viceroy and the provincial Governors should not, however, be allowed to carry large establishments with them. Much work can be easily done without the help of the persons composing the retinue by the use of the telegraphic wires. The people of Madras are complaining not of the annual sojourn of their Governor, but of the migration to the hills of military and other public departments for the convenience of their heads, which cause an increase in the public charges. The *Jáme* fully sympathises with the people of Madras in this matter, but adds that they will be committing a great mistake if they think that they will lessen the burden on the Government treasury by preventing the sojourn of their Governors to the hills. If they succeed in the present agitation they will certainly profit in one respect, but they will get instead of clever statesmen third-rate, needy politicians as their Governors. They will thus verify the adage that the change from King Log to King Stork made no improvement. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the same date would like to see the present system of the annual migration to the hills discontinued or greatly altered. It however disapproves of the suggestion made by some of the Anglo-Indian papers of Calcutta to the local Defence Association to convene a public meeting and enter a protest against the migration to the hills. The Association was started with a view to defend the interests of Europeans residing in India at the time of the recent Ilbert Bill controversy. Looking to the work that the Association has done, which is opposed to the interests of Natives and which disparages the noble policy of the administration of Lord Ripon, the Natives should have nothing whatever to do with it. The Association should only act in this agitation in the name of Europeans. Natives cannot and should not join it. When Natives hold aloof from it, it cannot act in the name of the public and its representations will not carry weight.]

Disapproves of the amended rules for giving State grants to charitable dispensaries and hospitals.

The *Rást Goftár* (113) of the 8th June refers to the publication of the amended rules for giving State grants to charitable dispensaries, and observes that the rules, though improved, will not give much encouragement to private charity. The grant promised is very trifling. It cannot be understood why Government should not defray half the cost of constructing charitable dispensaries and hospitals as it did formerly. There would not have been so many charitable institutions in existence now had not Government borne half their cost. It is the duty of the rich to build dispensaries and hospitals, but is it not also the duty of Government to provide these comforts for the suffering public? If this duty be shared between the benevolent public and the Government, there will be an increase in the number of persons disposed to practise charity.

Expresses satisfaction with the nomination of Mr. Forbes Adam as an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of 8th June says:—The appointment of Mr. Forbes Adam to represent the mercantile community in the local Legislative Council is very wise on the part of the Governor. Mr. Adam's presence in the Council will be an element of strength to Government and a source of satisfaction to the non-official public. It is needless to say that Mr. Adam has already shown himself worthy to be the representative of the natives of this city and presidency quite as much as of his own countrymen. His talents and moderation promise to make him a success in the important sphere in which he is called upon by the representative of the Crown to act. [The *Rást Goftár* (113) of the same date says that the Governor could not have made a better choice to represent the mercantile public of Bombay. Mr. Adam promises to be a successful councillor, because in addition to the influence which he possesses among the European community he enjoys the confidence of the Natives. The *Goftár* congratulates him for the honour done to him and the opportunity afforded for proving useful to the public. The *Gujaráti* (99) of the same date says that the appointment is pronounced satisfactory from all quarters. It praises the services rendered by the Honourable Mr. Macaulay and regrets that he cannot be re-appointed. It hopes that Mr. Adam will prove as independent as his predecessor and supply the want felt in the Native public by the retirement of Mr. Macaulay. He will thereby earn their gratitude. The *Yajdán Parast* (126) of the same date would prefer to wait before pronouncing any opinion, for Mr. Adam's conduct in connection with the Ilbert Bill has displeased many Natives. It remains to be seen whether he will be led away by the pride of caste or caste distinctions, or act with independence when questions relating to the interests of Europeans and Natives come before the Council. The figure he has cut as Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce gives a high opinion of his ability and activity.]

Strongly disapproves of the free grant of a plot of Government ground for building a new church in place of the Trinity Church situate at Sonápur, Bombay, and requests Sir James Fergusson to abstain from so doing.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 12th June refers to the statement that Sir James Fergusson has promised to make a free gift of a plot of Government ground for building a new church in place of the Trinity Church situated at Sonápur and of Rs. 16,000 from the public treasury for building a church at Parel, and remarks that Sir James has, during his career as Governor of Bombay, liberally given away plots of Government ground and thousands of rupees from the Government treasury for erecting Christian churches. If the statement regarding the grant of land for the Trinity Church be true, the Native public of Bombay ought to make a strong protest against the unjust appropriation of public money. It does not matter if those who at present resort to the Trinity Church for worship wish to pass themselves off as Europeans, but when the church has a large fund of its own why should Government ground be given away? If Sir James is very much devoted to his religion he can build out of his own large income many churches; but it is his sacred duty as the guardian of the public purse that public funds and property should not be given away for the benefit of a handful of people. Why should he not make a similar grant for either Pársi, Hindu, or Mahomedan places of worship? Is Sir James going to encourage those who pass themselves off as "white *sáhebs*" in their hatred against the Natives? Natives ought not to put up with this injustice for a moment. Sir James' religious zeal has now so much gone beyond bounds that endeavours should be made to check it. It is the duty of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association to memorialize the Secretary of State for India on the subject. The memorial will have some effect now, when the feeling in England is excited against the extravagant expenditure incurred from the Indian treasury for the Christian church establishment in this country through the exertions of Mr. Baxter. Sir James Fergusson's devotion to his religion is honourable to him, but where justice is concerned the *Jáme* is obliged to speak out fearlessly. It is to be hoped that Sir James Fergusson will keep in mind the interests of the people committed to his charge and think well before making a free gift of public ground and public funds.

Disapproves of the extension of the Factory Act to small factories in Bombay and suggests its extension to the traffic department of railways.

The *Rást Goftár* (113) of the 8th June, in an article headed "Over-worked Mill-hands," says that it appears from the local *Times* that Government propose to appoint a commission to consider the advisability of extending the provisions of the Factory Act to the several small factories which are at present not included under the Act. There is no necessity whatever for bringing small factories under the operation of this Act. The small factories have been purposely not included under the Act, for the industries carried on in them are in an infant state. The harm resulting from the exclusion of these factories from the operation of the Act must be little, if any; but if it is worked with severity there is a risk of the rising industries being nipped in the bud. It is feared that the Act as it stands affords very little protection to children. Government should enforce it strictly in the case of large factories. The Act is unable to afford relief to labourers in large factories from the oppression exercised on them in the shape of exacting work from them from 12 to 14 hours a day. It should be made applicable to grown-up labourers. Now that Mr. Cotton, the Vice-president of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, has admitted the exaction of overwork from the mill hands, Government should interfere on behalf of these poor men. The same paper in another article complains of the exaction of overwork from railway servants, and observes that the Factory Act ought to be extended to the traffic department of railways, where it is much needed. The Act ought to be made applicable to men working on railways and docks. Clerks, guards and other railway officials are made to work very hard daily from morning to evening without rest in the week. This work is harder when compared with that which is exacted from prisoners in jails. The condition of guards especially is fearful. It is necessary that the strong hand of the law should intervene and prevent this unbearable oppression. It is not only a question of the comfort of the poor but also that of the safety of the travelling public, for it is no wonder that accidents should increase through the negligence of guards caused by overwork. [The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 12th June regrets to observe that the Factory Act is not properly enforced in the mofussil as it is in Bombay. It seems to be a general complaint at Ahmedabad that the young boys employed in the local mills are beaten by those who exercise supervision over them. Recently one Ganpat, a supervisor of labourers in the Gujarát Spinning Mill, was fined Rs. 51-8 by the Second Class Magistrate of Daskroi for severely beating one Gulámrasul Lálábhái, a labourer of about 12 or 13 years of age. It is said that a case of assault which took place some time ago in the same spinning mill was compromised. Such cases seldom come to light, for the labourers dare not prosecute those from whom they derive their livelihood. The authorities should take strong measures and should send at least one officer to inspect the mills every eight or ten days with a view to prevent the oppression exercised on helpless mill hands. It is to be hoped that the authorities concerned will speedily attend to this suggestion.]

Strongly disapproves of the A'bkári policy of the Bombay Government.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (106) of the 8th June condemns the notice given to some sellers of country liquor in Bombay that they should cease selling country liquor from August next and that they should instead take out licenses for the sale of European liquor, and says that this is exercising tyranny on the liquor shopkeepers and their Native customers. By this arbitrary act the industry of manufacturing country liquor will suffer greatly. The merchants of Manchester have done injury to the customs revenue by having the duties levied on cotton goods imported into India abolished. In the matter of liquor traffic selfish men are devising plans for the increased consumption of European liquor on the pretext of preventing intoxication among the people of India. This is quite opposed to the policy of the Liberal Ministry and of Lord Ripon. There is no objection to the legitimate increase of Government ábkári revenue. But it is necessary that a cry should be raised against it when an opportunity is taken under the pretext of increasing the revenue of serving other ends or exercising cruelty on the people under the pretext of doing good to them. When such severity is exercised at the close of the career of Sir James Fergusson the people think that it greatly detracts from the merit of his other good acts. The brandy imported into India from England for the use of the poor is proved to be adulterated. To devise plans for compelling the people to use it at a higher price than country liquor is not only throwing an obstacle in the way of an indigenous industry but interfering with the comfort and convenience of the people. It is to be regretted that this should happen during the administration of Sir James Fergusson.

Complains of the severity of the A'bkári Act and of the monopoly enjoyed by *maktedárs*.

The same newspaper, in an article headed "Tyranny of the A'bkári Act—monopoly to *Maktedárs*," says that while persons high in office try to earn credit for their reports and recommendations by rigorously working the A'bkári Act, their subordinates get up cases either to win the favour of their superiors, to increase their illegal gains, or to take vengeance on those who may have incurred their displeasure. The *maktedár* (contractor) is the chief helper in this kind of oppression, for it is his interest to do so. The benefits which the *maktedár* indirectly gets by securing power and influence in his táluka are much more than those derived from the sale of liquor. He relies on the help of the A'bkári Act and becomes a tyrant over the inhabitants of the district in which he has contracted to sell liquor. He resorts to trivial or false excuses to gain his ends under the cloak of preventing surreptitious manufacture or import of liquor. The British Government strongly opposes and even threatens to make war when the Mahárája of Kashmere or the king of Burma does not abolish monopolies in his State. While here in India the same officials have monopolized the trade in opium and salt, and encouraged monopoly in liquor. What sort of policy is this? The ábkári farmer practises dishonesty and oppression, relying for aid on the authorities and the A'bkári Act. The ábkári officers and the Government also are responsible for the ruin of hundreds of families, the maintenance of which rested on the liquor trade.

Requests the authorities concerned to grant the site at Máhble for erecting buildings to the people of Sangameshvar whose houses were burnt down in the recent fire.

The *Bakul* (19) of 8th June hopes that the site at Máhble will be granted for erecting buildings to the inhabitants of Sangameshvar whose houses were burnt some time ago. The people are willing to undertake the responsibility of bringing water into Máhble at a cost of Rs. 2,000 if Government should grant this sum to them. The surveyor's estimate for the same project is Rs. 8,000. By accepting the offer of the people a saving of Rs. 6,000 will be made. If Government is not willing to spend the above sum, the inhabitants are ready to sink wells at their own expense provided they are given the spot at Máhble for erecting houses.

Suggests the creation of the post of Honorary Assistant Coroner for the city of Bombay.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 13th June suggests the creation of the post of Honorary Assistant Coroner, and remarks that the appointment of young medical men to this office will supply a great want felt in Bombay. The *Jáme* refers to the delay at present occurring in the holding of inquests, the hasty way in which verdicts are returned by Coroner's juries, the increasing number of accidents from the increase in the number of factories in the city, and advises Government to nominate an Honorary Assistant Coroner for each of the Colába, Fort, Dhobi Taláv, Malabár Hill, Byculla, Parel, Máhim and other wards in the city. Many young doctors will gladly accept these appointments, and thus the present cry against the delay in the holding of inquests and the hasty decisions of juries will be removed. The experiment of having Honorary Assistant Coroners under the superintendence of Dr. Blaney will prove more useful than that of Honorary Assistant Surgeons in hospitals. It is to be hoped that the authorities will pay sufficient attention to this suggestion, for it will prove advantageous to the Government and the public.

Want of a bank at Surat.

The *Suryă Prakásh* (83) of the 7th June says:—It is very strange that in such a city as Surat there should be no bank. We have often heard people complain that there is a great want of a bank here. There are three spinning mills here and some ginning factories. The people of this place trade very largely in shares and Government promissory notes. The savings' bank only accepts deposits up to the amount of Rs. 500 a year. In such a large city a bank is a necessity, and this want should be supplied. We think that a branch of the Bombay Bank should be established here. The Bombay Bank has branches at Broach, Ahmedabad and several other places and agencies in almost all the most important towns and cities in the Bombay Presidency. If a branch bank is opened here we think it will be remunerative, and will at the same time give every facility to the local mercantile community. We hope the Directors of the Bank of Bombay will give this suggestion their best attention and open a branch here as an experimental measure for a period of three years, and if within this period the branch pays its expenses and earns profit it may be permanently kept here. We are strongly of opinion that it will be a source of profit to the Bank and of convenience to the public.

Complains of the arbitrary conduct of the Bombay police at the Márwádi Bazár.

A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 10th June says that the police annoy without any cause the Márwádi merchants, shroffs and brokers having their place of business in the Márwádi Bazár at Bombay. On the 4th instant some of the persons passing by the public road in that locality, and some Márwádi and Bania merchants standing on the road for some slight business were arrested by the police, placed before the magistrate and fined. Sir Frank Souter had some time ago on the request of the Márwádi merchants inspected the compound of the new Satta Bazár and ordered that the police had no right to enter the place. Notwithstanding this order, several respectable and rich merchants, shroffs, brokers and passers-by were arrested on the above-mentioned date. Will not Mr. Brewin, the Police Superintendent of the division, do justice to the people residing in his division?

Education.

Suggests the appointment of a technical education commission for India.

The *Rást Goftár* (113) of the 8th June refers to the report of the Technical Education Commission appointed in England, and says that now that the labours of the Indian Education Commission have ended, a technical education commission similar to the one that has just completed its labours in England should be appointed in India. The rise of India chiefly depends on the development of her arts and industries. It is of primary importance that the children of the soil should receive technical education in preference to the instruction in logic, languages and history. Unfortunately the educational department of this country is quite backward in the discharge of this its most important duty, and with a view to showing the way it is highly necessary that a technical education commission be appointed in this country.

Railways.

Disapproves of the proposal for the utilization of the local funds for the construction of railways in India.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 11th June disapproves of the rapid extension of railways in India, refers to the proposal made in the *Times of India* for the utilization of local funds for the construction of branch railways, and remarks that it is easy to think that the inhabitants of every village will be benefited by the construction of railways. It is possible on paper that railways may be so constructed as to be at the most six miles distant from every village, but when regard is had to the condition and distance of these villages the project appears to be difficult of attainment. The villages have not been built at certain fixed distances, and hence cannot all be connected by rail. Moreover there would be so many lines of railway, if the project were carried out, that the local funds would be merely swallowed up in the payment of interest for the money spent on their construction. The lines are not likely to prove remunerative. It is also not possible that the district *sowkárs* will be satisfied with the interest of 4 per cent. The necessity of making cart roads will not entirely cease, notwithstanding the construction of any number of railway lines. When the entire local funds are to be used for constructing railways, how can the legitimate functions of the fund be carried out? The district people will then request to be freed from railways. At present complaints are rife regarding the use of the local funds for purposes foreign to those for which the cess is levied. It is of primary importance that the local funds should be used for their legitimate purposes, that their management should be entrusted in the hands of the public with the necessary independence in accordance with the scheme of local self-government, and that roads, &c., should be first made. If this is done, the public will be greatly benefited and there will be no necessity for resorting to such an objectionable measure as the one now proposed.

Municipalities.

Want of commodious and airy dwellings for the labouring poor of Bombay.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 14th June refers to the suggestions the Committee appointed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation for enquiring into the means of providing airy and comfortable dwellings for the labouring poor of the city intend making to the Corporation, and remarks that the suggestions of the Committee will not make the least improvement in the present wretched condition. It is a work which is out of the sphere of the Corporation. It is the duty of the public, and as long as the public does not undertake it there will not be the least gain. It is the duty of the *sethias* of Bombay to do their best for improving the miserable condition of the dwellings of the poor. It is the duty of the mill-owners in Bombay to construct spacious and airy chawls in the vicinity of the mill premises for the benefit of their mill hands and to let them at such rates as would not realize any profit. The mill-owners would also benefit themselves thereby. The owners of mills on the Mahálakshmi Flats should specially avail themselves of the advantages that lie before them. But above all, a Poor Men's Dwelling-house Improvement Association ought to be formed for effectively carrying out the much-needed reform. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the same date says that the action of the local municipality in this matter will prove satisfactory to all. The municipality should attend more to the convenience and comfort of the poor than the durability and magnificence of the chawls which it intends to build. The chawls should be at the most one storey high and should not be imposing in appearance. Government ought to give free of charge or at a very moderate price the plots of ground required for constructing these chawls. It is necessary that Government should also aid in this good work, which it can well do by giving plots of ground on the above-mentioned terms. If they are thus built with due regard to economy, the labouring poor will not find it difficult to pay the rent of the rooms and the desired noble object will be satisfactorily realized.]

Approves of the resolution of the Bombay Government on the subject of the electric lights at Surat and Broach, and advises Government to decide the question of putting a stop to the electric lights at Surat.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 10th June is glad that the Bombay Government, in a resolution dated 26th April last, have expressed their regret at the municipalities of Broach and Surat having spent a large amount of money on the introduction of electric lights as an experimental measure in these two cities instead of supplying other things which were necessary. But it would have been better if Government had expressed their views more strongly than they have done. The objectionable step regarding the introduction of electric lights was, it is true, taken by these municipalities; but it was owing to the Collector-presidents and the whims and obstinacy of the commissioners who supported them. Many of the elected commissioners had strongly opposed the measure and they should therefore be considered free from blame. When Government hold the same views on this subject as those held by the people living in the districts, the former ought not to have merely expressed their regret, but should have issued strict instructions to the municipalities, or properly speaking their Collector-presidents, that as long as other works of primary importance were not carried out or the financial position of the municipalities improved, such works of luxury as electric lights should not be undertaken. Though the Electric Light Company have closed its business at Surat, it is astonishing that the Collector-president and his supporters should think of purchasing the plant of the company and of continuing the lights. This contemplated action of the Surat officials in spite of the continued objection and disapproval of the public and their representatives in the municipal board is lamentable. The elected members of the Surat Municipal Board have sent a petition to the Bombay Government in connection with the high-handedness of the Collector-president towards them. It would be better if the Bombay Government were to decide the question of putting a stop to electric lighting along with the subject-matter of the petition, which has also arisen out of the same question. [The *Gujarát Mitrá* (80) of the 8th June expresses similar sentiments.]

Native States.

Complains of Major Nutt having advanced his favourites in the service of the Gondal State without due cause.

The *Gujarát Mitrá* (80) of the 8th June, in an article headed "Gondal matters for the attention of the Government," alludes to the *khatpat* carried on in the Gondal State by some intriguers during the career of Major Nutt and reported from its issue of the 11th May last at pages 15-16 of the Report on Native Papers for the week ending 17th May 1884, and says that the decision given by Major

Nutt in the case of Chanduri Ughalávdar was signed "under protest" by Mr. Jayáshankar, the late Native Joint Administrator of Gondal. As the decision could not be registered, some of the intriguers had either the last portion of the document altered and then got it signed by Major Nutt and Mr. Jayáshankar, or forged their signatures to it. The decision was then registered. The *Mitră* hears that not only was the Gujaráti minute against the decision of Major Nutt penned on one occasion by Mr. Jayáshankar rejected, but the entire correspondence connected with it has disappeared. This is a great injury to the interests of the Gondal State. The *Mitră* thinks that this fact will be proved by the inspection of the outward and inward correspondence files of the various departments of the Gondal State. Such an impartial Political Agent as Colonel West will not, it is hoped, fail to enquire into the matter. It is also to be hoped that the Bombay Government will not allow to pass unnoticed such a flagrant deed perpetrated during the minority of the Thákor, but speedily enquire into it. The *Mitră* disapproves of the appointment of Mr. Jayáshankar to the new post of treasury officer to the State on the large salary of Rs. 600 per month, of the compulsory resignation of Mr. Manohar Sakhárám, the Revenue Commissioner of the State, who had rendered valuable services for a period of 14 years, publishes the correspondence regarding the resignation, and remarks that it will show how novel is the conduct of Major Nutt, how some of the subordinate officers succeed in misleading him, how flattering and selfish Native officials achieve triumph over frank-hearted British officers, and how able and well-known officers are treated. Will Colonel West and Sir James Fergusson connive at such iniquity? The *Mitră* keeps over some important instances for a future issue, waiting in the meantime to see what action Government takes in the case of Chanduri and that of the Revenue Commissioner.

Berár Affairs.

Says that the municipalities and the district officers in Berár should take special steps for the destruction of venomous serpents and other animals.

With reference to the annual statement showing the results of the measures adopted in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes during the year 1883, together with a memorandum by the Commissioner of the province and a resolution thereon by the Resident, the *Pramod Sindhu* (13) of the 9th June remarks:—If the wolves are more destructive than other wild animals, we think Government should adopt some stringent measures to extirpate them. The Commissioner consulted the Deputy Commissioners on this point, and from their reports he is inclined to believe that the complete extermination of these animals is quite within the range of possibility. What means the Deputy Commissioners suggested we are not told. However, from the Resident's review, we learn that Government wish to utilise the services of Phánsi Párdis or such other roaming tribes for this purpose. In the Resident's opinion they will not be useful only in destroying wolves but also venomous snakes. The Amráoti District is notorious for the abundance of snakes. We cannot assign any particular reason for this. The Commissioner is also unable to account for this. The number of cattle killed in the Buldana District is strikingly small. The accuracy of the returns is doubtful. We hope the Berár Government will do their best to adopt some special means to destroy these wicked reptiles. Some system was introduced in the North-West Provinces and Oudh for the destruction of venomous snakes, upon which the Government of India passed a resolution in the Home Department and communicated it to this Government with a view that similar measures might be adopted for the destruction of snakes. But we learn from the report that some of our municipalities took no action in the matter. The authorities should make the municipalities and district officers take special measures for the systematic destruction of snakes. Unless this is done we believe there will be no considerable reduction in their number. In connection with this matter we humbly recommend that Government should be more liberal than it has been of late in granting the public licenses for the possession of arms, as they would greatly, and we believe more effectually than any other measures, contribute to the destruction of wild animals and venomous reptiles. We are aware that at the suggestion of the Government of India the authorities here have recently freely granted licenses for arms to those who asked for them. Yet we think if the wishes of the

Government be made known generally in villages and towns more applications for arms will be forthcoming from those who at present hold back and hesitate to apply for arms because they fear their requests may not be granted, although such people would be in a position to contribute for the destruction of wild animals if they possessed arms.

Concession of the right of municipal franchise to the municipalities of Akola and Umráwati.

With reference to the concession of the right of electing municipal commissioners by the rate-payers, the same newspaper observes that in answer to the petitions of the inhabitants of Akola and Umráwati the Resident expressed his willingness to concede the privilege, but there the question has rested and unfortunately no further action has as yet been taken in the matter. The *Pramod Sindhu* trusts that the Resident will before long order the preparation of the rules and regulations for giving effect to the policy of the Government of India regarding local self-government, and after causing them to be translated in the vernacular languages invite an expression of the opinions of the people on them before finally passing them.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
18*th June* 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

A'bkári:
  Complaint regarding the severity of the — Act and of the monopoly enjoyed by *maktedárs* 16
  Disapproval of the — policy of the Bombay Government ... 16
Administration of India: Expression of opinion that the rulers of India should act towards their Native subjects with sincerity and justice... 6
Advance of Russia in Central Asia:
  Approval of the demarcation of the frontier of Afghanistan beyond which the Russians should not be allowed to encroach ... 8
  Reflections on the— 9
Annual visits of the Viceroys and Provincial Governors to the hills: Remarks in connection with the—... 13
Bank at Surat: Want of a— 17
Bombay Legislative Council: Expression of satisfaction with the nomination of Mr. Forbes Adam as an additional member of the— ... 14
British naval armaments: Injustice of making India only pay a portion of the expenses for the maintenance of the— 9
Civil Service of India:
  Difference in treatment accorded by the Home Government to the inhabitants of India and those of Ceylon in the matter of the disestablishment of the Anglican church in India and of the— ... 10
  Expression of opinion that the recommendations of Lord Lytton regarding the admission of Natives into the — are the only true solutions of that question 10
  Prayer for the abolition of the Statutory Civil Service and for the holding of the examination for the — simultaneously in England and India 13
  Reflections on the question of the limit of age of the candidates for the— 12
Factory Act: Disapproval of the extension of the — to small factories in Bombay and suggestion for its extension to the traffic department of railways... 15
Fire at Sangameshvar: Request to the authorities concerned to grant the site at Máhble for erecting buildings to the people of Sangameshvar whose houses were burnt down in the recent— ... 17
Free grant of a plot of Government ground for building a new church in place of the Trinity Church situate at Sonápur, Bombay: Strong disapproval of the — and a request to Sir James Fergusson to abstain from so doing 15
Honorary Assistant Coroner for the city of Bombay: Suggestion for the creation of the post of— 17
Natives of India and the inhabitants of Ireland: Comparison between the conduct of the — towards their English rulers 7
Police: Complaint regarding the arbitrary conduct of the Bombay — at the Márwádi Bazár 18
State grants to charitable dispensaries and hospitals: Disapproval of the amended rules for giving— 14
Vernacular Press: Misrepresentation of the opinions of the — by Anglo-Indian newspapers 3
Want of patriotism and nationality among the natives of India: Description of how the — has resulted in the loss of their liberty... ... 7
War in Egypt: Expression of a hope that the cost of the expeditionary force about to be despatched to Egypt from India will not be thrown on India... 9

PART II.—*Education*—

Technical Education Commission for India: Suggestion for the appointment of a— 18

PART III.—*Railways*—

Construction of Railways in India: Disapproval of the proposal for the utilization of the local funds for the— 18

Page.

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay: Want of commodious and airy dwellings for the labouring poor of— 18

Surat: Approval of the resolution of the Bombay Government on the subject of the electric lights at Surat and Broach, and advice to Government to decide the question of putting a stop to the electric lights at— 19

PART V.—*Native States*—

Gondal: Complaint that Major Nutt has advanced his favourites in the service of the — State without due cause 19

PART VI.—*Berár Affairs*—

Destruction of venomous serpents and other animals: Expression of opinion that the municipalities and the district officers in Berár should take special steps for the— 20

Municipal franchise: Concession of the right of — to the municipalities of Akola and Umráwati 21

C. R.
26549
INDIA OFFICE
14 JUL 1884

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R
For the Week ending 21st June 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	450
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	484
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	200
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fortnightly	950
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	600
16	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Akola	Do.	250
	MARA'THI			
17	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
21	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
22	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
*23	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Do.	200
*24	„ Chikitsak	Sholápur	Do.	200
25	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*26	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
28	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
32	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
33	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*38	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
39	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
41	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
42	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
*43	„ Mádhavi	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
44	„ Maháráshtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	1,000
45	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
46	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
47	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	100
*48	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
50	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
51	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*52	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
53	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	250
*54	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
*57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
58	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
59	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	150
60	„ Satyă Prakásh	Do.	Weekly	243
61	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
62	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*63	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
64	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
*65	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
66	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	90
67	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
68	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	Mara'thi—*continued.*			
*69	The Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	150
70	„ Telagu Mitră	Do.	Do.	400
71	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	200
72	„ Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	175
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	200
*74	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
75	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
*76	„ Vinod	Poona	Do.	200
*77	„ Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
78	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	400
	Anglo-Gujara'ti.			
79	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	400
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	349
82	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
83	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	137
	Gujara'ti.			
84	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
85	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	750
86	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	304
87	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*88	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	200
89	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	1,090
90	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	700
91	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	60
92	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	600
93	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Weekly	525
94	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,000
95	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	200
96	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
97	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
98	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	100
99	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
*100	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	200
101	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*102	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
103	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	525
104	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,400
105	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	115
*106	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	200
*107	„ Kapol-hita-wardhak	Do.	Monthly	200
108	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	700
109	„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	300
110	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
111	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	381
112	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
113	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,814
114	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
115	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
*116	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	200
117	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
118	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	533
*119	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	200
120	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	408
*121	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly	200
122	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patra	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
123	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	50
124	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	738
125	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
126	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	Ka'narese.			
127	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	150
*128	„ Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.	200
129	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	225
130	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	768
*131	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	100
	Sanskrit.			
*132	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	100
	Ūrdu.			
*133	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
134	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.	160
	Persian.			
135	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	300
	English, Mara'thi and Urdu.			
*136	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	200
	Sindi.			
*137	The Sind Sudhár	Karáchi	Weekly	200

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name,

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Complains that the pledges given by Government regarding the employment of Natives in high offices have remained unredeemed.

In an article headed "Words and Deeds," the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 15th June says:—We have repeatedly observed in these columns that one of the bitterest grievances of the Natives of India against the ruling authorities in the country is the almost total disregard of the fulfilment of pledges and promises solemnly proclaimed in State documents. For full fifty years Indians have been publicly told that there is nothing to deter them from entering the State service and rising to high offices in the administration to which they may become entitled by their ability and integrity. The East India Charter of 1833 declared so in unmistakable terms; and yet what was the practical outcome of that declaration? Those solemn words were simply written in water. Between that year and 1858, barring the exertions of the good Lord Bentick, no honest desire was shown, much less an attempt ever made, to encourage the natural aspirations of the children of the soil. But the stern lessons taught by the mutiny once more aroused the conscience of the British nation; and once more the Crown and Parliament renewed, and that most emphatically, the pledges made in the Charter of 1833. And though another quarter of a century has since elapsed, the efforts made by their responsible servants in India cannot be said to have been of a very satisfactory nature. No doubt owing to the better appreciation of the policy of governing India, Parliament has from time to time wisely interposed its authority in getting the pledges fulfilled to some extent. Again the eloquent appeals of Mr. Bright and the persevering efforts of Mr. Fawcett, supported by the individual influence of a sympathising Viceroy now and then, have been instrumental in according justice, however scant, to the Natives. But much yet remains to be done. The ratio which unfulfilled pledges bear to accomplished facts is indeed great. They have at the best allowed ninety per cent. of their promises to exist on paper as of yore. The most disheartening fact is that the omnipotent bureaucracy, which is really the master, has no sincere wish to advance the interests of Indians even by an inch, if it can help it. Whatever concessions Indians have been able to wring out have been the result more of moral compulsion brought to bear on the selfish party in power than any generous sympathy or statesmanship. It is not difficult to seek the cause of this absolute disregard for the orders of the Crown and Parliament. It has undoubtedly its origin in the want of what Mill sagaciously calls "the complete and ever operative identity of interest with the governed." The Government of the East India Company was a Government of monopolists, an entirely selfish class of traders bent on appropriating to themselves, by means fair or foul, the products of the soil. The bureaucracy which has succeeded them has in no way departed from the traditions of its predecessors. If at all, it has by cunning devices—legislative, executive, and administrative—so forged the chains of Government as to leave hardly any opening for the children of the soil to enter its sacred precincts. The only check on the rapacity and unrighteousness of this class of State servants is the control that may be exercised when India has the good fortune to have for a time at the head of her government a benevolent despot. It is by means of good rulers, free from class prejudices and untainted by the poisonous atmosphere in which the bureaucrats live, move and have their being, that the British nation can do their duty towards the two hundred millions of subject races, almost voiceless as a whole. But even the best of Governors-General, hedged in as he is by an oligarchy of confidential advisers who have the arrogance to assume that their opinions must be received by the Indian public with the unqualified deference which good Catholics pay to the decision of the Pope, can do but little if he does not possess force of character and marked individuality essential to make his influence felt for good. So that after all much depends on the agents of the Government employed in various capacities in different parts of the empire. And inasmuch as these agents are confident enough that their acts, however arbitrary or high-handed and however unjust, will be upheld or condoned by the same influential and confidential advisers—men of their own class and fully sharing their own interests and prejudices—it goes without saying that the chief despot, however good and sympathetic, however anxious to carry out the policy of the Crown and Parliament in its true spirit, is after all scarcely able to avert the mischief or minimise the evil. It is to these confidential advisers, these men of infallibility, both here and at Westminster, that Indians owe the present reduction in the limit of age for candidates for the Civil Service. These are the class of officials who have from time to time persistently baulked the gracious efforts of the British Parliament to allow Natives to have a greater share in the superior administrative work. At every stage in the material and political advancement of the Indians these men have offered the greatest obstacles, as any number of State despatches and Parliamentary papers will testify. But the bureaucracy all over the country is not content with reserving to its own members the most lucrative and highly paid offices. It never loses an opportunity to encroach on the field which the State has specially reserved for Natives only. Class interests are so powerful that no head of Government is strong enough to repair injustice. The abuse of patronage is as rampant now as it was in the days of the East India Company. Nepotism and jobbery are to be daily discovered in every provincial administration, and the worst of it is that the appointments of the nature we have just referred to—the small official crumbs that are reserved by rules, regulations, charters and proclamations for Indians alone—are now and then conferred on foreigners without the least scruple. The British nation are fond of talking about doing justice to the Natives. But they little know how a handful of their countrymen in power here have lowered by their selfishness their reputation as men of honour. It is no use reminding them that in India the servants of the Crown, a most potential and yet wholly irresponsible and alien class, have converted royal promises into pie crusts and made British faith a bye word of reproach, nearly synonymous with Punic faith. Says Mr. Mill :—" It cannot be too often repeated that in a country like India everything depends on the personal qualities and capacities of the agents of Government. This truth is the *cardinal principle* of Indian administration." Has that principle been faithfully observed? We say, and say it emphatically, that it has been cast to the winds. Whatever the personal qualities and capacities of the agents, their interests are in great many cases diametrically opposed to those of the Indians. Of what use are their abilities and attainments when in every act we find that the sense of moral wrong is benumbed, if not quite deadened? Why is this so? We give the cause of this moral obliquity of the officials in the words of England's greatest orator—words almost prophetic, for they are as true today as they were when uttered by him in Parliament just a century ago. " As English youths in India drink the intoxicating draught of authority and dominion before their heads are able to bear it, and as they are full grown in fortune long before they are ripe in principle, neither nature nor reason have opportunity to exert themselves for remedy of the excesses of their premature power." So said Burke. These are the personal qualities and capacities of the majority of our numerous Government agents. But Mill further observed as follows regarding the danger of appointments made from motives of convenience or self-interest. " The day when it comes to be thought that the appointment of persons to situations of trust from motives of convenience can be practised with impunity in India, will be the beginning of the decline and fall of our empire there. Even with a sincere intention of preferring the best candidate, it will not do to rely on chance for supplying fit persons." Now it may be said that Mill had here in mind the higher appointments of foreigners. But how much force does his observation derive when we consider: (1) the jobbery practised by the aliens in high situation themselves, and (2) the utter disregard of the principle to reserve subordinate appointments for Natives only. The nomination of Europeans, and that from motives of self-interest, chance or convenience, to places reserved for Natives is now-a-days practised with impunity. Cases now and then crop up here there and everywhere which lead to much ill-feeling between classes. And more than anything else these instances serve to throw doubt on the honesty of our rulers. Faithlessness is the offence of which they are accused wherever infringements of the rights of Natives prescribed by rules and resolutions are brought to the surface. Now if such infringement were exceptional it might be put down as an occasional vagary. But such is not the case. The infringements are frequent, as frequent as the cowardly assaults of a certain class of Europeans on helpless Natives, male and female. Here the *Spectator* alludes to the memorial of Mr. Rangaya Naidu Gáru to the Secretary of State against the appointment of two European gentlemen to two places of Assistant Directors of Revenue Settlement in the Madras Presidency and proceeds:—It is to be hoped the matter will receive serious consideration at the hands of the present Secretary of State. If that experienced Whig nobleman makes an effort to rise above the prejudices of the interested confidential advisers who surround him at the India Council Board, and if he has the manliness and conscience ascribed to the average Englishman, he ought to lose no time in insisting upon the cancellation of the objectionable appointments and their being conferred on those who have the best right. Indians in that case will have at least the comfort to know that though their rights for the time being may be trampled upon by interested Europeans here, there is a final Court of appeal where the injustice will be substantially repaired and all infringements of rights promptly and vigorously punished. Nay more, such a righteous act will go a great way to restore the daily diminishing confidence of the people in the honesty of the rulers to abide faithfully by their promises. We also trust that the leading citizens in every important city of the empire will follow Mr. Gáru's laudable example and bring similar cases of injustice, whenever they happen, to the notice of the Secretary of State. In the long run such exposure cannot but have the most salutary effect on the class of irresponsible servants who virtually rule this country.

Comments on the administration of India by the British.

The *Gujarát Mitră* (80) of the 15th June in an article headed "India won by conquest or fraud," refers to the article in the *Nineteenth Century* contributed by Mr. Seymour Keay on the Spoliation of India, and remarks:—If the British deprived others of their possessions by fraud and violence, did their predecessors acquire their respective kingdoms by measures more creditable than those denounced by Mr. Seymour Keay? The answer to this question will surely not leave much ground for doubt or discussion. Very many of the Native potentates in India will be found to be as great intruders as the British. Besides the career of the former has been marked with greater unscrupulousness than the latter have been guilty of. Mr. Keay deliberately cites instances of corruption, bribery, treachery, &c., employed by British agents in India in acquiring many parts of this country. It is possible that some of them were personally depraved, though, on the whole, they must have been better persons than the agents of the Native princes who one by one fell before the British like a pack of cards. Fair as well as unfair means were certainly employed by the first British interlopers whose *forte* was the exercise of arbitrary power. The consolidation of a foreign power could not have been possible without the use of both cunning and force. But the effects of their acts have been salutary. Universal peace has been established and every one is safe in his home, and what is more, with his reputation and property rendered inviolate. Measures of national welfare have been carried out, while the aspect of the country has been transformed into one of repose and contentment. Such are the large results of the daring exploits or the vigorous rule of the past British officials.

Says that the Natives of India should be appointed members of the India Council and advises the people to agitate in the matter.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 16th June, in alluding to the nomination of Mr. Bullen Smith as a member of the India Council, points out the advantages of appointing Natives of India as members of that Council, and observes that the experiment of appointing Natives to the Indian Legislative Councils has proved so very successful that it would not be unreasonable to forward their claims to appointments in the India Council. The representation of India in the India Council will be much more advantageous than her representation in Parliament, which by the bye is a very distant prospect. Though the Parliament exercises some control over the Secretary of State for India, its constitution cannot allow of interference in matters pertaining to India. But as the India Council is the real Parliament of India, representatives from this country can exercise some sort of control over the prejudices of the Anglo-Indian officials and the one-sided views of the independent members composing the Council. When Native trade and prosperity are increasing and when education has already spread very widely, it behoves the Home Government that it should no longer withhold this privilege from the people of India. Mr. Slagg's motion for the abolition of the India Council has been negatived; but if the Council desires to establish its usefulness it should admit Native element and thus show that it is useful in so far as it gives an opportunity to the Natives to vent their grievances through their representatives. For the present only one Native may be appointed for the whole of India; and if this experiment proves successful, the privilege should be gradually extended to every Presidency in India. The *Jáme* then advises the different political associations in India to agitate in the matter.

Inadvisability of maintaining the duty on Indian silver-ware and tobacco imported into England.

In an article headed "India's political connection with England," the *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the 15th June says:—Among the principal reasons that justify the present foreign domination over India and the excessively costly administration of its affairs by foreigners, are two, viz., the security of life and property which this country is enabled to enjoy under such domination, and the progress in material prosperity vouchsafed to its people in spite of the costly administration. And it is the progress of the material prosperity of the country that is above all others emphatically put forth by the advocates of the existence of the British rule in this country as its best justification. They point to the rapid strides made everywhere to foster this progress as the surest ground-work of the general and permanent well-being of the people. Nor can it be denied that the stand thus taken by the advocates of the British rule in India proves eminently effective for the intended purpose. This manner of advocacy happily falls in exactly with the sentiment and feeling as well as the deliberate judgment of the more intelligent classes of the people who are given to reflect on the advantages and disadvantages of the British rule in India. It has been shown over and over again by competent authorities that the connection now subsisting between the two countries serves to immensely benefit both, and that it can last only so long as the reciprocity of their interests will endure. It will be generally conceded that nothing tends to do greater discredit to the present Liberal Ministry than its treatment of India in the matter of the customs-tariffs. That treatment has been extremely arbitrary, inconsistent, and unjust. The high-handed repeal of the unobjectionable Indian import duties and the obstinate maintenance of the highly objectionable English import duties on Indian industrial products must ever form a blot on the present British administration. As regards the true and practical free trade principles the members of the said administration have appeared as mere interested, and time-serving mountebanks. We are sorry to have to speak thus of an administration that has doubtless great claims on the gratitude of England as well as of India in respect of other matters. But while on the particular subject of the commercial regulations and customs' tariffs of England and India, influenced, adopted, or carried out by the present Ministry, we are painfully reminded that India has much to complain. The full force of the complaint has been admitted by independent English politicians and journalists in respect of the repeal of the Indian import duties, the maintenance of the English import duties on Indian gold and silver ware, and the duties on other Indian industrial products as, for instance, Indian tobacco. The *Chronicle* then refers to the recent discussion in the House of Commons on the subject of the English import duty on Indian tobacco and proceeds:—The Liberal members and Liberal ministers will go on doing injustice to India to their hearts' content as long as they find this country tamely or silently suffering the effects of their high-handed and arbitrary proceedings. The only way to make them retreat from their unjust course would be constant and powerful remonstrance against the same and persevering appeal for relief to the British nation at large. [The *Poona Vaibhav* (53) of the 15th June states that Indian trade in tobacco is suffering on account of the heavy duty imposed on that commodity, and points out the propriety of giving encouragement to that trade with a view to enable India to compete successfully with America.]

Says that strong measures should be adopted against the advance of Russia towards India.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 21st June says:—Though the Russians have taken Merv and conquered Sarakhs and the territory belonging to the Sarik Turcomans, only the appointment of a Commission for the demarcation of North Afghánistan is talked of. Though they are making rapid approaches towards India, the Home Government have not adopted strong measures against them. This has caused surprise amongst the English as well as the Asiatic people. Where is the guarantee that the Russians will be prevented from advancing in Central Asia after the demarcation of the frontier lines? On what covenant can we rely as affording the guarantee that the English Government will not continue their policy of neutrality when the Russians step over the frontier lines? The English have not openly taken Afghánistan into their protection and therefore their anxiety for the settlement of frontier lines does not appear to be very genuine. Looking to the rapid strides the Russians have made towards India within the last two or three years, it is necessary that speedy and stringent measures should be adopted against their further advance, which is likely to prove dangerous to the British sway over this country. The most effective remedy will be to warn the Russians that a further advance will lead to hostilities. Arrangements should also now be made with the Amir of Afghánistan to prevent any possible obstruction from him in the event of a crisis approaching. The friendship of the Amir towards the English has been doubted by the English public, and it is no use being at ease in the matter. His friendship ought to be tested. A writer in one of the periodicals published in England suggests that the Amir should be invited to a Darbár to be held in the Panjab; that if he attends the Darbár the relations of the English with him should be strengthened, otherwise he should be left alone and arrangements should be made for the occupation of some important positions beyond Quetta. This suggestion involves some risk. Even if the Amir comes to the Darbár, what guarantee is there that he will ever remain faithful? Some other measures should be adopted to try his friendship. Endeavours should be made to locate English officers at Herat, Maimane and other important places on the Russian frontiers and also at places with which the Amir may be in communication. If the Amir objects to this, it will be unwise to place trust in him. [The *Yajdán Parast* (126) of the 15th June says that the Russians have come very near Herat by taking the Sarik Turcomans under their rule. It is foolish to suppose that they will resist the temptation of subduing Herat. If they see the English further involved in their affairs in the Soudan, they will not delay their attack upon Herat. Perhaps they are making arrangements for that purpose even from this time. The Russians have striven very hard to realize their object of punishing England for the events of the Crimean war and they have nearly succeeded. This state of things foreshadows great anxiety and trouble to the British in the future. As long as the British do not boldly and firmly confront the Russians, the latter will not desist from taking full advantage of their embarassments and their vacillating policy. The *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the same date also points out the necessity of taking prompt measures against Russia.]

Suggests that a Pársi gentleman should be appointed a member of the Anglo-Russian Commission to demarcate the northern frontier of Afghánistan.

The *Gujarát Mitră* (80) of the 15th June expresses satisfaction at the appointment of an Anglo-Russian Commission for the demarcation of the northern frontier of Afghánistan, and says:—The Indian part of the Commission will hardly be complete unless a large-minded administrator like the present Public Works Minister is appointed President of the Indian deputation. The escort will no doubt be composed of able Natives possessed of local knowledge and endowed with integrity. One of these at least should be a genuine Persian claiming the confidence of Government.

Comments on Lord Lytton's despatch regarding the Civil Service.

In an article headed "A few more words about the despatch of Lord Lytton regarding the Civil Service," the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 15th June says:—In the concluding portion of the despatch the conservative Viceroy proposes that the ordinary Civil Service should not be open to the Natives after the Native branch has once been established. There is nothing strange in the proposal. It is the doctrine of the gospel of conservatism, and as a member of that race of political thinkers who belong to the Beaconsfield school he was bound to preach it. This so-called principle has been enunciated and put forth for the thousandth time and will be put forth as many times hereafter. It is here that we have always been at war with our conservative Governors. With the Liberals also we have sometimes to wage war but upon a different ground; and the Radicals too we may say are not at one with us on all points. Thus in India we have always to be in the opposition whether the responsible officers of State are Radicals, Liberals or Conservatives. With the Conservatives we have to fight on the ground that there can be no ultimate point beyond which the Indian Native cannot go. In our contest with the Liberals we have to show that having reached a particular point circumstances demand that we should be allowed to go further; and to the Radicals we have to say that our political condition being wholly different from that of Englishmen, we cannot afford to march so fast as they wish, though at the same time we cannot lose sight of the *summum bonum* which they hold forth as our goal. Now that we have a liberal Government over us, we cannot prudently preach the radical doctrine. The doors of the covenanted service were thrown open with the object of affording Natives the opportunity of entering the Civil Service; changes were introduced in the rules for affording greater facilities; and it is the avowed object of Government that as large a number of Natives as possible should enter the service. The facts of the case prove that none of these objects have been carried out although the capacity of Natives for such work has been proved; that the financial strain on the State has not been less, the number of Europeans in the service not having been reduced; and that the wants and aspirations of Natives have not been satisfied. We therefore ask our liberal Governors to introduce a change in the Civil Service rules such as will secure to us what we claim with justice under the altered circumstances of the Native society. The changes that we wish ought to be introduced as embodying the next immediate step in advance, are well embodied in the recommendations of Lord Lytton and we therefore approve of that part of the despatch. As to the recommendations which Lord Lytton makes about the final settlement of the question we have to say that no other recommendation can be more mischievous, more fatal, and more suicidal to the interests of England and India, and it being so, the author deserves the greatest censure which the English and Indian nations can bestow.

Advises the people of India to send fresh memorials to the Home Government asking for the extension of Lord Ripon's term of office.

The *Rást Goftár* (113) of the 15th June says:—Only eleven months remain of Lord Ripon's term of office, but it is quite necessary that he should continue in his high post in order that he may successfully carry out the noble policy he has inaugurated. His retirement after the expiry of his period of office will be greatly injurious to this country. Unless a loud public cry is raised from India his term of office will not be extended. It is true that the whole of India did make this demand a year and a half ago, but all the memorials then sent have by this time been forgotten. The people of India should not hesitate to revive the demand which was untimely when first made. The present is the proper time for renewing it. The Home Government are now in search of a successor and this very fact shows that the memorials of the people of India have been forgotten. The Home Government have no evidence to show them that the regard of the people for Lord Ripon has not now abated. Lord Ripon's opponents urge that he is not liked by the Native public owing to the weakness he manifested in the matter of the Ilbert Bill. This insinuation is false. The people of India should assure the Home Government that they are willing to give up one hundred Ilbert Bills for the sake of having a just and philanthropic Viceroy like Lord Ripon.

Comments on the periodical visits to Sanitaria paid by the Supreme and Local Governments.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 15th June says:—As to the Viceregal exodus we must condemn it *in toto*. For twenty years past this annual migration to Simla has been the subject of denunciation in the press. But it seems no impression has yet been made. We think that on principle it is wrong that the head of the Imperial

Government should confine himself for nine months of the year on snow-clad hills shut up from the rest of the empire, thus cutting himself off personally from the politics of the plains below. We believe the Viceregal functions are best fulfilled in the interests of the people at large when the Viceroy's camp is moved from year to year to the capital of some province or other. In fact the Government of India should be more of a peripatetic body, visible at stated periods in each part of the vast empire. For instance it may encamp for one full season at Poona or Bombay, at another time at Madras, a third year in Oudh and North-West Provinces and so on. It may freely hold its Councils wherever it may be located for the time. It may invite Native and European leaders to submit their grievances or to state their suggestions for the better government of the Presidency to which they belong. Again the Viceroy and some of his Councillors may even visit important districts of the particular Presidency where they may have established themselves. If at Bombay, a visit may be paid to Gujarát, to Sind, to the Deccan and so on, arranging the programme in a way to be able to move from one place to another with the greatest facility and the least cost. There need be no *tamásha* or tomfoolery. A Governor-General is enshrined in the memory of a grateful people more by acts of justice and grace, leading to their political and material advancement, than by passing through the city in the compass of a few short hours, holding a levée, giving a dinner and ball and indulging in other State inanities. Very often the people may have solid grounds of complaint against the Governor or some minor district potentate. The Viceroy may hear their grievance patiently or receive a memorial on the subject couched in constitutional language. Care must be had too that the memorial or interview is allowed to be submitted or held without official interference. At present the Viceroy is generally kept at arm's length, more like a State prisoner than the most exalted personage in the realm. For instance look at the way in which the Madras autocrat tried might and main the other day to keep the Viceroy as far as possible from the leading representatives of the people. This is a baneful practice. It is the way of the bureaucrat, but a curse and a plague to the people. And we are anxious, in the name of freedom and good government, that such practice should be proscribed. A Viceroy during his five years' tenure of office can thus quietly see the whole of India and do immense good, if he is desirous of seeing the subject races well and happy. Greater confidence and respect may thus be inspired, while the flame of loyalty may be kept burning more brightly than ever. Viceregal progresses of this character are much needed, and it will be a sign of good when some far-seeing and statesmanlike Viceroy inaugurates the reform. Lord Ripon himself would be the proper person if he only deigned to extend his Viceroyalty for at least three, if not five, years more, as India to a man has so long clamoured for. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85) of the 18th June says that Bombay should join Madras and Calcutta in protesting against the annual visits of the Viceroys and the Provincial Governors to the hills. The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 15th June says that the question deserves to be placed before the Parliament. The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 20th June regrets that some Natives of Bengal should have joined with the Defence Association in protesting against the annual visits of Viceroys to the hills and advises the general public to abstain from so doing. The Bengalis should remember that no able statesman would come out as Viceroy of India to spend five years in exile and remain in Calcutta in the severe heat of the sun. As only one year remains of Lord Ripon's term of office, the Bengalis should wait for that period before moving in the matter. They should of course protest against the migration to the hills of their Lieutenant-Governor.]

Complains of the stringency of forest laws.

The *Shiváji* (65) of the 13th June complains that the present forest laws are unreasonably severe. There is a prohibition against the felling of certain kinds of trees in Government land without the permission of Government. There is a similar prohibition in the case of the same kinds of trees growing in lands owned by private persons. Inámdárs and others have a right to fell trees in their lands if they have a proprietary right in the trees, but still they are required to secure a permit from Government before doing so. In the same manner if an occupant plants some trees in his soil he is allowed to cut them, but he must give information to the authorities of his intention to plant before doing so. These restrictions are very unreasonable, and the last of them appears to rest more on authority than on justice. An occupant has a right to grow in his soil a crop that is most profitable to him. What is the meaning of the restriction that the people should not grow particular kinds of trees in their soil simply because Government have grown them in their forests? Government do not profess to monopolize the trade in firewood and timber; why then should there be any necessity for securing permits from Government? It is only proper that Government should put a stop to this state of things, but if they do not, those that suffer ought to lodge a complaint against the injustice done to them. In conclusion the *Shiváji* exhorts the leaders of the people and the representative associations like the Sárvajanik Sabha to agitate in the matter in order to secure redress.

Supports the proposals made by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce for the prevention of frauds in Indian cotton.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 19th June alludes to the feeling recently prevailing among the cotton merchants of Bombay for the revival of the Cotton Frauds Act and to the proposals brought forward by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce for the prevention of frauds in Indian cotton, and remarks:—It is to be hoped that the Secretary of State for India, to whom the proposals were to be submitted by the Chamber, will in the interests of India carefully consider them. No honest merchant will object to the carrying out with a few alterations of the proposals made by the Liverpool Chamber, instead of reviving the defunct Act and thereby obstructing an important rising trade. Complaints are also rife regarding frauds in Indian wheat imported into England. It is disappointing to the friends of India that her goods should thus lose their stability in the English market owing to the dishonesty of a few merchants. But why does not the Indian commercial community remove these immoral and dishonest traders from its circle?

Comments on the Sind Village Officers' Act.

In an article headed "The Sind Village Officers' Act," the *Sind Times* (5) of the 10th June summarizes the conclusions arrived at by the Conference assembled in 1883 on the subject of the introduction of the Village Officers' Act into Sind, and remarks:—The Act was not framed for giving titles to zemindárs, or for creating a body of trackers—for these last are to be found in abundance everywhere in Sind, as is testified to by every traveller and by every one acquainted with the internal economy of village life in Sind. The legitimate conclusion to be drawn from the report of the Conference is that the village cess is a mistake. They talk of diverting the cess to increasing the pay and number of the Tapádárs. As at present advised all we can say is that this would be distinctly illegal. The statement of objects and reasons attached to the Village Officers' Bill is torn to pieces by the report of the Conference; and we earnestly ask the Government even at this eleventh hour to retrace their steps, and to efface the obnoxious Act and the tax it imposes from their Statute book.

Requests Sir James Fergusson to appoint a Native barrister to the Bench of the High Court during the absence of the Honourable Mr. Bayley on leave.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 21st June approves of the suggestion made by the *Times of India* for the appointment of Mr. Serjeant Atkinson as Acting Judge in the place of the Honourable Mr. Bayley who is proceeding on leave to England, and says:—But why should not Sir James Fergusson nominate an able Native barrister to the post in compliance with the frequently expressed wish of the Natives? Hitherto whenever acting Judgeships have fallen vacant, European barristers have been given the places, but why should not a competent Native barrister be tried this time? Sir James has removed a long-standing "scandal" by the permanent elevation of Mr. Nánábhai Haridás to the High Court Bench; and by appointing a Native barrister as Acting Judge he should now show that he is not swayed by caste prejudices in bestowing high offices. The *Jáme* then recommends Mr. Badrudin Táyabji and Phirozsháh Merwánji Mehta for the post.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 15th June publishes a letter from a correspondent writing from Surat under the *Nom de plume* of "A Lover of Justice" who states that the people of that city have been sorry on account of the transfer of Mr. Adarji Jivanji, First Class Magistrate, to the Panch Mahâls, and tries to show that the charges laid against him in the matter of the frauds in the Surat distillery were not well founded, and remarks:—This appeal came quite in time to be inserted last week. But we wanted to inquire if "a lover of justice" expressed the sentiments of the Surat public. This we find to be so. There is a very strong impression both in official as well as non-official circles that Mr. Adarji has been cruelly dealt with. If the authorities can justify their action, they will do well to do so soon. Mr. Adarji seems to have enjoyed universal popularity in Gujarát, though it is possible he may have fallen a victim to official vagary before now.

Disapproves of the transfer of Mr. Adarji Jivanji from Surat to the Panch Mahâls.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 15th June says:—Last Thursday's *Government Gazette* announces that Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Collector of Thána, has delivered over charge of the office of the Collector and District Magistrate of Thána to Mr. W. A. East; but the place of Mr. Mackenzie's *paka* destination is not yet known. However, the reasons of this sudden transfer have got wind, and it is now openly said, though we cannot yet vouch for the truth of the statement, that Mr. Mackenzie has been relieved of his duties for his pertinaciously placing before Government the hardships of the people of Thána with respect to the working of the forest laws in that district. We hope the assertion is contradicted, but if it turns out to be true, then any one may say that the Government of Sir James Fergusson is more of a zealous custodian of Her Majesty's treasury than that of the well-wisher and seeker of the prosperity of Her Majesty's subjects. The genius of a custodian may fatten the treasury, but Government must not forget that this process of fattening may one of these days kill the bird that produces gold eggs.

Comments on the transfer of Mr. T. D. Mackenzie from Thána.

The *Bakul* (19) of the 15th June says that the present multifarious nature of the duties of the revenue officers of Government have a baneful effect on their efficiency. A revenue officer, however clever, painstaking, upright and just, generally finds it difficult to cope with his work, and this circumstance seriously interferes with a conscientious discharge of the magisterial portion of his duties. Though it cannot be said that taken as a whole the duties of revenue officers are heavy, still their variegated and intricate nature serves to distract their minds. The result of this state of things is that the work is done perfunctorily, that the labour and vaxation entailed thereby prompts the officers to treat their subordinates and others in a high-handed fashion, and thus with all their desire to do good to others they are obliged to silently hear the charges of oppression and severity pronounced against them. As a remedy for this state of things the *Bakul* suggests that the magisterial and other functions of revenue officers should be separated and the officers held responsible for the portion of work specially entrusted to them.

Advocates the separation of the magisterial from the other functions of revenue officers.

A correspondent of the *Rást Goftár* (113) of the 15th June, signing himself "A wholesale liquor seller" and writing from Poona, complains of the enhancement in the fees charged for issuing licenses to liquor sellers and of the stringency of the conditions inserted in the licenses. The third clause of the conditions inserted in the licenses enjoins that the person in whose name the license is issued should always be present in his shop, and that if it is necessary that he should remain absent he should take the permission of the Collector before so doing, for which a fee of Rs. 5 is charged. This condition is very stringent and the practical effect of it is that the person in whose name the license is issued puts himself under the yoke of slavery and pays Rs. 100 in addition. Clause 8 directs that the keeper should keep a detailed account in the book furnished to him by the Collector of the quantity and proof of the liquor brought and

Complains of the stringency of the conditions inserted in the licenses issued to wholesale dealers in liquors.

sold by him, and this book should be open to inspection at any time by the Collector and the A'bkári Inspector or any other officer appointed for that purpose. Clause 9 enjoins that every shopkeeper should furnish himself with a hydrometer with glass and book, which should be shown to any customer who may like to see it and to all revenue and police officers of the division of a higher grade than a Havåldár whenever they may wish to inspect it. Now this clause places eccentric customers in a position to harass shopkeepers by having bottles of different kinds of liquors opened, while it helps the police officers, such as Jamádárs, Dafedárs and Constables, whose integrity is generally not quite unimpeachable and who are always in search of prey, to secure their private objects by enabling them to bring the shopkeepers into scrapes? Clause 10 enjoins that the shopkeeper should always allow the Collector or the officer appointed by him, and the Police and the A'bkári Inspector, to inspect the whole of his shop, and thus places the shopkeeper at the mercy of those officers. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85) of the 18th June refers to the conditions inserted in the licenses for the sale of liquor issued by the Collector of Bombay and styles them arbitrary and ruinous for the liquor trade. Great severity is used towards the liquor sellers and especially those who sell country liquor. The levy of a fee of Rs. 25 from hawkers of *nirá* (unfermented toddy) is also very hard. If it is intended to reduce intoxication, why should only country liquor be placed under these heavy restrictions and why should the poor be deprived of their pleasure? The complaints and lamentations of country liquor sellers are certainly unbearable.]

Says that the brokers who do their business amongst the Mahomedan pilgrims proceeding from Bombay to Mecca should be required to furnish themselves with licenses.

The *Káside Mumbai* (108) of the 18th June says that the season for undertaking pilgrimages to Mecca has commenced, complains of the trouble and inconvenience caused to Mahomedan pilgrims by the intrigues of brokers, and suggests that the latter should be required to take licenses for carrying on their business in the same way as brokers who do their business in the custom house are required to furnish security for so doing. This arrangement will remove the cause of the complaints regarding the intrigues practised by pilgrim brokers and will save the police a good deal of trouble. It is to be hoped therefore that the Protector of Pilgrims will adopt such measures as will prevent pilgrims from being deceived by the brokers.

Suggests the adoption of precautionary measures for preventing accidents in docks.

In a paragraph headed "Accidents at the Prince's Dock," the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 15th June says:—It is very surprising that while no stone has been left unturned to bring the working of our cotton-mills under control, no effort should have hitherto been made to compel the shipping masters in docks to take all precautions for the safety of coolies employed there. Complaints have been rife as to the character of the gear and tackle which the shippers use in loading and unloading goods, and an inspection of this apparatus is as necessary as the inspection of mill-boilers. It is said that the matter is before Government, and we earnestly hope some effective measure will be adopted to enforce the security of the lives of hungry coolies, who even in the teeth of certain danger resort to the dock to gain a day's living. We believe the necessity for a legislative enactment in this matter is greater than for checking the use and consumption of mhowra flowers which are the staple food of the lower classes in the Deccan.

Says that minute enquiries should be made into the causes of accidents occurring in factories.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 16th June says that accidents to labourers employed in factories frequently occur but minute enquiries are not made into them. It is necessary that enquiries should first be made into their causes, whether they are preventible or not, and whether the victims suffer owing to their own neglect or otherwise. Owing to the large supply of labour and want of work, labourers are to be had in plenty, and no sooner one is dismissed than another quite ignorant of the work is brought in his place. It is likely that the new man being unacquainted with the machinery should break his hand or foot. These and similar other causes must be at the bottom of accidents, and if proper remedies are used against them, their number will at any rate be somewhat lessened.

The *Suryá Prakásh* (83) of the 14th June refers to the rumoured transfer of the Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge at Surat to Bárdoli and of that at Olpád to Ránder, and says:—We are aware that the people of Mándvi have been complaining of the hardship they suffer owing to their being placed under the jurisdiction of the Olpád Court; and it is not unreasonable to suppose that Government may be contemplating the rumoured transfer in order to silence their cry. On considering the matter from all sides we are strongly of opinion that the removal of either of the courts from their present stations would be a great mistake. The Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Surat cannot be removed because its jurisdiction extends over the Chorási Táluka. Most of the people of the city have dealings with the people of this táluka, and if the Court were removed to Bárdoli or Mándvi the people of Surat as well as of the Chorási Táluka would be put to considerable inconvenience and hardship, which would greatly exceed the hardship at present caused to the Mándvi people; and the natural result would be that the new arrangement would be viewed with considerable dissatisfaction and Government would be put to trouble again. Besides, the Surat Assistant Judge's Court has been abolished by Government; so that the only Court to which cases can conveniently be transferred from the heavy file of the First Class Subordinate Judge is the Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge here; and it was suggested by the newspapers here that some urgent cases should be transferred from the First Class Subordinate Judge's file to that of the Second Class Subordinate Judge. In the face of all these circumstances the transfer of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court cannot be made, and we request Mr. Fulton, our present energetic Judge, to consider well before he expresses any opinion in favour of the transfer. As for the Olpád Court, we think it would be better to keep it where it is. For some years the people of Olpád were deprived of a Court and were obliged to come over to Surat, and it was after strong representations that they got back their Court in 1875. Its removal to Ránder is not at all desirable, inasmuch as it will put Olpád people to great inconvenience. Ránder is now within half an hour's drive from Surat, and hence no Court is required at Ránder. The best course in the circumstances would be to direct the Subordinate Judge of Olpád, in whose jurisdiction the Táluka of Mándvi is, to hold his Court for a certain number of days in a month at Mándvi or in some other better place near it, and for a certain number of days at Olpád. The only thing the people of Mándvi require is, we think, that they may not be obliged to travel over to Olpád and this suggestion is calculated to meet their wishes. This course may be adopted as an experimental measure for some time, and if it suit the convenience of all the people concerned, it may permanently be followed as in the case of Dhandhuka and Gogha. We trust that Mr. Fulton and Government will see the justice of our observations and allow the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Surat at any rate to remain here and adopt the modification indicated above in regard to the Olpád Court.

Does not approve of the rumoured transfer of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Surat to Bárdoli and of that at Olpád to Ránder.

A correspondent of the *Gujarát Mitrá* (80) of the 15th June complains of the great scarcity of water at present experienced by the people of Gogha and says that water-famine occurs every year in the town. If the current of the Bádi Padva stream be diverted into the precincts of Rájpur, it would meet the sea on the west of the town of Gogha. This measure would increase the fertility of the soil, bring prosperity to the villages, increase the Government revenue and remove the scarcity of water. The scheme would cost Government from twenty-five to thirty thousand rupees. Government will earn the blessings of their subjects by putting an end to the constant water-famine in Gogha.

Scarcity of water at Gogha.

In an article headed "The Sehwán Police—and our District Superintendent," the *Sind Times* (5) of the 10th June says:—It so happens that a Hindu wife violently snatched away from her husband a month ago while on her way with him from a village in the Sehwán Táluka to a village in the Hyderabad district, has not yet been found. On the 9th of May

Complaint against the District Superintendent of Police of Karáchi.

last a party of about forty men assaulted a few Baniás and their wives travelling between Bijar and Mira's village, wounded several, and violently laying hands on a woman Khimal, wife of one Udha, rode away with her. It was a moonlight night, and the Baniás recognised some of their assailants, whose ringleaders appeared to be some well-known Sayads. Now every Magistrate in Sind knows how difficult it is to get evidence against a criminal who happens to be a Sayad and as such is revered by the Mahomedan community. The Police Inspector of Sehwán, who has been for eleven years in that táluka, is a Mulla, and we can very well understand his reluctance to prove the case against the Sayads. Under such circumstances the presence of the District Superintendent on the spot was urgently necessary; and yet during the whole month during which time the Sayads and some of their accomplices have been, we hear, on bail, Colonel Simpson has not thought it fit to visit the locality, nor endeavoured personally to ferret out all the abductors and the abducted woman. He has been long enough in Sind to know that the greater the period this unfortunate woman is forced to remain with her Mahomedan captors, the less chance she has of being admitted to her caste, and he knows what excommunication means amongst the Hindus. We appeal to his good sense to say whether in a case like this his apathy and indifference are at all justifiable. The District Magistrate of Karáchi, on an application by the woman's relations, has now issued a warrant for the production of the woman, and we have no doubt that Colonel Simpson now fully realises the gravity of the case. But the public has a right to ask why he did not bestir himself actively in the matter during the past month, and to demand what services he renders for the permanent allowance of Rs. 200 he obtains every month in addition to his salary.

Describes the cruel treatment of a European sailor by some officers of the Bombay Police along the Kálbádevi Road.

A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 21st June, signing himself "Sympathy," says:—On the evening of (date not given, it is possibly the 19th of June as the correspondent says "yesterday") two constables and four or five sepoys were carrying a European sailor along the Kálbádevi Road. He appeared to be drunk and was handcuffed. But the way in which he was dragged to the police chauki at Dhobi Taláv could not but excite pity. Both his legs were firmly held by two sepoys, one of his hands being held by another sepoy and the other by a European constable. His body was dangling in the air. When the sailor tried to lift himself up, the constable struck blows on his face. The result was that a stream of blood flowed from his nose and face; and the constable's dress, specially his trousers, were soiled with spots of blood. As the poor sailor struggled a good deal while passing the lane adjoining the chauki, the police officers let go their hold and he was dashed against the ground. In their endeavours to lift him up, his head was dashed against the ground. The chauki was reached at last and he was thrown near the entrance after having been roughly dragged along the steps. He was then thrust into a small room, where he was left crying bitterly. How painful it is that a human being should be subjected to such cruel treatment in a civilized city like Bombay?

Recommends a reduction in the commission charged on money orders for Rs. 5.

The *Gujaráti* (99) of the 15th June recommends the Post Master General to reduce the commission at present charged on money orders for Rs. 5 to one anna. The writer remarks that when postal notes were introduced the Postal authorities thought that the inconvenience in the matter of the commission charged on money orders for Rs. 5 would be removed by these notes. But now that postal notes have well nigh proved a failure, it is advisable that the commission charged for money orders for Rs. 5 should be reduced to one anna and the issue of postal notes stopped. The use of these notes is inconvenient while that of money orders is very easy. The object of the introduction of postal notes will be served by the reduction in commission suggested above and the income from money orders will increase. Several persons at present use postal stamps as a means of sending money and other tricks are also resorted to with the view of avoiding the somewhat heavy charge of commission, but the reduction of one anna in the commission will discourage these practices. It is to be hoped that the Postal authorities will effect this reduction of commission along with the changes that are to take place from August next in the money order system.

Delay in the payment of money orders in the Post Office at Ahmedabad.

The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 19th June says that when people go to the local post office to receive payment of money orders, the clerk employed in that department either keeps them waiting until money is received or calls them on the following day on the plea that he has no money left with him. This is very prejudicial to the spread of the money order system. The people ought to receive payment after the money orders have been duly examined and noted. It is to be hoped that the local post-master will speedily attend to this complaint. To defer the payment of sums ranging from a rupee or two to Rs. 150 to the next day and put the persons who call at the post office to the trouble of coming on the following day does not speak well for the credit of Government.

Complains of the inconvenience caused by the discontinuance of the contract with the B. I. S. N. Company for the carriage of letters, &c., to the coast of Ratnágiri.

A correspondent of the *Jagan Mitră* (35) of the 16th June complains that great inconvenience has been caused to the people of the Ratnágiri district by the recent discontinuance of the arrangements hitherto in force with the B. I. S. N. Company for the carriage of letters, &c., to the bandars on the coast. Ratnágiri is daily rising in importance on account of the commercial facilities vouchsafed by the commendable efforts of Mr. Arthur Crawford and the present is a decidedly retrograde step inasmuch as it will serve to dishearten the people generally. It is therefore proper that Government should extend a helping hand in order to remove the cause of complaint.

Points out the necessity of constructing a permanent road from Vengurla to Shiravde *vià* Ubha Dánda.

The *Vengurla Vritt* (73) of the 12th June says that it is very surprising that in spite of the considerable sums of money credited to the Local Funds on account of the villages of Ubha Dánda, Arauli and Shiravde, the road from Vengurla to Shiravde *vià* Ubha Dánda should have been neglected by the authorities. This road is an important communication and is much used by passengers and carts. It is likely that the people of these parts will contribute their share towards the construction of a permanent road, and it is to be hoped that the Mámlatdár will arrange to secure the necessary assistance from the Local Funds.

Railways.

Disapproves of the extension of railways in India.

The *Yajdán Parast* (126) of the 15th June disapproves of the extension of railways in India, and observes that the Natives do not attach as much importance to the extension of railways as a means of developing the trade of their country as some Europeans would like to represent. The Natives believe that in agitating for the extension of railways in India Europeans are swayed by a desire to increase the demand for railway stores that are imported from England. The latter thus give themselves the airs of disinterested workers for the good of India but virtually they have a keen eye to their private interests. Unfortunately for them however the Natives have seen through their motives and therefore they do not care to take any interest in the agitation for railway extension. The Natives understand that there is much room for other reforms in India. What India wants at the present time is the development of her arts and industries. She depends for the satisfaction of all her wants on the countries of Europe and her arts and industries have been almost ruined by supplies of articles from foreign countries. The greater portion of the people of this country depends on agriculture and this very fact speak for her miserable condition. In these circumstances all the money expended on the development of indigenous manufactures would be well-spent while any expenditure on railways would be a mere waste of public money. (The same paper expresses disapproval of the suggestion made in the *Times of India* that local funds should be utilized towards the construction of branch lines of railways in India, and says that the people in the mofussil would not be able to improve their present condition if the local funds were used for other than their legitimate purposes).

Comments on the proposed amalgamation of the B.B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railway lines.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 16th June, in a paragraph headed "The amalgamation of the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputana-Málwa lines", says:—The amalgamation of the working staff of these two lines has long been in the air. As conducive to economic working of the two railways we welcome the amalgamation. But one term in the contract for the amalgamation which Government impose upon the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company is calculated to have the effect of throwing many servants of the Company out of employment. Government insist that the Company should accept as agent for the two lines a nominee of theirs, General Bisset, the present Manager of the Rájputána line. It is feared that the gallant general with his sympathies for Northern India will make a clean sweep of the offices of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company. Some of our contemporaries have already put in a good word for Mr. Duxbury and some of his European subordinates. We fully share in the appreciation of Mr. Duxbury's services to the Company which the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Indian Spectator* (1) have expressed. But let us remind the authorities that there are many Native subordinates in the Company's service who have done honest and useful work for the Company for the greater portion of their lives. If the amalgamation should come off, we trust the claims of old servants, European and Native, will be well considered. [The *Suryá Prakásh* (83) of the 14th and the *Gujaráti* (99), the *Rást Goftár* (113) and the *Yajdán Parast* (126) of the 15th June express a wish for the retention of Mr. Duxbury after the amalgamation of the Rájputána with the B. B. & C. I. Railway.]

Draws attention to certain inconveniences suffered by passengers on the stations of the B. B. &. C. I. Railway in the suburbs of Bombay.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 18th June revives the complaint regarding the inconveniences caused by want of protection from rain, insufficiency of benches, want of waiting rooms and arrangements for the comfort of Native female passengers on the stations of the B. B. &. C. I. Railway in the suburbs of Bombay. The new station at Parel, which was constructed at a cost of Rs. 75,000 is leaking and is in no way better than the Marine Lines and Charni Road stations. The retiring Manager of the B. B. &. C. I. Railway ought to remove the cause of these complaints. But if the Railway authorities continue to be unmindful of these suggestions as hitherto, it is the duty either of the Government Railway Engineer or of the Secretary to Government to draw the Company's attention to them.

Accidents on the Pátri Branch line of railway near Bhojva.

A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 19th June, writing from Bhojva, Táluka Viramgám, says that accidents are frequent near the gate at the place where the Pátri Railway line crosses the main road from Viramgám to Mándal, Rádhanpur, &c., within the limits of Bhojva, on account of the descent being precipitate, and at other gates within the limits of the same village on account of there being no permanent gatemen, and requests the attention of the authorities of the Pátri Railway to the matter.

Municipalities.

Says that the power of nominating their presidents should be delegated to Municipal Boards.

The *Shiváji* (65) of the 13th June says:—It is a matter for deep regret that the district officers should set at naught the views of the Supreme and Local Governments which have found unmistakable expression in some recently published correspondence on the subject of the appointment of non-official presidents to Municipal Boards. From various instances it is now clear that the district officers instead of being pleased with Native gentlemen for the efficient discharge of their duties in connection with municipal affairs, are internally dissatisfied with them. The appointment of a Native to the chair of a Managing Committee, which is evidently a less responsible and less important office than that of a President of the General Committee, is looked upon by the officials with displeasure. We have a specimen of this state of things in our own city (Poona). It appears that many of the officials are dissatisfied with the appointment of a

Native to the chair of the Managing Committee to the exclusion of the City Magistrate. Such dissatisfaction would have been justified if objection could be taken to the appointment on the ground of inefficiency. But in the absence of any such ground how can we account for the wish that is being expressed that the City Magistrate, who is a member of the Committee and who is moreover a clever and an experienced European officer, should be the chairman. How can the capacity of Natives for the management of municipal affairs be put to the test unless they are given up an opportunity of proving it? Moreover if so much objection is raised to the appointment of Natives to the chairs of Managing Committees then it would be too much to expect that they could ever be appointed Presidents of the General Committees. The officials would not be able to find a single Native gentleman up to the mark, and as Government cannot see except through official eyes the result is clear enough. All regret for this state of things is in vain. The official classes will continue to be as unfavourable as ever and they will continue to set at defiance the noble objects of Government. Their superiors cannot control them. The circumstance that officers are frequently transferred from one place to another also adds to the various causes that have served to set the official classes against Natives. The only remedy for this state of things is that the power of nominating the Presidents of Municipal Boards should be delegated to the boards themselves. Considering the obstinacy evinced by district officers there appears to be no other mode of giving effect to the views of Government.

Insufficiency of water-supply at the recent fire in Ahmedabad and the want of a steam-engine for extinguishing fire in that city.

The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 19th June, in giving an account of the recent fire in that city, remarks that it is said that municipal and police aid was not speedily forthcoming on the occasion. The police aid was not, it is said, as much as could be desired on such occasions. Had it not been for the assistance rendered by the military and the men of the Swáminárayan Maháráj, the fire would have spread to the whole street and to the houses situated on the opposite side. There was great insufficiency of water for extinguishing the fire. The same difficulties as were experienced about five or seven years ago on the occasion of the fire in Taliya Pol were experienced on this occasion. The *Hitechchhu* expresses strong disapproval of the failure of the Municipal authorities to secure a copious supply of water for extinguishing fires in the city. The head of the fire brigade is an old and an infirm man and the brigade itself is in a state of disorder and does not work with the necessary vigour. Many advantages would result by appointing an active, able-bodied and efficient man at the head of the brigade. The fire brigade should be made to work at the pumps and the spectators should not be forced to work at them. The *Hitechchhu* points out the advisability of having a steam-engine in the city for extinguishing fires and advises the municipality to supply this want before spending money on other works.

Points out the defects in the bridge over the new road at Ahmedabad and complains of the heavy sums spent on it.

The same newspaper in referring to the completion of the iron bridge over the new road at Ahmedabad, says that it has cost about twenty or twenty-five thousand rupees. If any wisdom has been shown in thus wasting money, it is that of putting large sums into the pockets of the manufacturers of England. A bridge at Surat similar to the one here cost Rs. 5,000 in the time of Mr. Hope. It cannot be understood what wisdom the Municipal Commissioners of Ahmedabad and Messrs. Richey and Fernandez have shown in spending more than Rs. 20,000 over this bridge. A work which ought to have cost from 5,000 to 6,000 rupees has cost about Rs. 25,000. No better example could be found of the waste of public money. The *Hitechchhu* finds fault with the Municipal Secretary, who wishes to pass off as an engineer, for constructing stone walls, instead of having only about 6 feet of the walls built with stone and the remaining portion with mortar and bricks. This would have saved about eight or nine thousand rupees. Moreover the height of the bridge is insufficient. The Municipal Secretary and the Chairman still wish to spend from 70 to 80,000 rupees for constructing a new night-soil depôt and a tramway for removing the night-soil. This state of things is lamentable. While Ahmedabad wished to be relieved of the old chairman with a view to escape the burden of debt, it has got no better officer in the new chairman. When a chairman is elected every month by the Municipality of Surat, why should a chairman hold office in Ahmedabad for a period of three years or twelve months? The local Municipal Committee ought to attend to this matter.

Native States.

Advises Native Princes not to repeat the mistake committed by English rulers of ignoring Native institutions and introducing foreign ones.

In an article headed "Colonel Osborne on Native rule in India," the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 15th June says:—Colonel Osborne has done a great service to India by his lecture entitled "India under her Native Princes." It has been a customary belief not only with our foreign rulers but with many of us, imbued as we have been with western education, that before the advent of the British to this country India was for centuries steeped in despotism, brigandage and official and local tyranny. The English new comers, partly through ignorance of the antecedents of the country and partly through self-interest, sedulously put forward this view of our previous condition at all times and in all seasons, and ultimately managed to bring the whole of England to agree with them. The histories written by Englishmen and the predilections of our teachers constantly rung that view in our ears and in the end we, the sons of India, who ought to have known better but whose mind was taught to think as our masters thought, were unhesitatingly made to believe that our country did never know peace and that the first taste of that blessed condition was given us by the English. For this delusion, however, there was considerable excuse. Just at the nick of English conquest India presented a State of wild political confusion. There was no rule in the land deserving the name. Such a state of things naturally created in the minds of Englishmen a very unfavourable impression regarding our Native rulers and they fell an easy prey to the fallacy of generalising over centuries what they saw only at a particular time. On this hypothesis were built all their ideas of administration and there were but few who saw the real state of affairs. The generality of British officers who came to India came with the notion that they were going to rule over a nation of barbarians who had never tasted the sweets of a peaceful administration, and inexperienced as they were, began to administer to the country drastic doses of European ideas, and went on blundering in proportion to the length of time they continued the remedies. Indeed the condition of the country as it changed under this treatment confirmed our rulers in their delusion, and led them more and more astray. The country, where formerly a lie was almost unknown and was regarded as the greatest sin a man could commit, was dubbed the country of liars, and so in every respect we were misunderstood. And for this we have but to thank the new fangled innovations introduced among us for our regeneration. To persons who care to think, India's commercial prosperity in ante-British times could and does serve as a guide to judge of our antecedents. The great trade that was carried on throughout the whole of the land could never have flourished unless there had been considerable security of property, and that security could never have been attained unless there had been peaceful government in the country. The whole of our past history shows that this country enjoyed for centuries a profound peace and that people could enjoy their own with as much composure as they do now. What the secret of this peace was the British failed to see. Even in the times of the Mogals, when the work of fighting was being pursued pertty well hotly, the internal state of the country remained tranquil. So long only as any actual warfare was taking place, business was suspended; but the very moment war ceased, it established itself again without delay. This stable equillibrium of peace was secured to this country by that peculiar arrangement called the village system. Nowhere in the world has this system shown its power better than in India and had that system been fostered and encouraged it might have formed a sound basis for any sort of free political organizations. Even so early as the 15th century this system produced something like boroughs in upper India, and who knows what degree it would have attained had the free-born Briton recognised it early enough. Now however its recognition is too late. It is no longer living except in obscure places and what now is left of it is but the corpse from which the soul has fled. It is a sad irony of fate that the very children of freedom have through ignorance trampled to death the kin of their mother, and are now striving hard by municipalities and local boards to supply the place of that revered institution. The vigour and the vitality which this system enabled our village communities to preserve even under the most adverse circumstances is truly astonishing. In this connection we might also refer to certain Native States where even so late as this the same mistakes as the British committed are being repeated over again. Dazzled by the glowing exterior of British India and desirous of being patted on the back by the paramount power, some of our Native Princes under a false notion of reform are importing wholesale the English method of administration. We might well excuse the British for their ignorance but what excuse can we find for those who are yet blundering though the consequences of the same blunders have been rendered obvious after a trial. A pure and simple desire of imitating the British administration even with all its faults seems to have entered their infatuated heads and we should not be surprised to see ere long their territories plunged into greater agricultural distress than that prevailing in the Deccan provinces, unless they get rid of this infatuation soon enough. Departments on the style of those of British India with English officers at their head seem to be a mania with some, and unless they take care they are sure to awake too late from their delusion. While gentlemen like Colonel Osborne are urging the British Government to return at least partially to the old lines and reduce expenditure by employment of native machinery, these princes are just doing the reverse and are supplanting native machinery by importing foreigners into their service. We wish our princes learn to view things correctly and steer clear of the dangers which beset the path which many of them have so blindly chosen.

Gives the particulars of a highway robbery in Káthiáwár.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 15th June gives the particulars, received from a student of the Ahmedabad Training College, of a highway robbery committed about the 7th of June by a band of 40 horsemen headed by a man named Mor, on the way from Mathak near Morvi to Sara in the State of Sáela, and remarks:—We call the attention of the Political Agent of Káthiáwár and the Government of Bombay to the case which is not the first of its kind. Colonel Barton could have dispersed this gang of desperadoes in the beginning. But he was for large game, such as the Maiya massacre. It is to be hoped his successor will appreciate his duty better. We thought Káthiáwár was practically free from highway men. The robbers ought to be at once pursued. Where is Mr. Bairámji Karáka of Morvi? That energetic police officer will not take long to apprehend the men. Mor and his companions may have grievances. But robbery and murder of innocent travellers will not help them to redress. Government will do well to take the matter in hand. Highway robbery in the interior has undoubtedly increased since the passing of the Arms Act. People cannot carry arms in self-defence, and their lives and property are therefore at the mercy of free-booters. So it appears that the Arms Act exists for the good of robbers and of wild beasts. What a commentary that most wretched Act is on the British administration of India! [The *Hitechchhu* of the 19th June also gives some particulars of the robbery and points out the necessity of taking prompt action in the matter.]

Retracts the articles that appeared in the *Gujarát Mitră* newspaper regarding the oppression exercised by the Thákor of Rájkot.

The *Gujarát Mitră* (80) of the 15th June, in an article headed, "An explanation for His Highness the Thákor of Rájkot," retracts the articles that appeared in its issues of the 13th April and 11th and 18th May 1884 and noticed in the reports on Native Papers for the weeks ending 19th April and 17th and 24th May, complaining of the oppression exercised by the Thákor. The Thákor in a letter dated 11th instant says that the articles in question are entirely false. Though the writers of the said articles are very respectable and trustworthy, the *Mitră* had stated in those very articles that it would do justice to the Thákor by publishing his explanation. The *Mitră* is very sorry that its correspondents should have placed confidence in the statements of others.

RAOJI BHAVANRAO PAVGI,
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
25th June 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

A'bkári: Complaint against the stringency of the conditions inserted in the licenses issued to wholesale dealers in liquors 11
Accidents:
  Expression of opinion that minute enquiries should be made into the causes of — occurring in factories 12
  Suggestion regarding the adoption of precautionary measures for preventing — in docks 12
Administration of India by the British: Comments on the— ... 5
Advance of Russia in Central Asia:
  Expression of opinion that strong measures should be adopted against the— 7
  Suggestion that a Pársi gentleman should be nominated a member of the Anglo-Russian Commission to demarcate the northern frontier of Afghánistan 7
Annual visits of the Viceroys and Provincial Governors to the hills: Comments on the— 8
Appointment of a Native barrister to the Bench of the Bombay High Court: Request to Sir James Fergusson for the — during the absence of the Honourable Mr. Bayley on leave 10
Civil Service of India: Comments on Lord Lytton's despatch regarding the— 7
Duty on Indian silver-ware and tobacco imported into England: Inadvisability of maintaining the—... 6
Employment of Natives in high offices: Complaint that the pledges given by Government regarding the — have remained unredeemed . 3
Forest Laws: Complaint regarding the stringency of— 9
Frauds in Indian cotton: Approval of the proposals made by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce for the prevention of— 10
India Council: Expression of opinion that the Natives of India should be appointed members of the— 5
Judicial matters: Disapproval of the rumoured transfer of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Surat to Bárdoli and of that at Olpád to Ránder 13
Lord Ripon's term of office: Advice to the people of India to send fresh memorials to the Home Government asking for the extension of— . 8
Pilgrims: Expression of opinion that the brokers who do their business amongst the Mahomedan — proceeding from Bombay to Mecca should be required to furnish themselves with licenses... ... 12
Police:
  Complaint against the District Superintendent of — Karáchi ... 13
  Complaint regarding the cruel treatment of a European sailor by some officers of the Bombay— 14
Postal matters:
  Complaint regarding the inconvenience caused by the discontinuance of the contract with the B. I. S. N. Company for the carriage of letters, &c., to the coast of Ratnágiri 15
  Delay in the payment of sums due on account of money orders in the Post Office at Ahmedabad... 15
  Recommendation for a reduction in the commission charged on money orders for Rs. 5 14
Public Service:
  Comments on the transfer of Mr. T. D. Mackenzie from Thána ... 11
  Disapproval of Mr. Adarji Jivanji's transfer from Surat to the Panch Maháls 11
Roads: Necessity of constructing a permanent road from Vengurla to Shiravde *viâ* Ubha Dánda 15
Scarcity of water: At Gogha— 13
Separation of the magisterial from the other functions of revenue officers: Advocacy of the— 11
Sind Village Officers' Act: Comments on the— 10

Page.

PART II.—*Railways*—

Amalgamation of the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railway lines: Comments on the proposed— 16
B. B. & C. I. Railway: Complaint regarding the inconveniences suffered by passengers on the stations of the — in the suburbs of Bombay ... 16
Extension of railways in India: Disapproval of the— 15
Pátri Branch Railway: Accidents on the — near Bhojva in Viramgám Táluka 16

PART III.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad:
  Defects in the bridge over the new road at — and complaint regarding the heavy sums spent on it 17
  Insufficiency of water-supply at the recent fire in — and the want of a steam-engine for extinguishing fires in that city... ... 17
Municipal Boards: Expression of opinion that the power of nominating their presidents should be delegated to— 16

PART IV.—*Native States*—

Káthiáwár: Particulars of a highway robbery in— 19
Native Princes: Advice to — not to repeat the mistake committed by English rulers of ignoring Native institutions and introducing foreign ones 18
Rájkot: Retraction of the articles that appeared in the *Gujarát Mitră* newspaper regarding the oppression exercised by the Thákor of—... 19

---

27 465
INDIA OFFICE
21 JUL

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R
For the Week ending 28th June 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	450
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	484
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	200
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fortnightly	950
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	600
16	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Akola	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
17	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
21	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
22	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
*23	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Do.	200
*24	„ Chikitsak	Sholápur	Do.	200
25	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*26	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
28	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
32	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
33	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*38	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
39	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
41	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
42	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
*43	„ Mádhavi	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
44	„ Maháráshtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	1,000
45	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
46	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
47	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	100
*48	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
50	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
51	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*52	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
53	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	250
*54	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
*57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
58	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
59	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	150
60	„ Satyă Prakásh	Do.	Weekly	243
61	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
62	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*63	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
64	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
*65	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
66	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	96
67	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
68	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

2579
INDIA OFFICE
29 JUL 1884

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
*69	The Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	150
70	„ Telagu Mitră	Do.	Do.	400
71	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	200
72	„ Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	175
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	200
*74	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
75	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
*76	„ Vinod	Poona	Do.	200
*77	„ Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
78	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	400
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	400
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	349
82	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
83	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	137
	GUJARA'TI.			
84	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
85	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	750
86	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	304
87	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*88	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	200
89	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	1,090
90	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	700
91	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	60
92	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	600
93	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Weekly	525
94	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,000
95	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	200
96	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
97	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
98	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	100
99	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
*100	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	200
101	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*102	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
103	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	525
104	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,400
105	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	115
*106	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	200
*107	„ Kapol-hita-wardhak	Do.	Monthly	200
108	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	700
109	„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	300
110	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
111	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	381
112	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
113	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,814
114	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
115	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
*116	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	200
117	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
118	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	533
*119	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	200
120	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	408
*121	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly	200
122	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patra	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
123	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	50
124	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	738
125	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
126	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
127	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	150
*128	„ Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.	200
129	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	225
130	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	768
*131	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	100
	SANSKRIT.			
*132	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	100
	URDU.			
*133	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
134	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.	160
	PERSIAN.			
135	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	300
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
*136	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	200
	SINDI.			
*137	The Sind Sudhár	Karáchi	Weekly	200

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Says that an increase in the revenues of India is not a reliable index of an increase in her prosperity.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 23rd June says that increasing revenues are not a reliable index of the increasing prosperity of a country like India in which the interests of the rulers are not identical with the interests of the ruled. In his last financial statement Sir Auckland Colvin tried to show by means of figures that the condition of the country gave unmistakable indications of improvement. We neither deny the conclusions arrived at by the Finance Minister, nor do we doubt the correctness of the figures quoted in support of those conclusions. But we ask how can these conclusions be reconciled with the statement made by men like Dr. Hunter on the authority of Government records and by the help of their personal knowledge of the country that at the present day there are several people who try to eke out a miserable existence by eating one, and that even insufficient, meal a day? The figures given by Sir Auckland make it clear that Government revenues are increasing, but it cannot be inferred therefrom that the people are making a sure march towards happiness. A general consideration of the condition of the people of the type above described tends to show that a scarcity of the means of subsistence for all classes of people is imminent. A man with ten times the education that some time before would have been sufficient to enable him to support a family of ten persons now finds it difficult to support himself and his wife. A petty vacancy in a Government office attracts a thousand applicants, who use their best endeavours to secure it. It is within our memory that in the early days of the British rule it required great efforts to induce a man of ordinary parts to accept the post of a Subhedár. What a contrast between those and the present times! The reason, however, is not far to seek. In those days the people of different classes followed their legitimate avocations, which were then paying and thus served to make them happy. But circumstances have now combined to bring about a revolution in that state of things. Excessive enhancement of land revenue assessments by Government and the exorbitant rates of interest charged by money-lenders have served to make agriculture unpopular with the cultivating classes. The importation of the different kinds of cloth from Europe has driven the Indian weaver to abandon his legitimate work and to resort to ordinary labour on daily wages as a means of support. The same has been the case with the rest of the professions, and all classes of people are compelled to drag a miserable existence by some means or other. This is indeed an extremely deplorable state of things. In the face of these miseries how strange is it to infer development of the prosperity of the country from figures showing an increase of revenue! It is only in countries where the governors and the governed belong to the same race that the revenues have an intimate connection with the welfare of the people. But in India on the contrary there is every reason to suspect that with an increase in the Government revenues there would be an increase in the miseries of the people. We emphatically assert that so long as our rulers make their revenues their first consideration and flatter themselves with the belief that a rise in the revenues is a sure index of the increasing prosperity of the ruled, there is no hope of any good to the country. No amount of tall talk, nor an array of figures, can therefore prove that the prosperity of this country is on the increase.

Advocates the abolition of the India Council as at present constituted and points out the necessity of Parliament exercising direct control over India.

Referring to the appointment of Mr. Bullen Smith to the India Council the *Gujaráti* (99) of 22nd June says:—We wonder what good will result from the appointment when it has been admitted on all hands that the constitution of the Council itself is defective and that all the expenditure entailed by its maintenance is mere waste. Mr. Bright once said that the Secretary of State for India generally lords it over his Council and tries to have matters disposed of in his own way. There are several instances fresh in our memory in which the Secretary of State for India did not withdraw from the position once taken by him, and it is very astonishing that nearly 25 lákhs of rupees should be annually wasted on a Council that works in this fashion. We do not think it just that old and decrepit officers that retire from service in India should be given places in this Council and thus entrusted with the most heavy and responsible duties: nay, it is very dangerous. The Secretary of State who presides over this Council is generally unacquainted with Indian matters and tries to manage his business according to his own personal views or those of his party; while the members who have served in India have their peculiar prejudices and are unable to agree on the questions that come before the Council. Moreover the greatness of the position of the members suffers by the arbitrary conduct of their head, and they are therefore not quite willing to continue in this state of humiliation. In these circumstances the utility of the Council is not clear. The India Council was originally established on the express condition that representatives from India would be admitted to its board. But this condition has not yet been satisfied, nor is there any likelihood of its being satisfied in the future. How then is it possible that the work of the Council can ever be managed satisfactorily? It is therefore necessary that an attempt should be made to bring about the abolition of this Council. So long as this Council is not abolished it is not possible that Indian matters can be discussed in Parliament. What India wants most urgently is the direct control of Parliament over the country. If that body were to exercise direct supervision over Indian affairs injustice would be prevented in many instances. There is not a single representative of India in Parliament. The English people are known for their love of independence, but they appear to be reluctant to confer independence on this country. How selfish is it that no attention should be paid to the loud demands for privileges of representation made by India? If the Irish have the right of returning members to Parliament, why should India be denied it. Why should Parliament not exercise direct supervision over India? When Russia has been keeping a steady and watchful eye over India, how is it that the advantages of establishing an identity of interests between England and India are not recognized? It is very surprising that while measures are being taken for securing the safety of the frontier and strengthening the military positions no attempt is made to secure internal peace. The policy of Lord Ripon and the views expressed by men like Messrs. Hume and Wordsworth have indeed served to spread contentment among Natives, the like of which was never experienced before. This contentment will however not last long, as it is not known how matters will change under the *regimé* of a new Viceroy. If however it is meant to keep the people ever contented the object will be accomplished by the exercise of direct control over India by Parliament with the view of paying immediate attention to their demands and of according to them a kind treatment.

Says that the solution of the Russian difficulty lies in securing the hearts and affections of the people of India.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 23rd June says:—The advance of Russia on India cannot be better provided for than by securing the affections of the people of this country. If Russia earnestly thinks of conquering India the small number of disciplined British troops will not be of much avail. If the dealings of England with India are such as to lead the people to prefer any other rulers to the English, Russia will not find great difficulty in securing her object. This circumstance should teach the English to devise measures for engaging the affections of the people of this country. If the English succeed in engendering in the minds of the 24 krors of the people a feeling of devotion to the British cause and in inducing a conviction that it would not be possible for India to get better rulers than the English, then the Government need not fear, not only Russia but, any other nation. It might be argued by some that it would be a suicidal policy for the people to favour the Russian cause inasmuch as the change might prove to be one from king log to king stork. But the answer to this contention is that it can never be and is not possible for the people generally to think of allowing their present rulers to continue to rule with all their high-handedness, even granting that the Russians are less civilized than the English, and that therefore their institutions and administration would not conduce to the welfare of the people of India. It appears from the Russian papers that the Russians are anxious to know how the people of India are affected towards their English rulers, and that they are convinced that unless there is discontent and disaffection in India it is not possible for them to make their way into the country. It is thus clear that the solution of the Russian problem lies in securing the hearts and affections of the people of this country. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 24th June dwells at considerable length on the present state of affairs in Asia in regard to the lines of action followed by the Russians in the north-west and the French in the east of India, and points out the necessity of devising measures for frustrating their object.]

Advises Government to abandon the policy of distrust in the Natives.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 22nd June reviews Sir Lepel Griffin's letter on the subject of the advance of Russia towards India, and says:—The English people should never call in question the loyalty of the Natives. The liberal policy pursued by Government towards them has secured firmly the foundations of the British Government. The stability of the Government depends not on the bravery of the British but solely on the loyalty of the Natives. It is, we think, incumbent on our Government that the policy of distrust towards the Natives should no longer be pursued. As observed by the Honourable Ráo Sáheb V. N. Mandlik, the policy of distrust is certainly very suicidal. Instances are not wanting to show that Government treat us very badly. Look to the Arms Act. The whole country has been disarmed. The people have become helpless. The Natives are prohibited from forming themselves into volunteer corps. We therefore think that it is high time that Government should discontinue this much-to-be-deplored policy and should adopt a policy of confidence—a policy which will firmly bind by indissoluble ties the minds of the Natives to the British rule. Allow us to form volunteer corps, allow us the use of arms, and we confidently assert, without any fear of contradiction, that England may boldly hurl defiance at Russia. England, backed by the aid of the Natives, will certainly be in a position to face ten Russias. We think that some definite understanding should be arrived at between England and Russia. Russia, it appears, does not intend to conquer India, but means to establish in that quarter a "raw" where she can make herself unpleasant to us in the event of complications elsewhere, as in fact she did on the last occasion. It is unnecessary for England to occupy Afghánistan and thus to incur fresh responsibilities. The railway line will shortly be complete as far as Herat. This line will not be paying in the least, but will on the contrary entail an unnecessary expense on India. What we think should be done is that the task of defending Herat and thus of checking the Russian progress should be entrusted to the Amir. Now and then our Government should lend some assistance to the Amir in money and men and friendly relations shall be maintained with Afghánistan. Russia should be distinctly informed that her further progress would be construed into an act of hostility. Russia then will not make bold to take a further leap, unless she is prepared to enter into hostilities with England. We have hopes of this understanding being arrived at, as it is rumoured that a mixed commission of English and Russian statesmen will be appointed in order to settle a boundary line in Central Asia beyond which Russia shall not be allowed to extend her dominions. Both the powers must see that it is advantageous to them that they should not come to blows in the east. A war between the two powers is not a trifling matter. It would be a terrible contest in which the vast resources of both the countries would come into play. It would cause tremendous bloodshed such as has been rarely heard of even in the dark ages. That in this contest India will side with England and that she will lose the most in the struggle is quite plain. It is therefore in the interests of India as also those of England that the latter country should try to bring about a good understanding with Russia; and we hope that the projected commission will not end in a fiasco. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 23rd June alludes to the statement that Russia intends to enter into commercial negotiations with Afghánistan and Beluchistan with the view of having her agents located in Herat, Balkh and Cabul, and remarks that whenever the Russians open intercourse with the Amir of Afghánistan under the plea of commercial negotiations it should be taken as the beginning of a direct provocation of hostilities with the British.]

Comments on the Honourable Mr. Hope's minute on the Indian Ecclesiastical Department.

In an article headed "Mr. Hope on the Indian Ecclesiastical Department," the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 22nd June says:—The 17th paragraph of his able minute of dissent opens with the declaration that the necessity to the Indian Government to maintain the Ecclesiastical Department rests on three obligations, namely, "documentary, moral and religious, and political." Now we admit that all the arguments in support of the three State obligations are very cleverly urged. But the cleverness is that of an advocate arguing on the side of his client. That charters and State despatches exist to show that the Ecclesiastical Department as at present maintained is very much on the lines mentioned in them cannot be gainsaid. In fact none has denied their existence. But here is Mr. Hope's first error. What the Secretary of State required, and what the Non-conformists headed by Mr. Baxter urged, was whether in view of the existing circumstances of India and the interests of her tax-payers the department can be maintained. Because a hundred years ago or more, or even a quarter of a century since, it was a political belief in England, though erroneous, that the State must maintain the church, does it follow that the same political belief should be held true now when the progress of political life and the activity of modern religious thought have combined to displace the old belief? How are kingdoms and empires governed? Is the Honourable Mr. Hope prepared to uphold in public the view which he is popularly said to hold in private that England should be governed much on the principles on which India is governed—that there should be no Parliament, no Cabinet Ministers, no freedom of the press—in short, that the good old simple plan that prevailed prior to the time of Henry III. should now be made fashionable in England? And yet it seems that the principle on which he would justify the existence of the Ecclesiastical Department in India is very much founded on this old world notion. Mr. Hope will take no cognizance of the spirit of the age and the progress made in the art of governing States. For him change of conditions and change of circumstances have no force. Of course where such ideas prevail it is impossible to agree. But as a matter of fact we are aware that Mr. Hope in other matters is not so antiquated. His reforming zeal is as great as that of the most ardent reformer. For instance, look at his reforming zeal in matters economic. There is the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. Though a brilliant failure, it still indicates his spirit of reform. Look again at his municipal reforms in Bombay and Surat. Then look again at his free trade instincts. And it may be asked whether municipal government and free trade are not both the offsprings of the civilization of the nineteenth century? Have not circumstances altered the state of the trade and of local institutions? Statecraft, as understood in modern times, means nothing if not progress demanded by the everchanging circumstances of humanity. Burke shrewdly observed that "circumstances, which with some gentlemen pass for nothing, give in reality to every political principle its distinguishing colour and discriminating effect." If so, it may be worth asking what are the circumstances going on all around us which must compel the Indian administration, if not immediately, at no distant day to admit that the maintenance of the Ecclesiastical Department from the revenues of the State is untenable? Mr. Hope's very painstaking and elaborate statement of facts of the existing documents regarding State obligation to maintain the department proves nothing. It appears to us to be beside the mark. The true politician who views the matter from the historical point must ask "is the present principle right or wrong—is it or is it not unjust to the tax-payers?" This broader question, the higher ideal of justice, is scarcely considered. But time is an efficient teacher, and what the Indian administrator may ignore the logic of coming events will compel him to learn. He looks through the smoke of prejudices; but it is desirable that that smoke be rolled away so that "a space for interests that are more fruitful in the hopes and desires that bind man to man" and, we may add, rulers to the ruled, may be left.

Points out the injustice of the demand made by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce for the prevention of frauds in Indian cotton.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 23rd June comments on the resolution adopted by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to memorialize the Secretary of State for India on the necessity of adopting fresh measures for the prevention of frauds in Indian cotton, and remarks:—What difference is there between the defunct Cotton Frauds Act and the enactment now suggested by the Chamber? The object of the proposed enactment, whatever its wording, is the same as that of the defunct Act. Merchants may be adulterating Indian cotton with other substances in the same way as adulteration is generally practised by all countries in respect of all things. But if it is alleged that adulteration in Indian cotton is carried on to a fearful extent the like of which is not to be found in any other country in respect of any article of commerce, then we deny the allegation. First taking England as an example, the adulteration of the various articles exported from that country is greater than that practised in respect of Indian cotton. Adulteration in cotton is far preferable to that in articles of food and drink exported from England, which is injurious to the health of the consumers. Moreover is English cloth free from admixture? Is not thick sizing of cloth a fraud? Is it not a well-known fact that Indian buyers of English cloth strongly complain against this practice, and that it has much to do with the falling off in the demand for it in the markets of India, China and other countries? Why not then pass an Act to prevent this fraudulent practice? When an Act cannot be passed for its prevention, why enact one for the prevention of frauds in Indian cotton? English manufacturers also strongly complain of adulteration in American cotton imported into England, but they do not ask the American Government to pass an Act in the matter. It is not just that for the convenience of English manufacturers a stringent enactment should be passed and made binding on India. Unfortunately there are no persons to work in the cause of India amongst the just English public. It is therefore necessary that the natives of India should point out the injustice of the demand made by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. If this is done the home authorities will not fail to give an impartial decision in the matter.

Comments on the appointment of the Thákor of Limbdi to the Bombay Legislative Council.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 27th June disapproves of the appointment of the Thákor of Limbdi to the Bombay Legislative Council, and observes that it is to be regretted that the proportion of independent members in provincial Councils, which is already small, should be reduced still further by the nomination of Thákors and Chiefs. As the Thákor of Limbdi is not a British subject he has no right whatever to a seat in the Council. It is true that he is very clever and well-educated, but that is no reason why the claims of the representatives of the people should be disregarded. As the Thákor has nothing to do with the Presidency affairs it would not be surprising if he invariably voted with Government in disregard of public interests, with the view of thereby securing a "passport" for the future admission of himself and others of his class into the Council. It is good that young Thákors and Rájás should receive political education in British Legislative Councils and should utilize it in their own dominions. But this education should not be imparted at the cost of the British subjects. If it is thought necessary to give them such political education and to enhance their loyalty towards the British crown, the number of seats in the Legislative Councils should be increased, and then instead of one, five or ten seats may be reserved for Thákors and Chiefs. The different classes of the British subjects should however be duly represented in the Councils. The ambition of becoming members of Legislative Councils may do the Chiefs some good, but their poor subjects will indirectly suffer. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85) of the same date expresses somewhat similar sentiments. The paper has nothing to say against the Thákor personally, because he is gifted with the spirit of independence, is bold and educated, and is therefore worthy of the honour done to him; but the Thákor cannot be expected to possess the same amount of commercial experience as his predecessor in Council possessed. The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (84) of the 25th June says that the appointment must give satisfaction to the

Native public, and expresses a hope that other Native princes will follow in the footsteps of the Thákor of Limbdi and show themselves worthy of the honour done to him.]

Advocates the separation of the judicial from the executive functions of revenue officers.

Referring to the question of the separation of the judicial from the executive functions of revenue officers, the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 22nd June suggests that the number of Subordinate Judges should be increased in view of their being entrusted with the judicial duties of revenue officers subordinate to District Magistrates. This separation is as important as the concession of the right of trial by jury and is calculated to establish the confidence of the people in their magistrates. Government should not grudge any additional expenditure for the purpose of bringing about such a valuable reform. [The *Shiváji* (65) of the 20th June expresses somewhat similar sentiments.]

Points out the necessity of bringing to an early settlement the questions of local self-government, education and publicity in legislation.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 23rd June says:—Matters which appear to be capable of easy settlement give rise to dissatisfaction and suspicion when their disposal is delayed. We have received a letter from a thoughtful correspondent who justly comments on the delay that is taking place in bringing about the arrangements preliminary to the introduction of local self-government. Time is rapidly passing by and it is not known where the rub is. Similarly nothing is known about the suggestions made by the Education Commission. It is said that the report of the Commission has been forwarded to the Secretary of State with an expression of the Viceroy's views thereon, but nothing further is known on the subject. Again the views of the Government of India in the matter of giving publicity to the proceedings of Legislative Councils have met with a similar fate. The Supreme Government had called for the opinions of Local Governments on the subject, but what was the result? On the whole all these questions appear to have been shelved. It is only during the administration of Lord Ripon that something might be done with respect to these questions. But as soon as he turns his back upon India they will be thrown aside and all the labour spent on them will have been wasted. It is therefore high time that the well-wishers of India and representative associations like the Sárvajanik Sabha should bring these matters to the front and make repeated efforts to secure their early disposal.

Suggestions regarding a successor to Mr. Justice Bayley while on leave.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 22nd June says:—Should Mr. Justice Bayley find it necessary to go home for three months, his place could not be more worthily filled than by Serjeant Atkinson who has more than once acted before. Mr. Bayley's absence might also make an opening for a Native Judge on the Original Side, and in that case one of the two leading Native barristers would exactly fit in. What says Sir Charles Sargent? As for the learned Serjeant we know him too well to think for a moment that he would grudge a lift given to a son of the soil. By the bye it has often occurred to us to ask why the shrievalty of Bombay has never smiled upon Serjeant Atkinson. Apart from his eminence in law and his unequalled erudition, Mr. Atkinson is a most useful citizen and a true and consistent friend of his adopted country. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 28th June refers to the rumoured appointment of Mr. W. E. Hart, First Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, in place of the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley, and asks why the Bombay Government should be so ungenerous towards worthy Native barristers when it is proposed to give to a Native the acting Judgeship in the Bengal High Court, where a Native Judge already enjoys permanent office for some time past. The *Jáme* requests Sir James Fergusson to give satisfaction to the Native public by appointing either Mr. Badrudin Tayabji or Mr. Phirozsháh M. Mehta to the acting Judgeship.]

Suggestions to the Factory Act Committee.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 23rd June approves of the constitution of the Factory Act Committee appointed by the Bombay Government, and says that it should hold its sittings at the Town Hall and publicly examine the witnesses appearing before it. The Collector should, through the medium of the public prints, call on those who are connected with mills and who wish to give evidence before the Committee to send in their names. The Committee should without previous intimation visit the local spinning and weaving mills. The evidence of experienced medical men should be taken with a view to ascertain whether continued work for many hours does not injuriously affect the physique of the mill-hands. It would be better if the Committee were not to interfere with mill buildings beyond suggesting a few alterations in them. It is to be hoped that the labours of the new Committee will not prove unsatisfactory, as was the case with a previous Committee appointed for a like purpose. A correspondent of the same paper of the 24th June says that if there is no likelihood of the number of working hours in spinning and weaving mills being curtailed, attention should be directed to the sufficiency or otherwise of the means employed by the owners for the preservation of the health of the mill-hands. The mill-hands are unable to provide themselves with sufficient food owing to the small pay they receive. As sufficient ventilation is not provided in mill-buildings, the mill-hands have to inhale particles of cotton from about 12 to 14 hours a day. This is very injurious to their health. Moreover, they have no supply of pure drinking-water. The Committee should inspect the blow-room in every mill. Some of these blow-rooms are so very badly constructed as to leave little room for the admission of free air. [A correspondent of the *Kaisar-i-Hind* (106) of the 22nd June says that mills should be regularly closed one day in a week with a view to somewhat neutralise the effects of the present hard labour exacted from the poor mill-hands. Mills are now closed only half a day in a fortnight, and for the other half of the day on which they are closed the labourers are employed in cleaning the machinery. The men employed in the mechanical workshops attached to spinning and weaving mills have to work harder than usual on the day on which mills are closed and have to spend nearly the whole day at their work.]

Suggestion for the nomination of a Hindu as a member of the Factory Act Committee.

A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 26th June regrets that no Hindu gentleman has been nominated a member of the Factory Act Committee. The addition of Messrs. Dinshá Máneckji Petit, Ranchhoddás Narotamdás and Dámodar Thákersey Mulji to the Committee would have proved very valuable. As these gentlemen have not been appointed members of the Committee, their evidence along with that of Messrs. Navroji and Sorábji Nasarvánji Wádia and of the managers and agents of all the spinning and weaving mills should be taken by the Committee. The *Jáme Jamshed* advises Government to nominate a Hindu gentleman as a member of the Committee, and says that the appointment will give satisfaction to the Hindu mill-owners and others.

Does not approve of the proposal to construct one building for the accommodation of the three Presidency Magistrates' courts in Bombay.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 22nd June does not approve of the proposal to construct one building on the Cruikshank Road for the use of the three courts of Presidency Magistrates, of which two are at present located in the Fort and one in Girgaum. It is a question whether the bringing together of the three courts into one building will contribute to the convenience of people of all classes and of all parts of the city. Though it must be admitted that the building when constructed will claim the convenience of being easily approachable by railway and tramway, still owing to the large extent of the city it will not be convenient to the people that live in parts that are not favoured with tramway or railway connections as well as to those that cannot afford the expense involved in making use of those conveyances. The best plan would be to build three court-houses in central localities in the three different parts of the city. This suggestion has the only disadvantage of entailing additional cost on account of extra superintendence, but it can be got over by the appointment of low-paid superintendents in the place of the present highly paid functionaries.

Recommends the adoption of some measures for affording relief to the people of Kolába and Ratnágiri that have suffered from locusts.

The *Shiváji* (65) of the 20th June says that it is a matter for regret that the attention of Government should not have been drawn to the famine that is raging in the Kolába and Ratnágiri districts on account of the ravages committed by locusts, and recommends the adoption of measures for affording relief to the sufferers.

Objects to the grant of allowances like tentage and house-rent to Assistant Superintendents of Revenue Survey on privilege leave.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 22nd June says :—A resolution has recently been issued by Government declaring that tentage will be allowed to Assistant Superintendents of Revenue Survey on privilege leave on the same conditions as those on which they receive house-rent. Further the resolution is made applicable to the case of officers who are granted an extension of leave and are sent out of India. Of course there is nothing objectionable in Government making such concessions to the officers of a department that chiefly contributes to enhance the State revenues, but do not such concessions impose an additional burden on the tax-paying population? We do not object to the grant of full pay to officers on privilege leave, but it is sheer waste of public money to grant them extra allowances.

Does not approve of the proposal to impose a poll-tax on pilgrims visiting Násik during the approaching *Sinhast* festival.

While reviewing the last resolution of Government on the Municipal Reports of the Presidency, the *Arunodayă* (17) of the 22nd June says :—The Commissioner, C. D., has proposed to impose a poll-tax on the pilgrims visiting Násik during the approaching *Sinhast* festival. This proposal has been approved by Government, but we are unable to share their views. Though it is clear that the imposition of the proposed direct tax will neither bear very hardly on the pilgrims nor bring in an appreciable amount of revenue to the Government treasury, still the action of Government will be looked upon with dissatisfaction as involving interference with the religious prejudices of the people.

Comments on the transfer of Mr. T. D. Mackenzie from Thána.

A correspondent of the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 22nd June says :—I was taken aback when I read in one of the Native papers that Mr. Mackenzie, Collector of Thána, was relieved of his office for his persistently laying before his superior officers the hard case of the rayats. It is certainly impossible for me to believe that such is the case. Sir James Fergusson is, I believe, a conscientious ruler and must leave no stone unturned to get at the knowledge of the real state of the rayats. He should evoke an expression of free opinion in such important matters and not try to snub it. It is very rare that we come across disinterested persons who act up to the dictates of their conscience in the teeth of the displeasure of their superior officers. The case of the rayats must certainly be very hard as Mr. Mackenzie has made bold to persistently represent it. I hope that the mantle of Sir R. Temple has not fallen on Sir James Fergusson. I need not refer to the case of Mr. T. Bosanquet who was at once degraded from the office of Collector to that of First Assistant Collector for opposing the Governor, so impatient was the latter of opposition. Sir James Fergusson, despite his shortcomings, has shown himself to be a good ruler. His speech at the New English School and his two celebrated resolutions prove beyond question that he has at heart the welfare of the people that are entrusted to his care. The forest laws are very stringent and the rayats are subjected to unprecedented hardships. It is high time that Government should open their eyes to the real state of affairs and should grant relief to the people by timely concessions. [The *Mahárâshtră Mitră* (45) of the 26th June refers to the same subject and says that if the public are mistaken in their interpretation of the motives that led to the transfer of Mr. Mackenzie from Thána, the authorities should make matters clear and thus leave no room for unfounded suspicions.]

Comments on the transfer of Mr. Adarji Jivanji from Surat.

A correspondent of the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 22nd June, writing from Gujarát, says:—"What you say about Mr. Adarji of Surat is fair. He is a good man and a strict officer, just and honest. But these qualities are now at a discount with Government. It is said that they (the higher officials) were going to dismiss Mr. Adarji altogether, but the good Governor interposed and asked that if Mr. Adarji, the Deputy, was to be dismissed, why not Mr. White, the Collector? This saved Adarji." The editor remarks:—If this is a fact, and it is not unlikely for Sir James to do so, we pray His Excellency may further look into the matter for himself and restore Mr. Adarji to the people of Surat, who seem really to love him. His responsible advisers are no doubt open to conviction.

Comments on the appointment of Mr. William Souter in the place of Mr. Fonblanque, Assistant Deputy Registrar, High Court.

The *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 22nd June says:—The appointment of Mr. William Souter to the temporary vacancy caused by the departure on six months' leave of Mr. Fonblanque, Assistant Deputy Registrar, High Court, has taken the public by surprise. The post, we presume, carries with it some responsible duties. It is not easy to see how a lad of eighteen can expect to get through them satisfactorily. The several fat appointments which have been lavishly created on the Original Side of our High Court are generally supposed to be reserved for junior European barristers to enable them to eke out a scanty income from their profession. The present appointment must have created some disappointment in that quarter as it has caused surprise everywhere else. Who is responsible for bringing about this appointment during the *regimé* of a perfectly upright and scrupulously conscientious Chief Justice? [The *Deshi Mitră* (94) of the 19th and the *Yajdán Parast* (126) of the 22nd June express disapproval of the appointment.]

The license-tax at Broach.

The *Broach Samáchár* (90) of the 26th June says that the circumstance that Mr. Mackenzie, the new Collector of Broach, has imposed a fine of three times the amount of the license-tax assessment on those who did not pay it by the 19th idem has created considerable excitement among the people of Broach. It is said that the Collector has acted in accordance with the orders of Government, but it is not surprising that the people should look upon this order as extremely severe, inasmuch as they have been accustomed to pay the assessment even after the expiry of the period prescribed for making payment. The *Samáchár* requests the Collector to rescind the order and to direct the Mámlatdár to receive payment of the tax up to a certain date. If the sanction of Government is necessary for the purpose, it should be obtained and the consternation prevailing among the people should be removed.

A complaint against the Bombay Tramway Company.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 27th June points out the inconveniences caused to the passengers by the new transfer tickets introduced by the Bombay Tramway Company. It cannot be understood what motives the Tramway Company had in effecting the change. If the new transfers have been introduced for the convenience of its employés, the Company has disregarded the comforts and conveniences of thousands of passengers.

Suggestion to the postal authorities.

The *Kalpataru* (36) of Sholápur of the 22nd June complains of the inconvenience caused to the residents in the new Peth, commonly called "Goldfinch Peth," by the delay in the delivery of letters. The mail train arrives at Sholápur at 4-15 A.M. and the delivery of letters takes place at 6 A.M. Notwithstanding this the residents of the Peth do not receive their letters till 10 A.M. Sholápur is divided into different wards and for each ward a separate delivery-peon is employed. Perhaps the new Peth being at the farthest extremity of the city, the delivery-peon for that ward finds it difficult to deliver letters before 10 A.M. If this be the case, the ward should be divided into two parts and one additional peon should be employed for the convenience of the people. From the branch post office at Sholápur money-orders are issued but payment on account of them is not made. This causes serious inconvenience to the public. The general post office being far off from the town it is very troublesome to go there. The inconvenience is more felt during the hot and rainy seasons. The only way of removing the inconvenience is to authorize the branch post office to make payments on account of money-orders presented to it.

Complains of the inconvenience caused by the delivery of money-orders once in a day instead of twice as hitherto.

The *Násik Vritt* (47) of the 21st June says :—Formerly money-orders were delivered to the people of Násik both in the morning as well as in the evening. But now-a-days the people are put to much inconvenience on account of the delivery of money-orders in the evening only. When money-orders were delivered in the morning it was convenient to the people to receive payment for them on the very day, but now that they are delivered in the evening, people have to wait for payment till the next day. The inconvenience becomes the more felt when money-orders are received on Saturday, in which case people have to wait till the next Monday. It is to be hoped that the postal authorities will direct their attention to this subject and restore the old system of delivering money-orders both in the morning and in the evening.

Suggests the transfer of the general post office at Surat from Náhánpura to Kanpith.

The *Suryă Prakásh* (83) of the 21st June recommends the transfer of the general post office at Surat from Náhánpura, which has declined in importance, to Kanpith. Kanpith occupies a central position in the city and monetary transactions generally take place in that quarter. If the general post office be located either in Kanpith or at the railway station, it would prove very convenient to all.

Prevalence of gambling and scarcity of water at Gogha.

A correspondent of the *Rást Goftár* (113) of the 22nd June says that at present there are two large club-houses for gambling in Gogha. Gambling is even carried on in public streets. As gambling is prohibited in Bhávnagar, Sihor and other towns, gamblers come by rail to Gogha for that purpose. The correspondent then complains of want of repairs to the fort surrounding Gogha and of the scarcity of water felt by the people, and says that the only remedy for the latter complaint is to divert the course of the river Kreda. This will not cost more than Rs. 40,000 and will remove the complaint for ever. The Collector gave this year Rs. 1,100 for repairing the landing-place and the same amount of money was also contributed by him last year. If instead of thus spending money every year on repairs the amount were utilized for diverting the course of the river, the people would be much benefited.

Want of repairs to the Fulpáda and Katárgám roads.

The *Gujarát Mitră* (80) of the 22nd June says in its local columns that the condition of the Fulpáda road is in such miserable condition that it is very likely to cause accidents to passengers and wheeled conveyances. At the distance of every yard or two there are pits on the road. The road from the Minás Wadi to Fulpáda should be inspected by some officer and immediate repairs should be effected. [The *Deshi Mitră* (94) of the 26th June makes a similar complaint, and adds that the Katárgám road is also in want of repairs.]

Complains of the negligence displayed by the Sukkur police.

The *Sind Sudhár* (137) of the 21st June says:—Our ears have been tingling with news from all sides of the negligence displayed by the police in the performance of their duties. Constables, Inspectors and Faujdárs ought to remember that unless they perform the duties for which they are paid by Government carefully and honestly, they bring discredit upon themselves. Discredit is a bitter pill to swallow, and unless the police officers are in love with it, they ought to be on their guard and must perform their duties thoroughly. A correspondent writing to us from Sukkur gives us to understand that the place has for the last two weeks been a hot-bed of thieves, and that not a night passes without bringing some fresh news of thefts. Nights are passed by these people in sleeplessness. Nay, we sometimes hear of thefts committed in broad day-light. We hereby draw the attention of the police authorities at Sukkur to this undesirable state of things, and we hope the police will henceforward try their best to put down these disturbances.

Points out the necessity of removing the theatre that has been newly erected at Sukkur.

The same says:—The theatre started by the Panjábi railway servants in the heart of Sukkur by means of private donations is every night a scene of two or three quarrels. Some young mischievous boys stealthily throw stones against the temporary theatre. This causes great annoyance to the Panjábis, who rush out infuriated and deal blows to all that fall in their way. Matters have now reached such a pitch that it is apprehended that people might set fire to the building. It is therefore high time for the Police Inspector or the Town Magistrate to order the removal of the theatre from the town to some hillock. Unless this is done, the adjoining houses and the people in the vicinity cannot be said to be safe.

Railways.

Makes certain suggestions for the consideration of the East India Railway Committee.

In an article headed "The East India Railway Committee" the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 22nd June says:—The examination of witnesses before this Committee is dragging its weary length, but it seems likely that the work of examination will shortly come to a close. We are however sorry that none of the Native merchants residing in London have appeared before the Committee, nor does there appear the least chance of any being called from here. The question before the Committee is an all-absorbing one, and as the extension of railways is likely to heavily tax the pockets of the Indian tax-payer, it was the interest of Government even at a little cost to have invited representative men from India to lay before the Committee their views on the subject. In the absence of any such arrangement the Indian Government ought to invite at least written answers to the several questions mooted and lay them before the Committee so as to enable the latter to collate and compare before commencing the work of reporting on the whole evidence. The Committee of 1879, with Professor Fawcett, we believe, as its head, had come to a settled conclusion that not more than two and a half krors of rupees should be spent annually on our productive and protective public works, and from what Major C. Gordon, Deputy Comptroller General of Public Works Accounts, seems to have said before the Committee on the point of expenditure on the proposed new railways, the Government of India still seem to hold to the same conclusions with a little modification. We should have liked to see the further despatches of the Government of India published with their enclosures before this Committee was appointed. They could have thrown a flood of light on the situation, showing how the amount of public debt proposed to be raised for railway extension would affect the financial position of Government. We know already that our very first railways did not pay their way for a number of years and Government had to make good the loss in the shape of interest. Being first in the field the companies ought naturally to have derived handsome profits, but as such was never the case, we do not believe that the proposed new lines can hold out any better prospects. External trade may improve, and Europe, particularly England, may purchase large quantities of Indian wheat, but no further extension can be undertaken without touching the pockets of the Indian tax-payer, and to this course even our Deputy Comptroller General is strongly opposed. The history of the past working of our canals and railways must not go for nothing; they teach us a lesson that a headlong rush in that direction must ultimately bring on a dreadful crash. If what has come before the Committee be the opinion of the present Government of India, we must say they are wise. A gradual development of our railways is the only sound principle that ought to guide the deliberations of the present Committee as well as those of the Government of India. Even if all the proposed productive lines were undertaken they will not pay so much as to cover all their cost for a number of years, much less the protective lines, their avowed purpose being to bring the copious plenty of certain districts within easy reach of those stricken by famine. We however think that some of the lines of the latter class should be taken in hand in parts of the country which are far away from the trunk lines and have not been sufficiently opened up. There is only one way of satisfying all this craze, and that is by allowing private capitalists to undertake this extension on their own responsibility. But even the consideration of this side of the question is fraught with some difficulties, such as the questions of the ultimate purchase of the lines by Government, the fixing of maximum rates, and other matters of general control. A member of the Committee asked Major Gordon whether it would not be advisable on the part of Government to allow private capitalists to undertake the work without imposing any conditions on their undertaking. Major C. Gordon seems to favour this view of the question, and none could have any right to question the powers of private companies if they were not to ask for any assistance from Government. But in allowing private companies to undertake the work without Government control, the ultimate object of Government—the purchase of the lines as a source of revenue—has to be kept aside, and this is an additional reason why Government should themselves take up the task. Unless private capitalists submit to the condition of purchase after an appointed period, Government ought to be slow to make any concessions to them.

Complains of the inconvenience caused to the pilgrims visiting Pandharpur by want of sufficient accommodation.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 26th June publishes a letter from a correspondent who complains of the inconvenience caused to the pilgrims that visit Pandharpur on the occasion of the annual fairs by want of sufficient and neat accommodation in the railway trains. The correspondent states that pilgrims are generally pressed like sheep into trucks intended for carrying goods and cattle. This affects the travellers physically, and thus makes them fall victims to contagious diseases. The *Dnyán Prakásh* says that it is a matter for deep regret that the railway authorities should pay so little attention to the comforts and conveniences of the class of passengers that contributes most to the revenues, and suggests that henceforth arrangements should be made that would leave no ground for complaint.

Makes certain suggestions for the consideration of the Sind Railway Company.

A correspondent of the *Sind Times* (5) of the 17th June says:—All inconvenience to the passengers could be avoided by alterations in the hours of arrival and departure of the trains between Karáchi and Kotri. Passengers from and for the Hyderabad District are obliged to travel by the mail train, because local trains are very inconvenient. Why is it that the down local leaves Kotri at 2 P.M., while the up local arrives at Kotri at about the same time? Mr. Campbell ought to know the fierce heat that is experienced between 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. all the way between Jungsháhi and Kotri, and yet he has so timed the trains that passengers both by the up and down trains must necessarily traverse the distance over which heat is most felt during the hottest hours of the day, as if no other arrangement was possible. Again the departure of the train from Kotri at 2 P.M. and the arrival of the train at Kotri at that hour means to the passengers from and for the Hyderabad District a previous or further journey in the heat of the day for several hours before the Kotri station or the passengers' destination in the Hyderabad District is reached. Some years ago we had night trains between Karáchi and Kotri during the hot weather. Why not revert to that arrangement now? The Sind Railway Company ought not to mind the extra cost, since passenger traffic pays them very well. There is another arrangement possible. The local train from Karáchi might be timed to leave at 1 P.M., arriving at Kotri before sunset; and the train from Kotri might leave at 8 or 9 A.M., arriving at Karáchi in the afternoon. The inconvenience will thus be minimized, while the change will make no difference so far as the Railway Company is concerned.

Municipalities.

Suggestions for the improvement of the water-supply of Bombay.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 22nd June, in a paragraph headed "Our Water-supply," says:—Again the question of our water-supply is on the municipal anvil, and it will have to be decided one of these days. Complaints about insufficiency of water have been too many and too frequent, and though the rains have set in we cannot say that the complaints have been silenced. The Municipal Commissioner, it is said, has already written to the Town Council on the subject recommending Mr. Tulloch's Tansa water scheme as the most appropriate and suitable for adoption. But the question that must at the outset deter the most sanguine of the members of the Corporation is the supply of funds. We are not yet clear of the debts incurred on account of Vehár and Tulsi, and therefore the question of an additional responsibility will have to be grappled with gradually but steadily. We do not think the Corporation is prepared to treat our rate-payers like the goose in the Æsop's fable which laid golden eggs. Let them utilize all available means to economize our supply of water; let them utilize the existing wells to proper purposes; and if after all this they find that the supply is scanty they may take up the Tansa scheme in hand. But to take up any scheme before taking any of these measures simply because it would benefit future generations would necessarily be a serious administrative blunder. [The *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the 22nd June says:—If those concerned are earnest about the project for another source of water-supply for the city the best thing for them to do would be to see if Major Tulloch's services could be secured for the proper and final survey and the subsequent superintendence of the proposed work. An addition to the consolidated rate on property and an increase in the rates of town duties, as also direct or indirect assistance from Government, should be made to combine for the purpose of carrying out this scheme. The *Gujaráti* (99) of the 22nd June approves of Mr. Ollivant's scheme for the improvement of the water-supply of Bombay, and expresses a wish that speedy attention may be paid to it. The *Yajdán Parast* (126) of the same date says that great caution should be observed in carrying out the scheme in order that the supply of water from the Tansa Lake may not prove insufficient for the requirements of the people of Bombay in the future.]

Objects to the proposed expenditure on new drains in the Fort of Bombay.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of 22nd June says:—They are again going to spend 4½ lákhs on new drains in the Fort. What are the representatives of the Fort ward about? Have they moved as much as a muscle to question the utility of this fresh expenditure? Are they aware that in 1867 the drains were built on what was then considered the most approved principle? And what has been the result? They are a hundred times worse than the old drains. Are the representatives of the Fort ward aware that, however unscientific, the antiquated drains are sanitarily better than those constructed on the approved principle? The Commissioner quotes in his report a solitary complaint from a Pársi lady, and thereon passes the sweeping condemnation that the old drains are utterly useless. We must say that had the drains of 1867 not been constructed, there would not have been that loud cry from the residents in the Church-gate Street, Elphinstone Circle, Marine Street and Meadows Street which we have been hearing for the last ten years. The newfangled drains converted these sanitary streets into insanitary ones. The authorities admit that sewer gas escapes from these drains, but they attribute the evil to defects in design and want of sufficient water during dry days to allow the matter to pass out at the main outfall at 160 feet per minute. This may be true. But the question is, who designed the drains. Surely drains are not such inexpensive structures as to be rebuilt every ten years on the ground of their not turning out to be all that they were intended to be when originally constructed on approved principle? If the principle was all right, how have they turned out such dangerously defective structures? Admit for a moment that the explanation presently attempted stands the test of truth, the next question is whether the new drains now proposed will turn out *better* than the old ones of 1867, which are condemned? Who gives a guarantee that they will prove *no nuisance*—in fact, that they will convert the Fort into a healthy district? Will the Commissioner or the Executive Engineer undertake to guarantee this? When the Corporation is asked to spend 4½ lákhs, and that after spending something like the same or even a larger amount seventeen years ago, it is meet that that body should first satisfy itself that the expenditure will not be a waste and that ten years hence some new Commissioner or Engineer will not come forward to condemn them again in the same way as the existing drains are now condemned. For our part we protest against this proposed expenditure. We say it is wise to wait and have full practical experience of the working of the drains in the Kámáthipura district. Mr. Nawroji proposed this course, but as usual he was in a minority. The way in which the vital interests of

the city are being jeopardised is indeed disheartening. There are not in the Corporation enough men of the character of Mr. Nawroji Fardunji to oppose reckless expenditure. We see all round that the drainage works are being proceeded with in hot haste. The procedure is scandalous; but how few are they who raise their voice against official high-handedness?

Local self-government in Ahmedabad.

The same newspaper says:—What are the prospects of local self-government in Gujarát? We believe the Government of Bombay sent orders in April last to the Collectors calling upon them to consult respectable citizens as to the best mode of working the local and municipal boards, and also as to rules to be framed, the plan of electing the commissioners, and so on. The Collector of Surat, enamoured as he was of electric light, found time to call a public meeting of the leading inhabitants, laid the subject before them through his assistant, and duly reported to Government the resolutions passed at the meeting. But Mr. Reid, the Acting Collector of Ahmedabad, seems to have disregarded the orders of Government. He laid his proposals before a meeting of the municipal commissioners only in such a way as to avoid fresh discussion and suggestions. Very probably Mr. Reid thinks that the Governor and his Councillors, however cautious, are wrong in sending orders of this nature. So he adroitly fences with the orders and finally ignores them altogether. All is now quiet at Ahmedabad, and the Collector and his young men are happy.

Native States.

Advocates the abolition of Political Agencies in Native States.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 22nd June, in an article headed "Treaty relations of Native States," says:—What are treaties and engagements entered into with the Native princes after all? Though sanctified with all the rites of a politico-moral ceremonial, obligations for the observance of them have, according to a civilized code of morality, no greater binding force than any ordinary business of life. Thus with the death of a reigning prince conditions guaranteed to be binding till the sun and moon last lose their binding force, and the succeeding prince is made to enter into a new treaty, often quite the reverse of the old one. Thus the powers and privileges of a Native prince are gradually clipped, and he is practically brought down to the dead level of an ordinary zamindár. But this is not all. Even during the life time of a reigning prince occasions are found, nay created, to suit the convenience of our Foreign Office, and the rights and privileges over which there would have been a deadly fight during former times are taken away by the mere force of the will of the Political Agent. Do we not know how the Native princes were first cajoled and then forced to give up their right of producing salt in their own States? This is only one instance, but we can enumerate them by hundreds. We have no hesitation in saying that the policy thus pursued is not initiated by the Viceroy, the Secretary of State, or the British Cabinet; the Foreign Office assisted by the Political Agency is its originator, while the British Cabinet and even the Indian Viceroys are led by them, because the Political Agent and the Foreign Secretary are between themselves credited with an earnest zeal to do justice to the Native States and to possess all the requisite information to grapple with the subject. A close study of Indian history tells us that the real and living ruler and arbiter of Native States is the Political Agent and not his superiors. Let him move his finger in a certain direction and the matters are so arranged that the Viceroy and the British Cabinet are forced to come to the self-same conclusion even against their will. And what has been or will be the result of this one-sided nature of the treatment accorded to Native princes is graphically described by the Calcutta *Statesman*, which concludes an article on the subject with the following sentence:—"The empire drifts under guidance like this into a mere nursery of sham and disaffections to explode eventually in ruin." We are not yet prepared to believe in these sentiments; however we may say that the pillars of an empire require anxious care and careful looking after. And who are these pillars of the British empire in India? Surely not a Sir Richard Temple, nor a Secretary of State nor a Viceroy. The Native States are the true pillars of the British empire, and it is these pillars that require very careful handling. To us it appears that the British administration, particularly the Political Department, requires reconstruction in reference to these pillars. The establishments of the Political Department require substantial retrenchment, the object for which the department was primarily created having been accomplished. The rights and privileges of Native States are now carefully defined; they now know full well that their safety and welfare are intimately connected with the safety and preservation of the British empire; they have now practically no internal or foreign relations to adjust, and under the circumstances no Political Agents are needed at their courts to watch their movements. We do not say that no Political Agents are required, but surely a legion of them is not needed like so many police peons to take care of every criminal entrusted to their care. If it is desired that the relations between the Native States and the Indian Government should be friendly, let the political agencies be abolished, and then there will be no fear of the mutual relations being ever strained. Whenever necessary, joint commissions may be appointed to settle the differences between the Native States and the paramount power. We think the question deserves the serious attention of the public, and a due ventilation of it may bring others to the views we hold on the subject.

Recommends certain grievances of His Highness the Holkar to the favourable consideration of Government.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 28th June says :—Among the several matters in connection with which His Highness the Holkar is said to seek an interview with the Viceroy, the principal are the following two :—In the troublous times of 1857 the Holkar is said to have rendered great assistance to the English, and the Secretary of State for India is said to have addressed the Government of India on two occasions with the view of assigning a portion of territory to the Holkar in recognition of those services. As nothing however has actually been done in the matter, the Holkar desires to have the question decided. Properly it would have redounded greatly to the credit and generosity of the British nation to have rewarded the Holkar's services without his asking for a recognition. But it appears that there is a difference of opinion between certain officers as to whether the services rendered were such as to deserve recognition, and moreover the interval of time that has elapsed since 1857 has served to throw the question in the background. It is however just that the English Government, having regard to their professed love of morality, should free themselves from obligation by rewarding the Holkar in some way or another. Otherwise the desire to assist the British Government with which Native princes appear to be influenced at present would remain unstimulated. The other grievance of which the Holkar seeks redress pertains to His Highness's relations with the Jaora State. It appears that recently there was some dispute between the Holkar and the Chief of Jaora regarding the tribute paid by the latter to the former according to a treaty of 1818. This dispute was settled by Sir Lepel Griffin, the Governor General's Agent for Central India, to the satisfaction of both parties; but in giving his decision Sir Lepel, without any reason and without hearing what the Holkar might have to say on the subject, stated that the Chief of Jaora was independent of and not subordinate to the Holkar. This statement has given satisfaction to the Chief of Jaora and he has accordingly changed his relations with the Holkar. The latter naturally resents this change and has therefore brought the matter to the notice of the Viceroy. Judging from a historical standpoint it is but right that Jaora should be a tributary State of the Holkar inasmuch as it has been created by the latter. If however the Government of India confirms the view taken by Sir Lepel in the hope that the tribute hitherto paid to the Holkar by the Jaora State would henceforth be credited to the British treasury, the decision would give rise to much comment, while England's honour would be compromised. [The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 22nd June says that it shall be glad to see that justice is done to the Mahárája and that his services at the time of the mutiny are adequately rewarded. The *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the 22nd June says:—The condescension of His Excellency the Viceroy to vouchsafe to His Highness the Holkar a re-consideration of the subject of his

representations about certain alleged grievances is in accordance with the sound policy pursued by the present British administration in respect of Native feudatories. Government can afford to do this without running any great risk of being too often called upon to reopen questions that are once settled. By giving His Highness the Holkar the opportunity long sought for by him, Lord Ripon's Government has given to all the Native Chiefs of India a good ground for re-assurance that the chief representative of the Queen-Empress in this country is as mindful of the rights of her feudatories as of those of Her Majesty herself.]

Disapproves of the comments made by the *Times of India* on certain acts of the heir-apparent of Indore.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 28th June says:—If the two instances mentioned by the *Times of India* of the high-handed treatment of certain persons by prince Bálá Sáheb, the heir-apparent of Indore, have really occurred, it is necessary to enquire into them and measures should be taken for the prevention of such conduct on the part of the heir-apparent in the future. But the statement of the local *Times* suggests certain doubts. It cannot be believed that the heir-apparent is so very arbitrary as to disregard the principles of justice, and that the clever and far-seeing Mahárája would allow his son to misbehave himself in this way. It is possible that the sufferers in these two cases may have been punished by the heir-apparent for some fault. The statement made by the *Times* is quite one-sided. As the British Agent at Indore has interfered in the first case mentioned by the *Times* and has yet taken no steps against Bálá Sáheb, it appears that the latter is not at fault. As the other case is *sub-judice*, it is unjust at present to pass a censure on Bálá Sáheb. The acts mentioned by the *Times* as being high-handed are nothing when compared to the instances that sometimes come to light of the severity exercised by European district officers over Native subjects. The Mahárája, as is well-known, does not flatter Europeans and is therefore disliked by them.

Maladministration in Chhota-Udepur.

The *Gujarát Mitră* (80) of the 22nd June says:—The people are very poor. As they are very ignorant, some of the officers of the State try to practise upon them. The burden of *veth* bears very heavily on them. Whatever grain was required by the State was hitherto purchased from the bazár, but now the officers have established the practice of buying it from the rayats at rates lower than those prevailing in the market. Many of the State officers follow the same practice on their private account. As this has the effect of aggravating the miseries of the poor rayats, the State Kárbhári should institute careful enquiries into the matter and at once check the evil practice. Some State officers have purchased grain worth hundreds of rupees for purposes of trade only. Those officers who have thus in a way plundered the rayats should be punished after making due enquiries in the matter. We hear that some people have left the State owing to the oppression thus practised by some of its officers. If the Darbár of Chhota-Udepur does not enquire into the matter, the British authorities ought to make proper enquiries. If no enquiry is made the people will leave the State and will not ask for redress, inasmuch as they are illiterate.

Comments on the subject of the adoption of an heir by the Jám of Navánagar.

The *Gujaráti* (99) of the 22nd June, in an article headed "The shuttlecock of a king," refers to the endeavours that are being made by the Jám of Navánagar to have his son by Jánbái recognised as his heir, and observes that *khatpat* always continues in Káthiáwár and Government have to frequently change their views concerning Káthiáwár matters. As the Káthiáwár potentates are irresolute and wanting in sense and learning, they are nothing better than puppets. Those who have experience of the dárbárs of Káthiáwár know this very well. The chiefs are more to be pitied than blamed. The Kárbháris are more at fault than the princes themselves, and the Jám of Navánagar is under the influence of such Kárbháris. Government frequently change their decisions when the Jám entreats them to do so, but this is not creditable to them. The subject of the adoption as heir of the Jám's son by Jánbái is now being discussed at Ganesh Khind. Mr. Maganlál Bápubhái, the Diván, has gone to Poona to take part in the discussion. The Diván has, it is said, assured the Honourable Mr. Peile that the Jám will not hereafter raise the question of adoption. It is therefore believed that the son of Jánbái will become heir-apparent to the exclusion of prince Ranjitsing. Government may act as they please, but the people are so much grieved at such frequent changes of views that they do not place confidence in any action of Government.

Berár Affairs.

Comments on the rules regarding the admission of pleaders into the Berár courts.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (13) of the 23rd June says that the rules published in 1883 regarding the admission of pleaders into the Berár courts appear to be defective in so far (1) as the interpretation of some of them is not very clear and (2) as they do not provide for giving permission to persons who are justly entitled to it. Rule 2 provides for the admission to the Berár courts of persons who are *ordinarily practising* in certain courts mentioned therein, and it is not clear what the words "ordinarily practising" mean. Does the rule allow a pleader remaining at Bhusával to practise in the Berár courts occasionally? As regards the second defect the *Sindhu* is of opinion that it is not just to debar a man who has acquired his early education in Berár, who has prosecuted his studies as far as the B.A. Examination as a Berár scholar, and who has completed his studies in law by passing the examination for the degree of L.L.B., from practising in the Berár courts. The Berár authorities generally recognize the right of graduates from Berár to some kind of service in the province, and it is not right to deny admission into the courts to a man who has passed the highest examination in the law. Berár has no separate University but is subject to the Bombay University, and therefore the qualifications created by passing the same examinations should not be different in Berár from those in the Bombay Presidency.

Points out the necessity of prescribing public service examinations in Berár.

The *Varhád Samáchár* (16) of the 23rd June says that it is to be regretted that at present no regular examinations are held in Berár for the purpose of granting certificates to persons who wish to qualify themselves for admission into the public service. As matters at present stand poor boys who cannot complete their studies in the high schools are the greatest sufferers. Public service examinations are held in the Presidency of Bombay, and it is not known why similar examinations should not be held in Berár. It is to be hoped that the Director of Public Instruction will take up this subject and try to secure a regular test for students wishing to enter the public service.

RAOJI BHAVANRAO PAVGI,
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
1*st July* 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

- Advance of Russia in Central Asia:
  - Advice to Government to abandon the policy of distrust in the Natives. 5
  - Expression of opinion that the solution of the Russian difficulty lies in securing the hearts and affections of the people of India ... 4
- Allowances: Objection to the grant of — like tentage and house-rent to Assistant Superintendents of Revenue Survey on privilege leave ... 10
- Appointments:
  - Comments on the appointment of Mr. William Souter in the place of Mr. Fonblanque, Assistant Deputy Registrar, High Court ... 11
  - Suggestions regarding the appointment of a successor to Mr. Justice Bayley while on leave 8
- Bombay Legislative Council: Comments on the appointment of the Thákor of Limbdi to the— 7
- Bombay Tramway Company: Complaint against the— 11
- Factory Act:
  - Suggestion for the nomination of a Hindu as a member of the — Committee 9
  - Suggestions to the — Committee 9
- Frauds in Indian cotton: Injustice of the demand made by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce for the prevention of— 7
- Gambling: Prevalence of — and scarcity of water at Gogha... ... 12
- India Council: Advocacy of the abolition of the — as at present constituted and the necessity of Parliament exercising direct control over India 3
- Indian Ecclesiastical Department: Comments on the Hon'ble Mr. Hope's minute on the— 6
- License tax: Complaint against the heavy fines inflicted by the Collector of Broach for neglect to pay — assessment within the proper time... 11
- Locusts: Recommendation for the adoption of some measures for affording relief to the people of Kolába and Ratnágiri that have suffered on account of damages caused by— 10
- New theatre at Sukkur: Necessity of removing the— 13
- Pilgrims: Disapproval of the proposal to impose a poll tax on — visiting Násik during the approaching *Sinhast* festival 10
- Police: Complaint regarding the negligence displayed by the Sukkur—... 12
- Postal matters:
  - Complaint regarding the inconvenience caused to the people of Násik by the delivery of money-orders once in a day instead of twice as hitherto... 12
  - Suggestion for the transfer of the general post office at Surat from Náhánpura to Kanpith 12
  - Suggestions to the postal authorities of Sholápur 11
- Presidency Magistrates' Courts in Bombay: Disapproval of the proposal to construct one building for the accommodation of the three— ... 9
- Public Service:
  - Comments on the transfer of Mr. Ádarji Jivanji from Surat ... 10
  - Comments on the transfer of Mr. T. D. Mackenzie from Thána ... 10
- Reforms: Necessity of bringing to an early settlement the — regarding local self-government, education and publicity in legislation ... 8
- Revenues of India: Expression of opinion that an increase in the — is not a reliable index of an increase in her prosperity 3
- Roads: Want of repairs to the Fulpáda and Katárgám— 12
- Separation of the judicial from the executive functions of revenue officers: Advocacy of the— 8

Part II.—*Railways*—

- East India Railway Committee: Suggestions for the consideration of the— 13
- G. I. P. and Dhond and Manmád Railways: Complaint regarding the inconvenience caused to the pilgrims visiting Pandharpur by want of sufficient and neat accommodation by railway 14
- Sind Railway Company: Suggestions for the consideration of the— ... 14

Page.

Part III.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad: Local self-government in— 16
Bombay:
  Objection to the proposed expenditure on new drains in the Fort ... 15
  Suggestions for the improvement of the water-supply of— ... 14

Part IV.—*Native States*—

Chhota Udepur: Maladministration in— 18
Indore:
  Disapproval of the comments made by the *Times of India* on certain acts of the heir-apparent of— 18
  Recommendation of certain grievances of His Highness the Holkar to the favourable consideration of Government 17
Native States: Advocacy of the abolition of Political Agencies in— ... 16
Navánagar: Comments on the subject of the adoption of an heir by the Jám of— 18

Part V.—*Berár Affairs*—

Admission of pleaders into the Berár courts: Comments on the rules regarding the— 19
Public Service Examinations: Necessity of prescribing—in Berár ... 19

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

C. P.
28579
INDIA OFFICE
29 JUL 1884

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R
For the Week ending 5th July 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	English.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	450
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	Anglo-Mara'thi.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	484
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	200
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fortnightly	950
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	600
16	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Akola	Do.	250
	Mara'thi.			
17	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
21	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
22	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
*23	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Do.	200
*24	„ Chikitsak	Sholápur	Do.	200
25	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*26	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
28	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
32	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
33	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*38	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
39	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
41	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
42	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
*43	„ Mádhavi	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
44	„ Maháráshtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	1,000
45	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
46	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
47	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	100
*48	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
50	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
51	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*52	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
53	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	250
*54	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*55	„ Pratód	Islámpur	Do.	200
*56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pústak	Poona	Monthly	200
*57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
58	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
59	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	150
60	„ Satyă Prakásh	Do.	Weekly	243
61	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
62	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*63	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
64	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
*65	„ Shiváji[2]	Poona	Weekly	200
66	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	[illegible]
67	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
68	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

CON 205

9387
INDIA OFFICE
4 AUG 1884

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	Mara'thi—*continued.*			
*69	The Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	150
70	„ Telagu Mitră	Do.	Do.	400
71	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	200
72	„ Vasaí (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	175
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	200
*74	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
75	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
*76	„ Vinod	Poona	Do.	200
*77	„ Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
78	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	400
	Anglo-Gujara'ti.			
79	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	400
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	349
82	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
83	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	137
	Gujara'ti.			
84	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
85	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	750
86	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	304
87	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*88	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	200
89	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	1,090
90	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	700
91	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	60
92	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	600
93	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Weekly	525
94	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,000
95	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	200
96	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
97	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
98	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	100
99	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
*100	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	200
101	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*102	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
103	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	525
104	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,400
105	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	115
*106	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	200
*107	„ Kapol-hita-wardhak	Do.	Monthly	200
108	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	700
109	„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	300
110	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
111	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	381
112	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
113	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,814
114	„ Samsher Báhadur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
115	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
*116	„ Saurashtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	200
117	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
118	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	533
*119	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	200
120	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	408
*121	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly	200
122	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patra	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
123	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	50
124	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	738
125	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
126	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	Ka'narese.			
127	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	150
*128	„ Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.	200
129	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	225
130	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	768
*131	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	100
	Sanskrit.			
*132	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	100
	Urdu.			
*133	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
134	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.	160
	Persian.			
135	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	300
	English, Mara'thi and Urdu.			
*136	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	200
	Sindi.			
137	The Sind Sudhár	Karáchi	Weekly	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Comments on the Honourable Mr. Hope's minute on the Indian Ecclesiastical Department.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 29th June, in an article headed "Mr. Hope on the Indian Ecclesiastical Department," says:— Mr. Hope argues on the subject in the following manner: "When we find these circumstances of a factory transformed into those of an empire, it is as legitimate in principle to expand the limitations of old documents to suit the needs of the mixed community which our action has both directly and indirectly created, and the rights to religious equality to which the admission of strange faiths into our pale has given birth, as to insist on their present impracticability for the purpose of evading inconvenient and expensive duties, or of applying theories which belong to European and not to Oriental society." Here some fallacies have crept in. The legitimacy of the documents to which he has referred has lost its value owing to altered circumstances. In fact the old documents were themselves based on faulty principles, now exploded. The East India Company, as private traders, were from their point of view right in making provision for the spiritual wants of their clerks and servants. But because private traders once made this provision for their own interests, was it fair that when they assumed sovereignty and proclaimed religious neutrality they should still provide for the spiritual wants of their servants, and that from the moneys of those who did not profess their faith? The injustice arose from the erroneous belief prevalent as regards the functions of a dominant power towards the church to which it belonged. But circumstances and views have so far changed that there is now no denial of the injustice involved in the principle that the sovereign East India Company had recognised, viz. of maintaining the Anglican church from the revenues of India. The relevant question may therefore be asked whether a principle admitted to be wrong should be applied to the present state of matters in India. How can you legitimately expand the practical utility of a principle admittedly wrong and perpetuate further injustice? The impracticability of permanently maintaining the Ecclesiastical Department is urged on the ground of justice and political morality, and not with a view, as is alleged by Mr. Hope, to evade "inconvenient and expensive duties." We are prepared to maintain what is legitimate and just. It is because Natives are fully convinced that the proclamation of 1858 is a just document that they insist upon maintaining it on all points. No such justice can be ascribed to any of the documents which from time to time were placed on record in years gone by on the subject of maintaining the dominant faith at the expense of a vast population not sharing that faith. But Mr. Hope warns us against "applying theories" to this question which "belong to European and not to Oriental society." This is indeed refreshing, emanating from a stout son of the Anglican church. But is it or is it not a fact that the paternal Government applies English or European theories to Indian conditions of society as best suits its purpose? Is there not a general complaint that you destroyed the ancient institutions of the land—almost disintegrated them—and substituted new ones on the rigorous English models pronounced after bitter practical experience to be quite unsuited and almost wholly mischievous? How is Mr. Hope prepared to reconcile the land revenue policy of the State as in vogue for almost fifty years past, especially the scientific survey settlement, and the rigid collection of the land revenue in cash instead of in kind? Is this policy, the bane of the majority of agriculturists in India, based on theories applicable to Oriental or European society? Or is it the theory of "sharp revenue officers"? Are we to be perpetually told that the State can with impunity appeal to Oriental or Occidental ideas just as it suits its purpose? Can a policy based on such ideas be held to be moral? Can it be called Christian? Is it worthy of imitation by non-Christians? What again has Mr. Hope to say to the alternate violation and enforcement of treaties with Native States according to the political exigencies of the hour as estimated by the whim or caprice of the political officers? If Mr. Hope is prepared to base his reasoning for the application of English theories to Indian society and Native States on the ethical principles above referred to, we must congratulate him on the courage of his opinions. What then is the net result of Mr. Hope's contention as to the value of enlarging the scope of the ancient documentary obligations regarding the maintenance of the Indian Ecclesiastical Department? That though circumstances have radically altered the relation between church and State, it is yet necessary for the good of the souls of its well paid servants that a portion of the taxes contributed by the vast non-Christian peoples of India be applied to maintaining an ecclesiastical establishment! The whole fallacy lies in the advocacy of the exploded doctrine handed down by the divines and statesmen of the middle ages—that the State is under moral obligation to protect the souls of its subjects. The late Sir George Cornwallis has observed:—"Experience has proved that the State is not fit for the office of promoting religious truth and repressing religious errors. The State ought to abstain from the assumption of a sectarian character for the same reason that it ought to abstain from carrying on trades or manufactures." Have you not long ceased to be a trading company? Then why should you not abstain from being a religious monopolist in India? Leave it to the Christian church to carry on its own functions untrammelled. Let it rely on its own capital and exertions as the trader does. But it will never do for the State to be a religious vendor and to administer to the wants of a particular sect at the expense of others. We stated at the outset that though Mr. Hope admits the principle of religious equality, he is not strong enough in that conviction. And he uses the arguments for a sectarian purpose. The stock plea, now well worn out and thrice exploded, is put forward—that inasmuch as there has been an alienation of revenue to the extent of three and a half millions sterling for the benefit of Hindu and Mahomedan temples and mosques, there should be a similar alienation of the State revenue for Christian institutions. Once that is done the State will for ever be free from religious responsibility. The endowment will be allotted among the contending Christian sects and there will be an end of the matter. No doubt the proposal is very plausible and taking. But it is not our purpose here to enter into its merits, for the analogy on which it is sought to be based is fallacious. There can be no manner of analogy between the so-called alienation of revenue of 3½ millions sterling for Hindu and Mahomedan temples and mosques and the proposed allotment of 5½ millions sterling from the revenues contributed by the non-Christian taxpayers of India. We proved to demonstration the hollowness of the analogy three years ago. The Viceroy and his two unbiassed English colleagues have settled this part of the controversy, and nothing more need be said about it. We confine our criticisms therefore to the plea of religious equality which Mr. Hope has urged in support of his contention. In paragraphs 31 and 32, where he descants at length on the religious obligations of the State, he remarks that "upon those who do not recognize that neither individuals nor nations can get on in the world without a God, and that God the Christian God, any words must produce no effect." Here is the clearest indication of the writer's intense earnestness. We shall refrain from entering into a theological controversy. But mark the vehemence of the utterance! Is there any manner of doubt that if the honourable gentleman were the chief representative of the paramount power he would soon make the policy of religious neutrality, so long maintained, a mere dead letter? Where is the toleration that is expected from a member of the Government that holds strict religious equality between the subjects? Can one speak of religious neutrality and in the same breath talk of the "Christian God" alone and consider "demonstration" on the dogma "superfluous"? Then again he quotes Gladstone having long ago taught that the State should recognise and support some religious expression of the community. Is the honourable gentleman quite sure that this is still the opinion of Mr. Gladstone and that there has been no radical revolution in the mind since he wrote fifty-four years ago his paper on "Church and State"? Admitting that he is of the same opinion still, is that a reason for an administrator who recognises religious equality to propound "that it is the right and duty of Christian rulers *to use their power, influence and means to maintain the Christian religion*" from revenues contributed by non-Christians? Mr. Hope would have the Government to use their power, influence and means to maintain Christianity, and that in spite of proclamations of strict religious neutrality! But the height of absurdity is reached when in his excessive zeal, scarcely worthy of an Anglo-Indian administrator, he actually attempts to support this reasoning—however sound it may be in a Christian country—by referring to precedents of bygone rulers of India. He observes:—"No preceding Government possessing a destructive faith has failed to mark its accession to power by providing for that faith from the resources of the State. When we look around upon the vast extent and variety of non-Christian endowments of every age from the most ancient to the most modern times, we see a striking monument of the bold expression of successive dynasties of their own convictions, coupled with the enlightened toleration of the convictions of others." We should have been glad had Mr. Hope cited a few instances from times the most ancient till now. It is very well to make a sweeping generalisation. But we want satisfactory proofs for the assertion. We do not say that now and then such has not been the case. But it is dangerous to jump from the particular to the universal. Mr. Hope remarks:—"Can a Christian Government repudiate its own similar obligations—shall it dare to do nothing for the religion of the cross?" This is all very well in its way. But coming as it does from a responsible adviser of Government it is really dangerous. Mr. Hope fails to see its impropriety. We have been again and again told that precedents of former rulers are out of the question. The British have nothing to do with them. And yet strangely enough the moment some policy is to be advocated, some fad to be satisfied, up crops some precedent of former rulers! The scripture, it seems, can at this rate be quoted for a double purpose.

Says that Natives can stand comparison with Europeans in regard to administrative capabilities.

The same newspaper says:—One argument used by the correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* writing under the *nom-de plume* of "Plancus" in his letter of last week seems to have been overlooked by the Native press. It is in regard to the absolute superiority of European officers of Government over Native. We are afraid this remark is more trite than true. But like all well worn general assertions it has found favour even with thinking minds, and so far it needs looking into. When they talk of Native servants of the State being the inferiors of their European colleagues in calibre, we are tempted to ask which class of servants, judicial, revenue or educational? What scope have these public servants been given to show themselves to advantage? Have they ever been treated on an equal footing with Europeans? From the military service they are excluded by force. In civil employment too they are generally taken up as if on sufferance, and are given very little chance of distinguishing themselves. They have to fight against heavy odds in competition, and even when successful have to play second fiddles all their lives. Then again it must be remembered that the handful of Europeans who are sent out every year to administer the affairs of India are presumably the best material available, whilst here in India the Native service is generally recruited on the patronage system or at the most on the system of promotion by seniority of men who entered service ill-prepared by education to do credit to the higher offices. Under these and similar circumstances it is scarcely fair for the European to set down his Native fellow-worker as his inferior. Comparison will hold good only when the best educated ability of the land is freely utilised and when full scope is afforded for the exercise of such ability. Let our Mandlik become Law Member with the Government of India, and our Dádábhái, Finance Minister; let our Mitter become Chief Justice, and our Ahmed Khán, Bishop Metropolitan; and then it will be fair to compare their work with that of their predecessors. We are not disposed to deny that in the matter of direction and control the Englishman is our superior. But this is less owing to any difference in essential qualities than to circumstances. We have to consider climate and early training, and above all what we may call the prestige of possession. The advantages of climate and moral superiority will remain, especially if Englishmen are the same in India as they are expected to be in their own country. These advantages exert immense practical influence as the elements of a nationality are wanting in India. In this respect the Native may not be quite so useful for imperial purposes as the Englishman; but even in the highest offices he would have one advantage over the foreigner, that of knowledge of the country. As for general administration it is well known that three-fourths of the work for which Revenue, Political and Educational officers are paid so handsomely is done by their Native subordinates.

Makes certain suggestions regarding the working of the proposed agricultural banks.

In an article headed "The proposed Agricultural Banks" the same newspaper, says:—The most ardent advocates of the scheme must confess to the many difficulties with which it is surrounded. If then we have rightly understood one of the important details in connection with the mode of lending money, it is this: that the promoters are desirous of utilising the present system of middlemen by inducing them to bring customers to the bank on payment of a small commission. Now it is here that many well-wishers of the project think that there is a rock ahead. And the greatest care will be required in perfecting this most important, and not the least practical, part of the bank's business, so that it may not founder on that rock. The fear is entertained that instead of actually helping the needy rayat, whose previous debts are of course assumed to have been compromised under the liquidation clauses, the bank may encourage the very middlemen who had previously held him in the grip to ply their usurious trade, and that with the bank's money instead of their own. It is observed that the temptation to increase or develop the bank's special business by means of commission or brokerage may lead to the frustration of the primary object. These apprehensions have been publicly expressed, and their real significance would be better understood by those who have had actual experience of the present rather unsatisfactory working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. Though the last amendment has somewhat improved the previous state of matters, as is reported by official apologists, it cannot be denied that the general effect has been to drive away the village money-lender or middleman,—the very person who has hitherto been the chief instrument of credit in the village economy. We have been told in official reports that no such bag and baggage process as was apprehended by a portion of the press that criticised that Bill has been observed. We hesitate to believe that statement for the simple reason that actual facts scarcely harmonise with the reports of the special judges or commissioners. We have often asked for a full report of the views of these officials, but the Local Government has studiously withheld it from the public. No doubt such portions thereof as have suited its purpose have been smuggled into the Annual Administration Reports, but there has been no honest attempt to take the public into confidence. And so long as these reports of the special judges are allowed to lie in the secret bureaus of the Secretariat the public cannot have that confidence which the Government invites by means of garbled paragraphs. Our contention then is that inasmuch as one of the effects of the Relief Act has been to drive away the money-lender, who is a natural link in the social and political economy of the village, the bank will now one way assist him to resort to his old haunts or places of business. Now such a condition of matters, the return of the money-lender to his old place, is in itself a cause for satisfaction. And so long as he is precluded from squeezing the rayat by the old methods which have been universally condemned there is no harm done. The fear is, as we have said, lest the bank, by utilising his services as a middleman or broker on commission, may bring about the old state of affairs for the emancipated rayat. That the bank will have to put into motion some sort of paid agency to attract custom we readily grant. Without such agency there is not much hope of its financial success. The question then narrows itself into this—who are the proper persons who can be relied upon to act as middlemen? The misgiving presently is that the money-lender of old may borrow from the bank on his own book, and he will always be in a position to do so more or less in proportion to the value of the security he can hypothecate, and lend the money to the needy rayat at exorbitant rates. We are of opinion that much will depend on the character of the middlemen. Hence if any plan can be devised whereby respectable local workers, other than professional money-lenders, say retired pensioners or village officials of known honesty, are put into requisition as the agency to attract custom, the objection will in a measure be met, and the fear now entertained regarding the old sáwkárs may be considerably allayed. Nay more, such an agency when found to work satisfactorily in practice will have a salutary effect on the usurers. They will soon learn the value of advancing loans at moderate rates, and thus a healthy competition will arise which is certainly to be welcomed on its own account. Let it again be remembered that it will not be in all cases that the rayat will borrow through the respectable agency that the bank may put into motion. The many stringent conditions on which the bank will have to work, at any rate during the first few years of its existence, will necessarily keep a particular class of rayats—those who are hopelessly impoverished and whose debts it will not be in the power of the bank to compromise—out of the pale of the bank. But this class will be the one that will be most sorely in need of some money. These will have to resort to the old money-lender. And inasmuch as that lender will in future have generally for his customers the hopelessly indebted only, for we assume that those freed from debts will in the long run resort more to the bank than to the sáwkár, it will be to his advantage to be moderate in charging interest. There are other sources of danger also. But these we will discuss another time. Our object here is to point out to the benevolent promoters how much care and deliberation are required in perfecting the scheme on which they have been so long engaged. It is to be hoped they will avail themselves of the advice of practical bankers, Native and English, as well as of those who really understand the difficulties of the rayats. Great care and sagacity, we repeat, are necessary to safely launch this new bark of the bank. But we have ample faith in the wisdom of the chief promoter and his zealous colleagues. They will no doubt allow the public an opportunity of discussing their scheme when perfected. For it is needless to remind them of the value of public discussion. The light which may be thrown by the criticism of an unbiassed and sympathetic press will be of no mean service to them. The more such light is thrown on the intricate and obscure parts of the scheme, the greater will be the ultimate chance of its turning out financially successful compatibly with the cardinal objects in view.

Disapproves of the enhanced revenue assessments recently imposed on the people in British Burmah.

The same newspaper says:—So British Burmah's turn has come to undergo the thumbscrew torture of enhanced revenue assessments so rigorously practised in the older provinces of British India. We commiserate the Burmese landholder whom everybody envied till lately for his comparative immunity from the plague of scientific survey and refined assessments. No doubt the State will in due course shroud "two of the most accomplished" of these officials in the cerements of the Star of India for enriching the Imperial treasury to the extent of 250 per cent. in twelve years! Fortunate Mr. Bridge and fortunate Captain Parrott! They are to be congratulated on their success as "sharp" Revenue officers. We can show nothing comparable to their zeal on this side of India since the retirement of the Honourable Colonel Anderson, C.S.I. "Strike hard; rivet closer; give no whit of ease." Such was the iron order which the Titan of the Bombay Revenue Survey remorselessly enforced during his reign of terror. And many indeed are the tales of woe of the poor agriculturist, chainbound to the thirty years' enhanced assessment under that official's regime. The *Rangoon Times* says:—"The land revenue of the Hathawady District has increased from Rs. 1,66,000 in 1870 to Rs. 4,10,000 in 1882, or 249·9 per cent. in 12 years." But that is not enough for the satisfaction of Sir Auckland Colvin. So the zeal of the officials has of late been further stimulated. "Accomplished" as they are in the art of flaying the rayat, they think nothing of clapping on a further rate that will enhance the assessment 12 per cent. more! Heirs of Viking! Who dare contest your will? The fury of your blast would scatter to the winds the chaff which brings to the Imperial treasure a net revenue of Rs. 1,05,22,620 per annum. It may be noted to the distress of the benevolent reader that in Burmah the land revenue is assessed from year to year. So this exhilerating process of skinning the dumb cattle of Burmah will go on annually for some years to come till the Imperial conscience, now so deadened, wakes up one fine morning. So long as a powerful Commissioner can inform his masters that the enhancement is in no way "oppressive," what right have journalists to criticise the assessments? So the order has gone forth that assessments shall continue to be enhanced till they are doubled! And here is the sad commentary of the local journal on the result of this unconscionable State demand, "that taxation in the districts named has now reached *a point beyond the power of the people to bear; and if the proposed enhancements* *are carried out the Government will be deliberately reducing the population to the pauper level of their brothers in India.*" The force of the words we have italicised is ominous. And yet they talk of "light land revenue" and so forth! May not the benevolent instincts of the present Government put a check upon this high-handed and most impolitic proceeding? If Burmah, daily growing in importance and prosperity, is not to become in a few short years as much a ruined province as "the garden of India" owing to the rapacity and inordinate zeal of conscienceless State officials, the Supreme Government must interpose.

Complaint against the forest policy of Government.

The *Jagadádarsh* (34) of the 29th June complains of the stringency of the forest laws and of the injustice of using coercion for the acquisition of forests in Native States and in alienated lands, and observes:—It is indisputable that according to the terms of the treaties Native princes are the sole masters of their territories and of the forests included in them. It is therefore a matter for deep regret that the British Government, that pride themselves on being just, should think of taking up the forests in Native States. If the authorities are labouring under the belief that a desire to bring money into the treasury irrespective of the considerations of justice constitutes the essence of wisdom and cleverness, we plainly say that it is a mistaken belief. The happiness and conveniences of the people should be the paramount consideration of a Government and the payment of taxes by the people has reference to the same consideration. The officers that secure promotions by representing to Government that they have done good to the State by increasing the revenues are mere birds of passage in this country, and therefore pay no attention to the possible ultimate effects of their acts. But that is not the case with the Government of the country. Government are interested in perpetuating their rule. How strange is it then that they should turn a deaf ear to all remonstrances against the policy of putting implicit faith in European officers! Greed for money is an uncontrollable vice, and we being of a different race it seems Government do not much relish our advice. It is probable however that sooner or later Government will suffer the consequences of this policy. Government need not be told that the consequences of some acts are immediately apparent while those of others are seen after a time. They should therefore not beguile themselves with the supposition that because the terrible effects of certain acts are not immediately discernible that they will never follow. Recently some European officers have been taken up by a mania for forests; and taking these officers as their guide, Government have been very active in making laws and regulations on the subject. This forest policy has proved troublesome not only to the rayats in the British territories but also to Jághirdárs, Native princes, &c. What can be more shameful than to forcibly deprive Jághirdárs of forest rights when those rights have been conceded to them by treaties? It is true that the British Government are a great support to the Jághirdárs, but it is equally true that the greatness and power of the former depend in a great measure on the loyalty of the latter. It may be urged that the Jághirdárs are paid compensation for the alienation of their forest rights and that therefore no injustice is done to them. But we ask, what is the reason of coercing them into surrendering their rights if they are not willing to make them over for the compensation offered, unless it is maintained that might is right? We admit the necessity of protecting forests in the public interests, but we suggest the advisability of relaxing the present hard restrictions so that the goal might be attained without causing hardship to the people. As regards the Jághirdárs' forests we are of opinion that Government should place before the Jághirdárs in a clear light the advantages of conserving forests and should induce them to adopt measures in that behalf. However illiterate, the Jághirdárs have sense enough to understand the coercion practised on them, and though they may not give utterance to their feelings their susceptibilities are sure to be wounded by the treatment accorded to them. Government are surely alive to the inadvisability of spreading disaffection among Native Chiefs, and it is therefore proper that they should give this subject all the consideration it deserves while it is not yet too late.

Objects to the policy of keeping cash balances in treasuries instead of putting them into circulation for commercial purposes.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 29th June says:—The policy of locking up cash balances in the State treasury when money for commercial purposes is most in demand, thus creating an artificial tightness in the money market and injuring trade prospects, is indeed mischievous. The hardship was most acutely felt during this busy season, and it is a fact that both the import and export trade has been somewhat arrested in its natural development. There is no earthly reason why realised taxes should not go back to assist those from whom they are collected. The moneys are public, and the greater the facility the public derives from their circulation the better. Ordinary prudence would dictate such a course. The veriest tyro in banking would suggest it. But somehow or other a strange fatality overhangs the State in all its financial operations. Whatever mischief the inexperienced officials create by want of foresight and ordinary mercantile sagacity recoils ultimately on the public. Why should this be the case? Why should trade suffer for the incompetence of State managers? A reform is required. In this connection we commend to those interested in trade the able article that has recently appeared in the *Madras Mail*. It argues out the whole case against the present mischievous policy in a way that will at once arrest the attention of business men.

Disapproves of the proposal to prevent adulteration of cotton by means of a legislative enactment.

In an article headed "Legislation against Cotton Frauds" the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 30th June says:—We hope that before any attempt is made by the Legislature of this Presidency to extend to the dealers in cotton the special legislative protection which is being demanded for them from more than one quarter, the question will be viewed as much from the standpoint of the cotton-producing rayat and the cotton dealer in the interior as from that of the cotton importing firms in England. We observe from the proceedings of a meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, held on the 28th of May last, that the feeling in favour of some penal enactment, though it may not be exactly on the lines of the Cotton Frauds Act of 1869 or 1878, is growing steadily. It is said that there is a similar law in England for preventing the adulteration of hops. We are unable to say how far the circumstances of the two cases justify the comparison, but the question ought to receive very careful consideration both at the hands of the public and the Legislature before it is settled. The present is not the case of a class utterly helpless or in any wise ignorant and therefore needing the special protection of the Legislature by way of a special and somewhat stringent law. It has never been easy to understand why the provisions of the Penal Code should be insufficient to meet the reasoning of those who think, and very rightly so, that adulteration in cotton is a crime and must in the interests of the trade be punished as severely as any other offence. That Code was intended to provide against all possible classes of crimes. The bargain between the buyer and the seller is a private bargain, and as such involves questions of private contract to which the laws already existing should be able to do sufficient justice in the case of breach of stipulations or fraud between the parties. The cotton producer, moreover, cannot be supposed to have no idea of self-interest. If he has it, it must be easy to make him understand that if he adulterates bad cotton with good the demand for Indian cotton must go down and consequences ruinous to his interests must follow. The circumstances under which a demand was first made for special legislation to prevent the adulteration of cotton were indeed peculiar and do not exist now. Till 1880, when the Cotton Frauds Act was altogether repealed, the mercantile community did not complain of adulteration but they do so now. It would however hardly be correct to infer from this that the absence of adulteration during the time when the Act was in force was due to any beneficial operations of the measure. Mr. Revett-Carnac, some time Cotton Commissioner in Central India, showed in his report for 1869 that in the Berárs the improvement in cotton was the result of the prosperity of the rayat without the necessity of any Act for preventing adulteration having ever been felt. Thus what it was attempted to achieve in this Presidency with the help of a stringent penal enactment was done successfully in the Central Provinces without any such help, but by the mere supervision of an officer who looked to the requirements of the cotton producer and tried to improve his position. It seems to us that the cotton merchants both here and in Liverpool would do well to enter more deeply into the question than they do now. At present the tendency is merely to look at what lies on the surface and to try to grapple with the evil of adulteration because it immediately and visibly affects the industry. But might not the evil be due to the condition of the cotton producer and to the exacting demands and rigorous action of the land revenue officers as much as to any other cause? It is not by penal laws of a stringent character that evils of this nature are effectually remedied. Such laws would only serve to discourage the industry as much as adulteration itself, and would in no way improve the position of the parties concerned. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85) of the 2nd July expresses disapproval of any fresh restrictions being imposed on the cotton industry of India in compliance with the wishes of English merchants, and remarks that if the owners of cotton presses were to keep strict watch for preventing adulteration in cotton no complaints would arise.]

Makes suggestions for the development of a knowledge of scientific agriculture in the Bombay Presidency.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 29th June says:—Madras has even been ahead of us in the matter of education in agricultural science. Its Saidapet Farm has been long since noted for its completeness as regards all the means necessary for agricultural experiments. We now hear that the Madras Agricultural College has been placed under the direction of the Educational Department. When will our Presidency imitate Madras in this respect? There are at present agricultural classes attached to several high schools here, but the funds at their disposal do not allow of experiments on a large scale being made. There is Mr. Ozanne, the Director of Agriculture in this Presidency, and a department of agriculture is being formed under him. Now what this department of agriculture is to do is not easily found out. Why not have a good and efficient agricultural college in this Presidency in connection with our Science College? The instruction imparted must be made interesting and inducement must be offered for a time to direct the attention of students to this useful science. The poor cultivators who pay the local fund cess may be persuaded to send their sons to this college, where they should be instructed without the payment of any fees. A vernacular class for teaching the most essential principles of the science with thoroughly practical instructions for their application should also be attached to this college. Native gentlemen of influence should be called upon to assist Government, if necessary, and an influential committee of education formed. The poor cultivators, it is generally admitted, do not receive any return for the cess they pay, and it is but just that some means should be devised to improve this state of things. Government can make a beginning even now by inducing the sons of poor cultivators to learn the first principles of the science in the classes provided in the several high schools. Maráthi primers should be prepared for such as can read. We hope Government will be pleased to take this subject into their consideration at an early date. We have ever urged that by encouraging private efforts in education Government can curtail some of its costly expenditure on high schools. Now the saving thus occurring may very usefully be applied to this purpose, and Government would be only acting justly in utilizing these savings to this legitimate purpose. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (106) of the same date expresses somewhat similar sentiments.]

Complains of the prevalence of corruption in the mofussil.

The *Din Bandhu* (6) of the 29th June says that under the British rule no vice is so rampant as that of corruption. If Government had exercised vigilance in watching the nefarious acts of the cruel and sinful officials who receive bribes, this vice would not have prevailed to such an extent. Corruption is so much practised in the Government offices in the mofussil that even the most wretched Kunbi is not allowed to go scot-free. If the rayats do not comply with the demands of these corrupt officials, the disposal of their business is delayed and they are thus put to much inconvenience. Such a state of things is indeed very reprehensible and is calculated to bring discredit on the British

administration which is likly to be classed with the Mogul and Peshwa administrations. The circumstance that such complaints do not meet with the consideration they deserve lends colour to the belief that this Government like the former administrations indirectly encourage such practices with the view of enabling low-paid officers to eke out their scanty incomes at the cost of the rayats. It is not well that Government should be blind to the miseries of the rayats simply because they will never raise their voice in the matter.

Approves of the appointment of the Thákor of Limbdi to the Bombay Legislative Council.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 30th June says:—The appointment of His Highness the Thákor of Limbdi to be Additional Member of our Legislative Council is certainly not a bad one. On the contrary the public has reason to be satisfied with it. It is true that the Thákor is an outsider and cannot be said to represent any community or district in this Presidency. But when has this principle of nomination been closely adhered to? At any rate His Highness is a well-educated prince, has been to Europe and has seen something of civilized societies. This alone is greatly in his favour. He was in his time one of the most promising students of the Rájkumár College and he entertains liberal views on political and other public questions. The fear that being one of those who have been brought up under the wings of officialism he may prove a strong adherent of Government views in the Council is therefore premature. At all events Sir James Fergusson is to be thanked for having selected a gentleman who can very reasonably be expected to feel the responsibility of his new position and measure the value of public criticism on his conduct in the Council. We may say that great good would accrue to the Native States if educated princes were selected in this way from time to time to take part in the proceedings of our Legislative Councils. They could see and learn much by a connection of this sort. [The *Samsher Báhádur* (114) of the 27th and the *Gujaráti* (99), the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (106), and the *Rást Goftár* (113) of the 29th June express approval of the appointment. The *Samsher* congratulates the Thákor on the great honour done to him by Sir James Fergusson, and says that the Thákor is much respected for his quiet temper, love for his people and impartial administration of justice. The people of Káthiáwár will be pleased at his nomination. It is satisfactory that no complaint has been made against him by his subjects up to this day. The *Gujaráti* observes that the appointment is not altogether objectionable. Government have done honour to a deserving person and the choice has been very happy. It is to be hoped that the Thákor of Limbdi will show his independence in the Council. The *Native Opinion* (11) of the same date expresses similar sentiments in its Maráthi columns.]

Disapproves of the appointment of the Thákor of Limbdi to the Legislative Council.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 29th June says:—The nomination of His Highness the Thákor Sáheb of Limbdi to the local Legislative Council is somewhat of a puzzle. It is difficult to say whom to congratulate most, the excellent Government of Mr. Peile, the enlightened nominee, or the happy people of Bombay who are to be represented by His Highness of a remote corner of Káthiáwár. To be sure the Thákor Sáheb is an intelligent man, who may be expected to appreciate his responsibility. He is decidedly a better choice than many a Rája or Diwán around him who do not know English. It does not appear that the nomination is made with an eye to Káthiáwár interests only. But whatever the object, we trust that the young Rajput nominee will acquit himself well. If the arrangement is a *boná fide* one it is likely to prove an excellent means of training, though it is a question if the Governor's Legislative Council is to be turned into a training school for rulers of Native principalities. But the worst feature of the appointment is that it weakens the already weak non-official party. The Council is divided into the official and the non-official parts. The former is a compact little body bound to be unanimous on all questions of moment. The latter is split up into the non-official proper and the semi-official. The Thákor Sáheb falls under the last-mentioned category and will so far strengthen the strong by still further weakening the weak. We pity His Highness sincerely and cannot congratulate those who advised him to accept the offer.

Disapproves of the nomination of the Thákor of Limbdi to the Bombay Legislative Council.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 29th June says:—From the latest issue of the *Bombay Government Gazette* we learn that His Highness the Thákor of Limbdi has been appointed an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. We do not know that the Thákor Sáheb has shown any special aptitude for the business of legislation. He is yet very young and therefore cannot have that knowledge of the world without which no one can be deemed a safe guide in matters of legislation. He may be a nice young man, who talks good English, shakes hands with every body in an excellent style, gives good dinners and has the best stud of racers which may be turned to immense advantage at the coming races. He may have what Professor Wordsworth calls a fine exterior, agreeable manners, courteous behaviour, but it is extremely doubtful if he has not also the necessary minimum of intellectual acquirements. These luminaries are very bright when they move in their own orbits, but disturb them a little and you take the shine out of them. Of course nobody can blame them for such a state of things. The times are against them. They are yet half a century behind the civilization around them: they have not shaken off the influence of old associations. One such ornamental member in the Council is quite enough. He may be brought if the business of the Council cannot go on owing to the tactics of what we may be allowed to call the opposition. But for the present our friend the Honourable Ráo Báhádur Ráste is quite enough grease to make the wheel of legislation go smoothly. Government, we think, have not made a happy choice in this instance. Some member more likely to act independently ought to have been appointed. [The *Kesari* (39) of the 1st July expresses similar sentiments. The *Subodh Patrika* (15), the *Native Opinion* (11), the *Bombay Chronicle* (79), the *Gujarát Mitră* (80) and the *Yajdán Parast* (126) of the 29th June, the *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 30th June, the *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 1st July, and the *Prabhákar* (12) and the *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 3rd July also express their disapproval of the nomination of the Thákor of Limbdi. The *Kannadă Suvarte* (130) of the 4th July says that the people of Bombay are not likely to profit by the appointment. The writer remarks that in the Council as at present composed there is no member representing the Kánarese-speaking districts, points out the advisability of securing an adequate representation in the Council of all parts of the Presidency, and mentions the names of Messrs. Trimalráo Venkatesh and Fernandez, pensioned Subordinate Judges, as the most eligible representatives for the Kánarese-speaking districts.]

Does not approve of the appointment of Mr. W. E. Hart as Acting Judge of the High Court during the absence of Mr. Justice Bayley.

In a paragraph headed "The High Court Judgeship" the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 30th June says:—The statement made by the *Bombay Gazette* that Mr. Hart, First Judge of the Court of Small Causes, will be appointed to act for Mr. Justice Bayley on the High Court bench during the latter's absence on privilege leave has naturally created some surprise. Not that Mr. Hart is wanting in ability, but there are, we believe, some gentlemen practising in the High Court who were called to the bar before Mr. Hart. The suggestion in the *Indian Spectator* that the acting vacancy should be filled by one of the Native advocates at the bar is good so far as it goes, but we do not ask for any special favour being shown to Natives in this respect. If among these advocates there is one who is in point of seniority next to the Honourable Mr. Farran, it would be unjust to pass over his claims and appoint a junior. Let there be justice to all, irrespective of all considerations of patronage or colour. [The *Rást Goftár* (113) of the 29th June requests Sir James Fergusson not to lose the present opportunity of temporarily raising a Native barrister to the High Court bench and thereby laying the entire Native public under obligation. The Honourable Badrudin Tayabji stands next to Mr. Farran, who has declined the Acting Judgeship. Two or three barristers are senior to Mr. Badrudin, but they do not command good practice in Bombay. If it be true that Mr. W. E. Hart has been given the Acting Judgeship, it is only to be regretted that he is not a Native. Mr. Hart is quite fit for the post, but the only matter for regret is that by his appointment the prospect of the nomination of a Native barrister to the High Court bench has become distant. The *Native Opinion* (11) of the same date urges the claims of Serjeant Atkinson to the Acting Judgeship. The *Yajdán Parast* (126) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.]

Remarks on the administration of the A'bkári Department during 1882-83.

In reviewing the administration report of the A'bkári Department for the year 1882-83 the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 29th June says :—It is well known that Government have always shown considerable anxiety to repress the vice of drinking. It is to be regretted however that they have not been able to put an effective check upon its prevalence. The population of the country is increasing from year to year, and there cannot but be a proportionate increase in the consumption of intoxicating spirits and drugs. It is the duty of Government to see that this increase is only in proportion to the increase of population and not greater. On comparing the figures however it will be found that the increase in the consumption of liquors, spirits and intoxicating drugs is in advance of the increase of population. This sad truth is recognized by Government in the following words:—"It was fully recognized and stated that the consumption of the past few years has been smaller than it was before the institution of the reforms in the system of management, but it is undeniable that the consumption of taxed intoxicating liquor is again increasing." Is it not exceedingly painful to find that Government should be so helpless in preventing the progress of this demoralizing vice? If Government find themselves powerless to bring about this reform, what other power in the country can do it? The report says:—"It is beyond the power of Government to prevent this result, but it may be checked by raising the duty so far as is practicable without encouraging illicit manufacture. The views of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári on the question are known to be in accordance with those of Government, and His Excellency in Council is confident that the important subject of discouraging the excessive consumption of spirit will not be overlooked." What Government order can be more feeble than this? But feeble as it is let us see what steps Government have taken to carry it out. The first and the most effective step taken by Government in this direction was that it allowed more than one hundred new liquor-shops to be opened in the year under review! The figures of receipts and expenditure show that in the space of only one year Government increased their ábkári revenue by no less than five lákhs of rupees! And yet we are told that Government are constantly anxious to put down as far as they can this demoralizing trade! Only one feature of this branch of administration is encouraging, viz., that in the year under review there was a perceptible decrease in the number of shops licensed to sell foreign liquors, the number for the year 1881 being 475 and that for the year under review 442.

Disapproves of the policy of affording relief to the embarrassed nobility by means of special legislation.

In an article headed "The Sind Encumbered Estates Act and our land policy" the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 29th June says :—The Indian Council has been just passing the Sind Encumbered Estates Act, and it has passed other Acts for Jhánsi and Gujarát. We say that these enactments are directly opposed to the highest principles which guide human conduct in all relations of life, and whether you go to relieve a class of effete landholders in Sind or a body of oppressed *mirásdárs* paying a heavy revenue as in the Deccan, or another class like the big landed proprietors in Jhánsi, Ahmedabad and Broach, the result is just the same. You increase laziness, improvidence and other attendant evils and therefore set industry and foresight at a discount. The work of the college and school room is practically undone by such measures, and people see before their very eyes that the ways of the world are not the ways taught by philosophy and science. In the Sind Act just passed only one word has been amplified in its extent. The same thing was done in the Deccan by re-defining the word "agriculturist" in 1881. The result was confusion. Now what are the reasons given by the Legislature for this change in Sind? We know that certain embarrassed people in Sind had all the honours of an Act done to them in 1876 and this was amended by the enactment of Act XX of 1881. "*Zamíndár*" is there defined as a landholder paying not less than Rs. 300 of revenue for any one of the five revenue years next before the 14th day of the September of 1876. This itself was in our view a most objectionable proceeding; because there are hundreds of persons in each district of this Presidency who might be in the same position as these impecunious spendthrifts of Sind, and it seems to us intolerable that an Act like this should be left on the statute book one day more than may be absolutely necessary on political grounds. Sir Steuart Bayley talked of declining to "tinker" an Act of this kind frequently. Why not then amend it and all its fellows by a total repeal, leaving industry and prudence and foresight to do their own work? This would have been the more desirable as the officer now in charge of the working of the Sind Act is, we believe, Mr. Hart-Davies, who in reference to land questions is apparently a mixture of effete conservatism and theoretical radicalism. He denounces Sir William Wedderburn for considering the Deccan rayats as good pay-masters, but in the same breath he holds that "the great majority of indebted cultivators are sincerely anxious to be clear of pecuniary embarrassments" and for their behoof he proposes a law of insolvency, which he considers to be a universal scheme of enfranchisement or a judicial white-washing, as our people always term the practical operation of an insolvency law. In fact the dream of these Revenue officers appears to be more departments, more tinkering of natural laws, less scope for individual action and more complications. The recent pamphlet of Mr. Hart-Davies affords one of the strongest proofs of the evils of our present revenue system, and yet those evils are only aggravated by exceptional laws like the one just passed for Sind, and the gangrene grows daily and hourly because the authorities seem to be afraid to probe it to its source.

Does not approve of the contemplated increase in the strength of the Native army.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 29th June says:—Should the report regarding the contemplated increase in the strength of the Native army turn out to be true it would afford a fresh illustration of that oft-repeated assertion touching want of continuity in the policy of the Imperial Government. Only three short years ago they disbanded some Native regiments on the plea of economy. Of course vested interests being omnipotent it never occurred to the "confidential advisers" to see if saving of a substantial character was not possible in the overgrown expenditure on account of European troops. The administrative monopolists of the hour had no compunctions of conscience to turn some three or four thousand poor sepoys adrift on miserable pittances by way of pensions and gratuities. And now since Quetta is supposed to require immediate defence in view of the near contingency of Russians occupying Herat the proposed increase of the Native army by a few cavalry regiments is easily understood. Of course when military experts advise the State to be prepared for the defence of India's north-western frontier it will not do for laymen to question the validity of their opinion. So that what remains to be considered or criticised by the practical politician is the question of cost. Has the Supreme Government seriously considered that question? If from motives of economy some regiments were disbanded three years ago, what guarantee is there that the military expenditure will not again increase with rapid strides? The Viceroy in Council has been convinced that more railways in India can be built without any increased taxation. It is to be hoped he has carefully considered the question that the proposed new cavalry force can be raised without the additional burden of a pie on the tax-payer. It would be grievous were the finances of the empire again gradually subjected to enhanced military expenditure. For years past the Native press has been crying aloud against the waste of 16 millions for military charges. And here we repeat our old suggestion that a serious effort should be made to maintain the European soldier on something less than £200 per annum. The enormity of this item is a dark blot on the administration of British India, and whatever is done to materially reduce it will *pro tanto* remove the blot.

Suggestions for the improvement of the present condition of Native soldiers.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 4th July complains of the insufficiency of the remuneration enjoyed by the Native soldier and makes suggestions or the amelioration of his present condition. British soldiers generally enjoy greater privileges than Natives, and it is therefore advisable that the latter should be exempted from payment on account of their clothing. Sons of Native soldiers should be granted allowances varying from 1 to 2 rupees after they attain a fixed limit of age with the view of training them for service in order that they might be eventually taken on as recruits in the army. Attention should also be paid to their education. A series of books describing such of the martial exploits of Native and European soldiers as are calculated to instil into them a warlike spirit should be specially prepared for them, and their education should be left in the hands of the military authorities. Physical and military exercises should also receive due attention. If these suggestions are acted upon the Native army of the future will become an object of pride to the country. These measures will of course involve an increase in expenditure, but in return we shall see the Native army composed of well-developed, educated and spirited young men instead of the low-caste, weak and illiterate recruits of the present day. Education will make them more devoted than hitherto to the British rule and a reduction in the British army in India will become possible, thus causing a considerable saving in the annual military expenditure of the country.

Points out the inadvisability of placing ammunition at the disposal of sepoys in times of peace.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 24th June says:—There is not the least doubt that the regulation which places 20 rounds of ammunition at the sepoy's disposal has to answer for many of the purposeless and causeless deaths due to running amuck. Is there no way of making the regulation innocuous? And if there is none, is it not high time to do away with it in the interests of public security and public peace? We fail to see why every sepoy should have so much ammunition in his pouch in times of peace. He is of course welcome to have it when he is on parade; but what earthly purpose does it serve when he is not on parade? Has this regulation justified its existence on one single occasion? Has it yielded even a particle of good at any time? Of course we don't deny that in troublous times when a mutiny or an invasion is in the wind such a regulation may be perfectly justifiable, nay imperatively necessary. But in these piping times of unbroken peace where, we ask, is the justification or the necessity? Is there any danger of Russian invasion just now? Even the most pessimistic screechowls in the press have no such foreboding. Is there any likelihood of a Native rising? None whatsoever. Then why in the name of common sense retain a regulation which is fraught with so much evil, while it has produced not a single good result?

Comments on a circular issued by the Collector of Ratnágiri regarding the destruction of locusts.

The *Jagan Mitră* (35) of the 30th June on the authority of its correspondent complains of the great havoc committed by locusts in the tálukás of Khed, Chiplun and Sangameshvar as well as in Hatkhambe and other places in the Ratnágiri Táluka. The Collector has published a circular directing the villagers to take measures for destroying locusts and intimating that no assistance would be rendered by Government as was the case last year, nor would any applications for remissions of revenue be favourably considered? This shows very clearly how far Government sympathise with the rayats in their distress. If the rayats have to do everything, what is there left for the authorities to do?

Complains that European and Eurasian lads are preferred to Natives for employment in the public service.

The *Rást Goftár* (113) of the 29th June, in an article headed "Sheer Injustice," complains that great injustice is done to Native officers by the promotion over their heads of European and Eurasian lads, and cites an instance in which the vacancy of a Superintendent in the Accountant General's office at Bombay was split up with the view of promoting two European assistants, and says:—But the Accountant General's Department is not the only department where such injustice is perpetrated; the authorities of the A'bkári, Customs and many other departments appear at present to be taken up with the mania of giving almost all the appointments in the uncovenanted service to Eurasian lads. This is quite opposed to the policy of the Indian and Home Governments. The doors of appointments in the covenanted Civil Service are as if closed against Natives; and the heads of departments are bent upon stifling the ambition of their Native subordinates to secure higher appointments in the Uncovenanted Service. The Secretary of State for India has expressly ordered that appointments in the uncovenanted Civil Service up to Rs. 500 should as far as possible be conferred on Natives. But the heads of large departments openly disregard this order. Government ought to call them to account.

Disapproves of the contemplated sale of certain plots of Government ground on the Kennedy sea-face.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 1st July says:—The Government of Bombay, after having achieved a reputation for weakness, is now bent upon securing a name for obstinacy. Last year when Government advertised for the sale of certain plots of ground on the Kennedy sea-face not a single tender was sent in to the Executive Engineer. Not daunted by this defeat Government have again come forward with an advertisement for the sale of certain plots of land on the Kennedy sea-face and near the Colába railway bridge. It is a pity that the opinion of the general public should thus be set aside and that Government should sacrifice the comforts of thousands of poor people for the sake of providing accommodation for the bungalows of a dozen rich folks. Moreover the erection of fourteen bungalows on this site will not remedy the present cry regarding want of house accommodation. We are of opinion that if these plots are offered for sale on the same conditions as were originally imposed, no purchasers will come forward, and we therefore recommend to Sir James the advisability of retracing his steps. If Government are really anxious to do some thing in the matter of the scarcity of house accommodation, let them turn their eyes to the disgraceful row of hovels known by the name of the Marine Lines Bungalows. They are a source of positive danger; in the event of a fire breaking out in the locality the whole line of bungalows with all the property in them will be destroyed. These sheds should make place for more commodious and neat structures. It is indeed very awkward that while European soldiers find accommodation in splendid barracks their superior officers should with all the handsome amounts of rent paid by them be housed in such quarters. We still hope that Sir James will retract the offer to sell plots of land on the Kennedy sea-face and call for tenders for the construction of bungalows in the place of the present sheds in the Marine Lines.

Complains of the want of regard shown to the conveniences of passengers by the officers on the Shepherd & Co.'s ferry steamers.

The *Suryodayă* (68) of the 30th June publishes a letter from a correspondent who complains that the officers on the ferry steamers owned by Messrs. Shepherd & Co. that ply between Bombay and Uran, Dharamtar, &c., are generally regardless of the conveniences of the passengers. The correspondent gives the particulars of an accident in which the wife of a certain kárkun in the Alibág Subordinate Judge's Court fell in the sea near the Carnac Bandár while in the act of taking the steamer, and says that according to one account the accident was caused by the absence of a ladder to bridge the distance between the pier and the steamer, while according to another account it was caused by the captain starting the steamer before the woman got in. The *Suryodayă* says that the matter deserves very serious consideration and is one which Government alone can deal with. [The *Satyă Sadan* (61) of the 28th June expresses similar sentiments.]

Insecurity of pedestrians using the Cruickshank road at night.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 1st July comments on the recent attempt at outrage by two sepoys of the Marine Battalion on an Ayah named Nágu on the Cruickshank road on the night of the 26th June, observes that the occurrence of such an event at 8-30 P.M. on a well-frequented road is certainly alarming, and shows the necessity of greater vigilance on the part of the police. The police and municipal authorities do not appear to pay sufficient attention to the safety of the pedestrians using the

Cruickshank road. It is surprising that this road should have no police peons stationed on it. As the Cruickshank road is lighted from one side only the light does not penetrate into the *maidán* on the other side of it. It is necessary that arrangements should be speedily made for providing more lights and stricter supervision by the police on this road.

A complaint regarding the commission allowed to booksellers in Bombay.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 3rd July observes that it is said that the authorities of the Government Book Depôt in Bombay have resolved to allow three annas in the rupee as commission to mofussil booksellers, while those in Bombay are only allowed two annas in the rupee, and that too when books worth Rs. 1,000 are bought by them. It is true that booksellers in the mofussil have to bear the cost of conveyance, &c., but those in Bombay have to meet heavy charges on account of house rent, servants' wages, license tax, &c., which amount to a larger sum than that spent by the booksellers in the mofussil. The authorities of the Book Depôt formerly gave one anna in the rupee as commission to Bombay booksellers when books worth Rs. 100 were bought and the same commission was allowed to retail sellers of books. The management of the Government Book Depôt has for a long time past been in the hands of Marátha gentlemen, who have been having things in their own way in the matter of printing and selling books. The authorities sell books to the purchasers according to their wishes. They do not sell them to certain classes of purchasers. Sometimes they stop the sale of certain books and renew the circulation of some. They delay the printing of some useful books that can be got ready in a fortnight and make arbitrary changes in their prices. These matters deserve the serious consideration of the authorities concerned.

Complains against the conduct of Colonel Reeves in debarring a certain person from practising in the courts under the Kolhápur State.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 30th June says:—Colonel Reeves, the Political Agent of Kolhápur, had, it seems, requested Government to ask the High Court to cancel the *sanad* of pleader granted by it to Mr. Váman Govind Ránade who was convicted and sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the Kolhápur defamation trials of 1882. We hear the gallant Colonel has now been informed by Government that the High Court refuses to cancel the *sanad*. But so far as the courts under his jurisdiction are concerned he has issued instructions that Mr. Ránade should not be allowed to practise in them. The contrast between the action of the High Court and that of Colonel Reeves is striking. And yet we are often told that Political Agents serve as angels of enlightenment and civilization in the "barbarous" States of "despotic" princes. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 2nd July considers the arbitrary conduct of Colonel Reeves as highly objectionable. If what is stated be true, the Bombay High Court should request Government to call for an explanation from the Political Agent of the disregard shown to its authority. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.]

Makes suggestions for securing a more equitable assessment and collection of the license tax.

The *Poona Vaibhav* (53) of the 29th June complains that the arrangements at present in force for the assessment and collection of the license tax are very objectionable. The original assessments are made by the kulkarnis—a class of officers who cannot generally be credited with a very fine sense of justice. These assessments are made subject to the decisions of the Assistant Collector and the Collector in appeal, but owing to a variety of circumstances it is not easy to get these appeals decided without delay and vexation. Again if the assessments are acquiesced in, the circumstances under which they are collected are not altogether unexceptionable. The means at present adopted by Government for giving publicity to the assessments fixed on individuals, though sufficient in villages, are not enough in the case of large towns. Several persons are unable to have any idea of the dates before which payment of assessment has to be made and they therefore make themselves liable to the punishment of fine. To remedy this state of things the *Vaibhav* suggests that the work of assessment should be entrusted to some non-official and respectable gentlemen and the work of collection should be carried on by means of tax collectors employed for the purpose whose business it should be to visit the houses of individual tax-payers.

Reviews the report of the administration of the Indian Postal Department.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 29th June reviews the report on the operations of post offices in India for 1882-83 and says:—On the whole the report is completely satisfactory. This is one of the great blessings which have followed in the train of the British rule. We have one suggestion to make. We think that the price of post-cards and half-anna envelopes should be further reduced. We are confident that any reduction in the rate will not in the least tell upon the finances. At the time when post-cards were introduced apprehensions were entertained that there would be a fall in the sale of half-anna envelopes. The statistics show that those apprehensions were groundless. A reduced rate will give a stimulus to correspondence and we are sure that the loss sustained by the reduced rate will be more than recouped by the increased correspondence. We also think that the postage on light newspapers should be further reduced and that in compliance with the request of the editors of the English newspapers the postage on the English newspapers should be lowered. Whether the present state of things allows of such an experiment being made is a question for Government to consider.

Suggests certain changes in the appendices of the report on the administration of the Postal Department of India.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 30th June says:—It is to be regretted that the appendices, copious as they are, do not refer to the receipts or charges on account of the departments of money-orders, insurance, value-payable parcels, postal notes and savings banks. If a proper apportionment of the total charges of the department had been made as respects its strictly postal and what may be called its commercial functions, it would have facilitated comparison and shown how far the latter functions are profitable to Government. So far as the same department works both sets of branches the proper course would be, we think, to apportion a part of the charges as the cost of each set and to regard the receipts from each as the revenues of the department. According to the present mode the department is shown to be working at a deficit, whereas no account is taken of the receipts from the very branches of work which have principally contributed to the increase in the cost of establishment and thus to the deficit.

A suggestion to the postal authorities of Surat.

The *Gujarát Mitrá* (80) of the 29th June requests the postal authorities of Surat to close the mails at 8 instead of at 7 P.M. from the 1st July as the passenger train will arrive at that place later than hitherto from that date. The closing of the mails at 7 A.M. causes great inconvenience to the people. [A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 30th June makes the same suggestion.]

Complaint regarding late delivery of mails at Petlád.

A correspondent of the *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (84) of the 2nd July writing from Petlád says that the postman delivers letters in the evening though the mails are received at noon. If the delivery of letters were not thus delayed people could immediately reply to the letters received by them. The postal authorities should dismiss the postman from service.

Municipalities.

Local self-government in the Panch Mahâls.

The *Rást Goftár* (113) of the 29th June refers to the resolution of Government on the subject of arrangements for the introduction of the scheme of local self-government into Panch Mahâls and observes that the right of nominating representatives in táluka boards ought to have been conferred on the townspeople instead of being reserved in the hands of Government. Surely the people of the Panch Mahâls are competent to choose their own representatives. Perhaps the villages might on account of their unanimity be better able to choose their own representatives than the townspeople. The indigenous panchâyats have from old times made the villages familiar with local self-government.

Makes certain suggestions for the re-organization of the establishment of the Poona Municipality.

The *Poona Vaibhav* (53) of the 29th June dwells at considerable length upon the inconveniences attendant on the multifarious nature of the duties at present entrusted to the secretary of the Poona Municipality and says that now that the question of the re-organization of the establishment is on the municipal anvil it is meet that the members should consider the necessity of abolishing all the fat appointments and dividing the responsibility at present resting on a few officers among several officers employed on moderate salaries. [A correspondent of the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 30th June makes a similar suggestion.]

Supports the requests of the Karáchi Chamber of Commerce for the repeal of the octroi duties on piecegoods and gunnies.

In an article headed "The Octroi Duty on Piecegoods" the *Sind Times* (5) of 24th June says:—The Karáchi Chamber of Commerce have addressed an able memorial to the Commissioner in Sind praying for the repeal of the octroi duty on piecegoods and gunnies. We think no one who reads the Municipal Engineer and Secretary's memorandum can feel any doubt that the duty imposed on these articles is illegitimate. The Municipal Engineer and Secretary estimates the total income derived from the octroi on piecegoods and gunnies together at Rs. 20,000 and that on gunnies separately at Rs. 7,200 exclusive of the cost of collection. We should like to know what this cost amounts to. It is surely not worth the while of a municipality like that of Karáchi, the income of which has been doubling every year since 1881-82, to retain an impost so prejudicial to trade for the sake of a paltry sum. The figures given by the Chamber show that Karáchi is the main emporium of the trade in piecegoods with Afghánistán, Beluchistán, Mekrán, Sonmiani, and Persia, not to mention the Panjáb, the Khairpur State, Cutch, Gujarát, Jodhpur, and Bháwalpur. This trade will advance by leaps and bounds if the harassing duty on the piecegoods now levied is abolished. We agree with the Chamber in thinking that the rules now before the Commissioner for allowing refund on goods exported after having broken bulk are objectionable. They are sure to engender frauds and to considerably clog the course of business. The tax of 1 per cent. on all piecegoods imported prevents, as the Chamber points out, the formation of a bazár where the wants and tastes of all classes may be met, and the introduction of new styles and makes into the Karáchi market. We hope the Commissioner in Sind will see his way to comply with the request of the Chamber.

Native States.

Comments on the views of the *Pioneer* regarding the necessity of enforcing reduction in the armies of Native princes.

Referring to the article that appeared in a recent issue of the *Pioneer* on the subject of reduction in the armies of Native princes, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 3rd July says:—The writer appears to hold that no State should maintain more troops than are absolutely requisite for the dignity of the *ráj* and suggests that the best way of utilizing the materials available is to form a reserve force that may be useful to the British Government in times of necessity. The object of the article is to show the inadvisability of placing any confidence in the loyalty and honesty of Native princes and of allowing them to maintain their armies. It is perfectly unnecessary to expose the fallacy of the reasoning followed by the writer and to refute the arguments used by him. But it is important to consider how far the allegations made are weighty, inasmuch as the *Pioneer* is an influential journal and because it is evidently prejudicial to the interests of this country that the English people generally should entertain any suspicions regarding our loyalty. The fidelity of Native princes and their solicitude to assist the British Government in times of trouble have hitherto been tested on so many occasions that no sane man can doubt them. Even the *Pioneer* recognises the valuable services rendered by the armies of Native princes during the late Afghán campaign. The critical times of 1857 gave a stronger proof of the sincere attachment of Native States to the paramount power. The *Pioneer* argues that the poor Indian tax-payer has to pay for the British forces that are maintained with the object of over-awing the armies of Native States, and suggests the reduction of those armies as a remedy for this anomalous state of things. This is indeed very strange logic. Does the *Pioneer* see any signs of danger to the British rule from the armies of Native princes? And will not a compliance with the suggestions of the writer involve an infringement of the assurance given by Her Majesty in the Proclamation of 1858 "that in their (Native princes') strength lies our strength and their contentment is our joy"? And will not such infringement constitute treason? And if so, shall we not say that the *Pioneer* is guilty of abetting treason? The British Government have no cause for fear from the armies of their Native feudatories and past experience has shown that these armies would prove very valuable in times of trouble. We are of opinion that Government should allow Native States to keep larger armies than at present and should compel the Chiefs to keep them in an efficient condition.

Comments on Mr. Gorst's views regarding the present state of affairs at Hyderabad.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 30th June quotes the views of Mr. Gorst, M. P., regarding the present state of affairs at Hyderabad as expressed in an article published in a recent number of the *Fortnightly Review*, and remarks:—We are not prepared to believe in the truth of all that has been said by this gentleman, nor do we understand the reason of the alleged change in the loyal attitude of the Nizám towards the British Government. Whatever the factions in the Darbár, there has been nothing that could have strained the personal relations of the Nizám with the paramount power. On the contrary the cordiality with which the Nizám received the Viceroy at his capital in February last and the advice given by the latter in the matter of the settlement of some knotty administrative affairs give an unmistakable proof of an enhancement in the long existing friendship between the Nizám's and the English Governments. Nor are there any indications of the existence of a contrary state of things. These facts and the circumstance that Mr. Gorst has adduced no evidence in support of his statements induce a conviction that those statements have been based on the materials furnished by a political faction the interests of which are not identical with those of the present Government. It is however undeniable that the present position of affairs at Hyderabad is not very satisfactory. Some of the Sardárs are not well affected towards the present administration. Some disputes have cropped up between the Nizám's Government and Nawáb Khurshed Jah and the Peshkar, and though both the sides of the question have not come before the public the fact seems clear that there is no unanimity among the members of the Darbár. Obscene placards have been pasted in conspicuous places in the different parts of the city of Hyderabad, and the circumstance that their projectors have not yet been hunted down gives countenance to the belief that the initiation in the matter is traceable to some high quarters and that therefore people do not come forward to give information. The split in the Nizám's Darbár was never so wide and there does not appear much reluctance in high quarters to interfere if necessary. The modern history of India fully shows that quarrels among Native States and among factions and parties have invariably proved beneficial to the cause of the British Government; nay, it will not be exaggeration to say that 99½ per cent. of the territory at present in the possession of the British Government in India owes its acquisition to this cause. Many well informed persons say, and we do not disbelieve them, that the administration of the Nizám's dominion is efficient, that there is no laxity observable and that the Arab troops in the service of the State are so smart that a foreigner cannot very easily think of assuming a hostile attitude towards the State. But without venturing to be very explicit we would advise the Nizám to bear in mind that all the Native States that ever carried their disputes before the British Government made havoc of their cause. The repetition of such a mistake should therefore be avoided. [The *Hindu Panch* (31) of the 3rd July expresses somewhat similar sentiments. The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 5th July says:—A good Resident can do much to improve the present state of affairs. Mr. Cordery has not given satisfaction during his administration. Leaving aside his legitimate work he has been writing minutes against the Ilbert Bill and in proclaiming the incompetency of Natives for high offices. An officer who has no sympathy with Natives cannot be expected to direct a Native State with earnestness of purpose. We are of opinion that a Resident of the stamp of the Honourable Mr. Peile, quiet and civil, may be able to do much for the State of Hyderabad.]

Advises the Maháràja Holkar to enquire into the allegations made against his heir-apparent by the *Times of India*.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the 29th June refers to the allegations contained in the *Times of India* regarding certain high-handed acts of the heir-apparent of Indore and says:—But if at all true they are such as to call forth the expression of disapproval on the part of the sensible Mahárája of Indore. A check to the despotic disposition and overbearing behaviour of the heir to the principality of Indore such as that indicated by the incidents related by the *Times of India* is eminently calculated to do good to the prince and to redound to the credit of the Mahárája. That ruler would certainly be doing his duty to himself, his family and his subjects by taking the matter into due consideration. The Mahárája ought to be the first to understand that it will be to the advantage and happiness of all concerned if the subject of the complaint is looked into by himself ere any undesirable active interference on the part of the paramount authorities becomes necessary. [The *Gujaráti* (99) of the same date doubts the veracity of the allegations made by the *Times of India* and observes that if they be true the Mahárája should take measures to correct his heir-apparent.]

Berár Affairs.

Points out the necessity of encouraging the cultivation of garden lands in Berár.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (13) of the 30th June points out the necessity of reducing the rates of assessment on bágáit lands in Berár with the view of encouraging their cultivation. Sir Richard Meade, late Resident of Hyderabad, in his speech on the occasion of the Darbár of 1880 expressed his regret at the comparative insignificance of the area devoted to the production of garden crops in Berár and exhorted the people to pay special attention to the subject. The exhortation however has had no effect. It is necessary that both the people and Government should simultaneously work in that direction. The rates of assessment at present levied on garden lands are heavy, and this coupled with the additional circumstance that garden crops require greater labour and expenditure than jiráit crops accounts for the backwardness evinced by the people in the matter. The question of rates therefore deserves to be considered by Government.

Does not approve of the proposal to abolish the Educational Inspectorship in Berár.

The same newspaper discusses the question of the necessity or otherwise of an Educational Inspector in Berár which has been referred to by Ráo Báhádur Náráyan Bhái Dándekar in his report to the Education Commission, and says that the Educational Inspector with his present duties has sufficient work. If the office of the Educational Inspector is merged in that of the Director of Public Instruction the latter will not be able to manage properly his legitimate duties of "direction" in addition to the examination of all middle-class schools, which work is at present done by the former officer.

Suggests the establishment of a separate court at Jalgaon.

The *Varhád Samáchár* (16) of the 30th June in a communicated article dwells on the inconveniences that are likely to be caused to the people of Jalgaon by the reported transfer of the civil court to Telháre and suggests to the authorities concerned the advisability of establishing a separate court at Jalgaon.

RAOJI BHAVANRAO PAVGI,
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
8th July 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

A'bkári: Remarks on the administration report of the — Department for 1882-83 13
Administrative capabilities: Expression of opinion that Natives can stand comparison with Europeans in regard to— 5
Agricultural banks: Suggestions regarding the working of the proposed— 6
Agriculture: Suggestions for the development of a knowledge of scientific — in the Bombay Presidency 10
Appointments: Disapproval of the appointment of Mr. W. E. Hart as Acting Judge of the Bombay High Court during the absence of Mr. Justice Bayley 12
Bombay Legislative Council:
  Approval of the appointment of the Thákor of Limbdi to the— ... 11
  Disapproval of the appointment of the Thákor of Limbdi to the—
    The *Indian Spectator* 11
    The *Mahrátta* 12
Building sites in Bombay: Disapproval of the contemplated sale of certain plots of Government ground on the Kennedy sea-face ... 16
Cash balances: Objection to the policy of keeping — in treasuries instead of putting them into circulation for commercial purposes ... 9
Complaints: Against want of regard shown to the conveniences of passengers by the officers on the Shepherd & Co.'s ferry steamers ... 16
Corruption in the mofussil: Complaint regarding the prevalence of— ... 10
Forest laws: Complaint regarding the stringency of the— ... 8
Frauds in Indian cotton: Disapproval of the proposal to prevent the adulteration of cotton by means of a legislative enactment ... 9
Government Central Book Depôt: Complaint regarding the commission allowed by the — to booksellers in Bombay and certain other matters regarding its management 17
Indian Ecclesiastical Department: Comments on the Hon'ble Mr. Hope's minute on the— 3
Land Revenue Assessments: Disapproval of the enhanced — recently imposed on the people in British Burmah 7
License tax: Suggestions for securing a more equitable assessment and collection of the— 17
Locusts: Comments on a circular issued by the Collector of Ratnágiri regarding the destruction of — 15
Native army:
  Disapproval of the contemplated increase in the strength of the— 14
  Inadvisability of placing ammunition at the disposal of sepoys in times of peace... 15
  Suggestions for the improvement of the present condition of the—... 15
Police: Insecurity of pedestrians using the Cruickshank road in Bombay at night 16
Postal matters:
  Complaint regarding the late delivery of mails at Petlád ... 18
  Review of the report on the administration of the Postal Department of India for 1882-83 18
  Suggestion of certain changes in the appendices of the administration report of the Indian Postal Department 18
  Suggestion to the postal authorities of Surat 18
Public Service:
  Complaint regarding the conduct of Colonel Reeves in debarring a certain person from practising in the courts under the Kolhápur State 17
  Complaint regarding the preference of European and Eurasian lads to Natives for employment in the— 15
Sind Encumbered Estates Act: Disapproval of the policy of affording relief to the embarrassed nobility by means of special legislation ... 13

PART II.—*Municipalities*— Page.

Karáchi: Approval of the request of the Chamber of Commerce for the repeal of the octroi duties on piecegoods and gunnies ... 19
Panch Maháls: Local self-government in the— 18
Poona: Suggestions for the re-organization of the establishment of the—Municipality 19

PART III.—*Native States*—

Armies of Native princes: Comments on the views of the *Pioneer* regarding reductions in the— 19
Hyderabad: Comments on Mr. Gorst's views regarding the present state of affairs at— 20
Indore: Advice to the Mahárája Holkar to enquire into certain allegations regarding the high-handed conduct of his heir-apparent ... 21

PART IV.—*Berár Affairs*—

Educational Inspectorship: Disapproval of the proposal to abolish the—in Berár 21
Establishment of a separate court at Jalgaon: Suggestions for the— ... 21
Garden lands: Necessity of encouraging the cultivation of—in Berár ... 21

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

C.R.
30138
INDIA OFFICE
11 AUG

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERAR

For the Week ending 12th July 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	450
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	484
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	200
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fortnightly	950
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	600
*16	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	200
17	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI			
18	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
19	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
20	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
21	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
22	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
23	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
*24	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Do.	200
*25	„ Chikitsak	Sholápur	Do.	200
26	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*27	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
29	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
32	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
33	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
34	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
36	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
37	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*39	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
42	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
*44	„ Mádhavi	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
45	„ Maháráshtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	1,000
46	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	100
*49	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
51	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
52	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*53	„ Pishháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
54	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	250
*55	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*56	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*57	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
*58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
60	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	150
61	„ Satyă Prakásh	Do.	Weekly	243
62	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
63	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*64	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
65	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
*66	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	90
68	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
69	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

CON 215

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
*70	The Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Weekly	150
71	„ Telagu Mitră	Do.	Do.	400
72	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	200
73	„ Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	175
74	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	200
*75	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
76	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
*77	„ Vinod	Poona	Do.	200
*78	„ Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
79	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	400
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
81	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	400
82	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	349
83	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
84	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	137
	GUJARA'TI.			
85	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
86	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	750
87	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	304
88	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*89	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	200
90	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	1,090
91	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	700
92	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	60
93	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	600
94	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Weekly	525
95	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,000
96	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	200
97	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
98	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
99	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	100
100	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
*101	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	200
102	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*103	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
104	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	525
105	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,400
106	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	115
*107	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	200
*108	„ Kapol-hita-wardhak	Do.	Monthly	200
109	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	700
110	„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	300
111	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
112	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	381
113	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
114	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Do.	1,814
115	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
116	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
*117	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	200
118	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
119	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	533
*120	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	200
121	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	408
*122	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly	200
123	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patra	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
124	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	50
125	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	738
126	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
127	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
128	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	150
*129	„ Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.	200
130	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	225
131	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	768
*132	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	100
	SANSKRIT.			
*133	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	100
	URDU.			
*134	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
135	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.	160
	PERSIAN.			
136	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	300
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
*137	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	200
	SINDI.			
138	The Sind Sudhár	Karáchi	Weekly	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Says that India was conquered more by contrivance than by the sword.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 7th July discusses the question "How did the English acquire India," quotes passages from certain authors to support its contention that England acquired India more by contrivance than by the sword, and concludes as follows :—Experience has proved that it is extremely difficult to maintain a dominion, even if acquired by the sword, by the strength of the same instrument, and there is no knowing when ruin may overtake such an administration. It is said to be a rule in politics that foreign conquerors can never keep the wheel of administration going without the consent of the conquered races. Our wise rulers are surely cognisant of these truths and we hope that they will not listen to the utterances of partisan writers. We have firm faith in the sense of justice of the British Government and sooner or later they will prove themselves true to their duty.

Says that the present system of administration is not calculated to do good to the poor.

In an article headed "The Condition of the Poor" the *Sind Times* (5) of the 1st July says :—Would there were a Hogarth to paint for us all the stages of our poor labourer's downward march to ruin. How many terrible laws bristle and hiss around him! How many legal harpies hold him in their grip! If he has a house it is unfortunately not his castle. He gets too many domiciliary visits from the police, the patrol and the excise officers. There is little mercy for the poor. No pleader argues their cause, no court listens to them. They cannot pay the court fees, which are the "open sesames" of our palaces of justice; and even when they can pay, they cannot afford to dance attendance for months together to await explanations, reports and what not, and finally to be dismissed with a warning and a lesson. The revenue law is as cruelly crushing for the poor as the civil and the criminal. The least percolation into a poor man's land from a Government canal means the payment of something to the Darogha. The lopping of a few branches from a tree on the banks of a canal for the cultivator's cattle means a criminal trial and fine, if not the payment of something to the Tapádár and the police. If a bund gets broken, who so likely to be impressed without wages as the poor cultivator? If tents have to be pitched for a local potentate, whom should the *kotar* select for the forced service but the same creature? And then there come the Surveyor and Amin and the train of hungry locusts that follows them. We know officers who wish to be kind to the poor but who *cannot* under the present regulations. We say the English law has no mercy for the poor, and this, we say, is inconsistent not only with policy, not only with equity, but with Christianity.

Comments on the Honourable Mr. Hope's minute on the Indian Ecclesiastical Department.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 6th July says :—The next question dealt with by Mr. Hope is the necessity of a moral police for the poor European and Eurasian population of India. State expenditure for their spiritual ministration is urged on the following ground :—"Living from hand to mouth, surrounded by every temptation to intemperance and vice, scattered so as to be relieved from the influence of public opinion, they are too often on the verge of falling into debauchery, violence and crime, and of becoming a source of danger to the Native population and a public scandal to the British name." The picture drawn is indeed harrowing. But are not the dark colours laid out too thick? At any rate apprehension touching debauched Eurasians and lower classes of Europeans "becoming a source of danger to the Native population" is pure imagination, whatever may be the "public scandal to the British name." The whole statement of Mr. Hope needs corroboration. A Parliamentary return showing the number of cases of divorce and judicial separation on the ground of adultery or alleged adultery among Anglo-Indians of all classes, as decided in the British courts in India and England, might prove very interesting. But apart from this aspect of the matter let us examine on other grounds Mr. Hope's advocacy of expenditure of State funds on poor Europeans and Eurasians. We again ask, is it just to apply the revenues of India to such a purpose? If these "debauched" low-class Europeans and Eurasians are too poor to have spiritual ministrations to make them highly moral, which we doubt, why do not their richer brethren of the same faith assist them? Is it not one of the precepts of Christ to save souls going to perdition? Can it be consonant with Christian feeling and Christian piety that the sinful soul yearning for grace and penance should be cured by the moneys wrung from a non-Christian population? Surely the "superior" class of well-to-do Anglo-Indians can tax their own pockets for such a highly Christian purpose. Because there are poor Christians who need religious aid why should the moneys of non-Christians be robbed to provide that aid? Will Mr. Hope answer the question? But we will go further and ask that gentleman whether instead of recommending the Indian Government to provide doctors for the souls of poor Christians will it not be more honourable to follow the example of Englishmen in England? If Christianity be not a dying and decaying creed but a living force, as its ardent advocates say, there will certainly be found not only innumerable missionary societies but a considerable number of Anglo-Indians of the well-to-do classes and of the intense "earnestness" of Mr. Hope ready and willing to provide for the spiritual wants of the poorer classes of Europeans and Eurasians. Let the Honourable Mr. Hope gird his loins and direct his zeal to the collection of funds by means of voluntary efforts in the cause of his morally bankrupt flock. Let him unfurl the banner of the cross and rally round it as many spiritual soldiers sharing his energy and enthusiasm as his power, influence and resources may command. Anglo-Indian society will not fail to reward him for this truly Christian service by raising him to the dignity of a saint. The name of Saint Hope will ever afterwards conjure up other zealous spirits to emulate his religious fervour and thus maintain in India the distinctive faith of the dominant race.

Points out the necessity of reductions in the land revenue assessment.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 7th July says:—It is indeed very satisfactory that Sir William Wedderburn and men of his stamp should have been using their best endeavours to assist Government in devising means for the amelioration of the condition of the Indian agriculturist, but it is a matter for deep regret that the most salient feature of the question should not engage their attention. This feature is the excessive assessments of land revenue levied upon the cultivating classes. It is very strange that there should be a thorough want of system in the work done by the assessment department during an administration that is proverbially systematic. The views expressed by eminent authorities like Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Carpenter, Sir James Caird and others clearly point to the conclusion that revenue assessments are not effected on any settled principles but are regulated by the caprice of the Government officers, and that these officers have fixed the assessments at a very high pitch simply with the view of soothing the susceptibilities of Government. This has served to reduce the agricultural classes to the greatest straits. Even Sir Bartle Frere, who is well known for his partisan views, confessed that the orders of the Secretary of State prohibiting the levy of a tax in excess of fifty per cent. of the net income of an agriculturist had simply remained on paper. It is the revelation of facts like these that should be attempted by Sir W. Wedderburn and others similarly inclined. Whether you organize the establishment of agricultural banks or devise other methods of pecuniarily assisting the agriculturist, no relief is possible without a reduction of the high revenue assessments. But this means an encroachment on the Government purse, and who can be guilty of such a sin? Lord Ripon has nearly run out his course and yet he has not uttered a single word on this subject. This is as it should be. Land revenue forms the integral portion of the revenues of India, and why should Lord Ripon run the risk of incurring the displeasure of the Home Government and of having his name associated in the pages of Indian history with a deterioration in the revenues of the country? In these circumstances it is vain to expect a material reduction in the land revenue assessments. But notwithstanding this we take this opportunity to impress upon our Government that if they are at all serious about the amelioration of the condition of the peasantry they should lay down rules for the guidance of survey officers and thus systematize the assessment operations. We are of opinion that Government should be contented to receive a sixth portion of the net income of an agriculturist. The spirit of this principle was observed during the administration of Akbar and others in whose time the peasants were happy. We admit that this measure would seriously trench upon the revenues of Government, but we are sure the pecuniary loss would be more than outweighed by the political gain in the shape of the loyalty and contentment of the people of India. In times of need money might be forthcoming to any extent, but it would be difficult to gain the hearts and affections of the people even with the aid of money.

Advocates the separation of the judicial from the executive functions of revenue officers.

In an article headed "Separation of the Judicial from the Executive" the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 6th July says:—Lord Ripon has promised to do so many things that are calculated to do justice to the natives of the country that the remaining period of his tenure of office appears to be too short for the accomplishment of his objects. It therefore appears necessary that we should first induce His Excellency to make a longer stay amongst us that he may carry his generous reforms through. The separation of the judicial from the executive is such a difficult work that a Viceroy less strong and less prudent than Lord Ripon can never be able to carry the day amidst the host of difficulties that are sure to be raised not only by the non-official Anglo-Indians but also by the officials. It appears that Collectors and other revenue officers subordinate to them were at first entrusted with magisterial functions with the pure and simple object of protecting Government revenue against embezzlement and fraud. At first the powers of investigation and punishment were confined to persons in the Revenue Department only; but as the sources of revenue increased and as Government were for revenue purposes required to deal with persons outside that department these powers were enlarged, and the Collectors and their subordinates came to have jurisdiction over Her Majesty's subjects in general. We are told that the object of thus uniting the judicial and the executive capacities in one and the same person was "to obtain greater uniformity and simplicity of working." The Magistrate and Collector of the present day is described to be a sort of local Governor having great advantage in his management from this combination of powers. The Collector in India represents three distinct functionaries in England—the county magistrate, the metropolitan commissioner of police and the police magistrate. We really do not understand if there is anything in the tropical climate of India that makes such a huddling together of powers suitable to the manners of the country. The criminal law has undergone so many changes and has been modified so often that its weaknesses and defects cannot be questioned by anybody. The union of the Collector and the Magistrate in one person is a radical defect in the system—a defect which the Government of Lord Ripon is pledged to remove—and the only difficulty in the way, and not a small one too, is that of finding out money for the increased expenditure which the separation is calculated to involve. That the increased amount of money cannot be raised by further taxation is a patent fact. That Lord Ripon does not wish to do so by imposing fresh burdens he has publicly declared. Reductions are practically said to be impossible. The only course open is that we must either put up with the inconvenience or vote a voluntary supply of money for the purpose; but both these are impossibilities, and we must find out a solution within the four corners of our present means. Such a solution is not very difficult. Within the past few months it has been conclusively proved that the revenue derived from the sale of stamps has so much increased that it not only supports the civil courts but pays for the criminal courts as well and yet leaves a surplus. Justice demands that the expenses on account of criminal courts should be met from imperial revenues, and we may therefore suggest that this surplus revenue may with advantage be diverted towards meeting increased expenditure on account of the separation of the judicial from the executive functions of revenue officers.

Comments on the suggestion regarding the extension of Sir James Fergusson's term of office.

The same newspaper says:—As to the suggestion by a contemporary regarding the extension of Sir James Fergusson's term of office till the opening of the Exhibition opinions will scarcely differ. No doubt he has in this matter cordially acceded to the wishes of the citizens occasion after occasion. But is that a strong reason for extending his tenure as Governor of Bombay? The only solid ground on which such an extension can be recommended is the ground of successful administration, that is to say, of administering the Presidency in harmony with popular ideas and wishes. We are sorry to have to observe that judged on that ground Sir James has been a brilliant failure. Again, since the passing of the Government of India to the crown there has been no precedent in any part of the empire of a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor having been allowed to remain in office beyond the orthodox quinquennial period. The plea for retaining Sir James till the opening of the Exhibition is so childish that we are amused at its being gravely put forth in the columns of a journal that pretends to lead public opinion! We fear the suggestion is based on the adage that the wish is father to the thought. Some one who has the ambition to shine prominently in connection with the Exhibition has been circulating the idea. It is not difficult to trace the source whence this ridiculous suggestion has emanated. Have not many previous Governors laid the foundation stones of useful public buildings or given impetus to other institutions or works of public utility the completion of which they never remained behind to see? Surely one Governor is as good as another for the purpose of opening the Exhibition. A new Governor would like to make himself popular with all classes of the community, and the International Exhibition of Bombay, when an accomplished fact, would be just one of those cosmopolitan objects which would acquire for him that popularity. If however the official mutual adoration society that never ceases to burn incense in honour of its great idol is anxious to give parting kudos we can show it a way how to do it. There is now a general wish to have a permanent memorial in connection with the Exhibition. If there is a chance a few weeks hence, when the special committee has stumped the mofussil in aid of the guarantee fund, of such a memorial being adopted, the public would have no objection to its being named after Sir James Fergusson. We are convinced that the association of his name with the permanent institution would be more consonant to His Excellency's feelings and more in accord with popular sentiment than the ridiculous suggestion regarding the extension of his tenure of office. [The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 7th July endorses the observations of the *Times of India* regarding the advisability of a movement for the extension of Sir James Fergusson's tenure of office and says:—The time is not yet come for a review of the manner in which Sir James Fergusson has governed this Presidency, but it may not be out of place to remark that on the whole his administration has been fairly satisfactory. Without any attempt at show or bluster His Excellency has tried his best to rule in the interests of all classes. His failures, whatever they are, have not been great and the Native public have certainly found no reason to charge him with anything like a disregard of their opinion or their rights.]

Requests the Bombay Government to investigate the statement that the authorities at Aden are openly hostile to measures for the repression of the slave trade.

The same newspaper says:—What is this charge brought against the authorities at Aden by Dr. Schweinfurth in the *Pall Mall Gazette*? In the fourth and concluding part of his paper—The Future of Soudan—commenting on England's neglect as France's opportunity, the learned doctor observes that "it is often the case where the English Government has taken affairs in hand that the repression of the slave trade and the abolition of slavery have been allowed to sleep." This is a serious charge against England, the country most reputed to be earnest in its efforts to stamp out slavery, especially in eastern waters. In proof of his assertion Dr. Schweinfurth cites the case of Aden. "From my own experience the Government of Aden not only does nothing against the slave trade but is openly hostile to any measure of repression." This is a direct challenge and it is to be hoped that for the honour of the British flag at Aden the Bombay Government will see the propriety of thoroughly investigating the matter referred to by Dr. Schweinfurth. Either a contradiction must be given or those employed to repress slavery at Aden and the neighbouring ports should be severely dealt with. We are slow to believe that the Resident at Aden has so far forgotten the responsibilities of his high office—and the repression of slavery is one of the most important of them—as actually to assume an attitude hostile to the enemies of the slave trade!

Comments on the appointment of Mr. W. E. Hart to the Bombay High Court.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 6th July says:—Three years ago we had to perform the disagreeable duty of criticising in the public interests two very objectionable appointments then made in the High Court by its late Chief Justice. Among other matters we remarked on the grave injustice done to an able and hard-working Native barrister who was studiously passed over. The permanent appointment was his by right of service, apart from his personal merits. But as usual race and colour proved no mean obstacles in the way of preferment. The late Chief Justice was the whitest of white Bráhmans. During his judicial career on the bench he more than once showed his extreme partiality for the "caste" to which he belonged, though for all that it is even to-day a serious question if he in any manner helped to enhance the reputation of that "caste." On the contrary there is a deep-rooted suspicion in the Native mind that in the adjudication of cases before him, where the litigants were Europeans on one side and Natives on the other, he uniformly forgot to exercise that stern judicial impartiality for which he was otherwise so well respected. He twice passed over the Honourable Mr. Badrudin when the acting appointment of Advocate General had to be made. A junior counsel, even junior to Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta and in no way superior to either of them in ability or legal acumen, was nominated. If justice to Natives of ability is most expected in any quarter, it is within the sacred precincts where impartial justice is daily administered to the humblest of Her Majesty's subjects. Still the High Court is the last place where Natives are done justice to, even after the outside public has recognized their intrinsic worth! But it was devoutly hoped that Sir Charles Sargent, the successor of Sir Michael, would do his best when occasion offered to wipe off the reproach and raise the reputation of his Court for justice and impartiality so far as appointments went. This respected Chief Justice has long since been known for his utter indifference to race, colour or creed. His antecedents had encouraged the hope that at last Natives would cease to receive that differential treatment which was in vogue during the regime of his predecessor. That hope has received a rude shock, and once more "caste" has triumphantly asserted itself. It only emphasises the charge of insincere professions to advance Natives which has been so often levelled against our rulers. Mr. Justice Bayley is about to leave for Europe owing to illness. A vacancy is therefore to be filled on the High Court bench. And it is now settled that Mr. Hart, the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, will fill that vacancy. The selection has not only created a feeling of profound disappointment among Natives but has become the subject of scandal among the European members of the bar. Nay, the irritation and annoyance are greater because the ordinary courtesy of an offer has not been made or attempted. That the entire bar should be scandalised at such a job—a job pure and unmitigated—is natural. Now we have nothing to say personally against the First Judge of the Small Causes Court. Last week we were unconsciously betrayed into approval of the alleged appointment. We did not know then that not a single member of the bar was offered the acting Judgeship. We would again approve Mr. Hart's appointment were we told that the senior bar had refused it to a man. Meanwhile our criticisms are entirely directed against those who have had an active hand in the appointment. We believe there has been no precedent for conferring an acting Judgeship on the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes. Once, and once only, the experiment was tried under exceptional circumstances and it failed. That was twenty years ago when the late Mr. Hore was nominated to the High Court bench for three months. Vacancies on the bench have since been uniformly filled by members of the bar. Then why this untoward proceeding in the present case? Mr. Hart no doubt is an estimable gentleman. He is personally liked for his good qualities. When Mr. Hart, then a junior barrister of little standing and less practice, was asked to preside at the Court of Small Causes the appointment was certainly not made as a tribute to any special claims or qualifications. He has certainly acquitted himself as any other barrister of average abilities and intelligence would perhaps have done. It is difficult to say whether if another man of standing and experience had been appointed he might not have done better. One such piece of good fortune is however sufficient for a lifetime. And it jars on one's feelings of the fitness of things to find that it should serve as a recommendation for another piece of good luck. It is uncharitably recalled to mind that when at the bar Mr. Hart had never any practice and the likelihood of getting it in future did not seem very great. We do not know how far the malicious suggestion is true that Mr. Hart's strongest qualification lay in having a brother who is Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor! Of one thing we are sure that if the Private Secretary at all interested himself in his brother's appointment he must have been honestly persuaded of his brother's superior claims and qualifications. But in all seriousness His Excellency the Governor would have been better advised in avoiding such a palpable job. The chagrin of the Native community is all the greater because they see in such an appointment a determination to set aside the just claims of Natives even when they have fully qualified themselves for steps in advance. His Excellency the Governor has on more than one occasion given indications of rising superior to race prejudices. We regret that with the vacillating inconsistency which has marked his actions in other directions he has just stopped short of taking a step in the right direction, for which there was the strongest case, and which would have indubitably evinced his steadfast adherence to the principle of administering equal justice to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this Presidency. There is a strong reluctance to give full effect to the repeated orders of the Crown and Parliament. The experiment of a Native Judge on the original side of a High Court has never been tried in any part of India. The only instance that can be cited is that of Mr. Romesh Chunder Mitter who last year acted as Chief Justice of the Bengal High Court. Sir James will earn a lasting reputation for fair mindedness and strict impartiality, if, imitating the excellent example set by Lord Ripon, he takes the moral courage to fill the vacancy by appointing the Honourable Mr. Badrudin Tyabji, who, we believe, is the senior member at present available for the purpose at the bar, Messrs. Starling and Branson excepted. If any official act can crown his gubernatorial career, now rapidly drawing to a close, it will be this. And we appeal to his genuine English instincts and love of fair play, irrespective of colour, race or creed, to render Natives that justice which is loudly demanded by the opportunity at present afforded him. [The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 7th and the *Jáme Jamshed* (104) of the 8th July express somewhat similar sentiments.]

Disapproves of the contemplated appointment of an European to act as head-clerk in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court at Bombay in the place of Mr. Lester going on leave.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (104) of the 12th July says that the appointment of Mr. Lester as head-clerk in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court at Bombay in the place of the late Mr. Barker in supersession of a Native was unfavourably commented on at the time in several papers. As Mr. Lester intends to go on leave for three months, it is said that one Mr. Gardener employed in the Mint is to be appointed to act for him. Such injustice is not to be expected from Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate. It is surprising that Natives should act as High Court Judges but nevertheless should be considered unfit for the post of a clerk in a subordinate court.

Points out the necessity of establishing dispensaries in villages and of strengthening the present staff of Hospital Assistants.

In a paragraph headed "Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries" the *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 6th July says:—During the last year it appears there were 202 hospitals and dispensaries open in the whole of the Presidency, which treated in all less than 1½ millions of patients. This is a very small number quite disproportionate to the total population. Not only are there numbers of places where no medical aid is at all available, but in many of those where it is it is either not availed of through ignorant prejudice or because it is not always sufficiently near the sick bed. To meet the wants of the people not only must there be a larger number of these institutions, but we think the present ones ought to be further strengthened with additional hands whose duty it should be to go about the villages in the vicinity visiting the sick. A sufficient stock of some at least of the specifics and of patent medicines ought also to be kept at all police stations and with every police patel to be available at all times for distribution among the suffering poor in the neighbourhood. The services of competent Native *vaidyas* and *hakims* may with advantage be engaged to some extent so that through prejudice against foreign medicines ignorant people may not remain without medical help. The authorities may do well to humour prejudice to that extent in the present state of advancement of the masses. These most humane institutions of a civilized government should be in a position to carry relief into the most obscure corners of ignorance and poverty where it is most urgently needed.

Disapproves of the Government resolution asking Native princes to contribute towards the guarantee fund of the Bombay International Exhibition.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (104) of the 9th July says:—Many sensible men must have been grieved to read the Government resolution asking Native princes to contribute towards the guarantee fund of the Bombay International Exhibition. All are anxious to see the Exhibition carried out on a grand scale, but then the people themselves should strive to attain that end and not beg of Native princes to contribute towards the guarantee fund. The condition of Native chiefs and princes is well known. The fact that none of the princes has yet sent any contribution towards the fund though the project has been before the public for about a month and a half and though some of the newspapers have been persuading them to do so and holding forth the example of the Thákor of Bhávnagar shows either their inability or want of conviction in the justice of the demand. This indirect pressure on the princes may secure a contribution of two or three lákhs to the guarantee fund, but it is extremely necessary that strict economy should be exercised in carrying out the scheme. The issue of the resolution in question is to be regretted for two reasons (1) because it gives a sort of relaxation to the people who can never become enterprising unless they are prepared to bear their proper share of burden and (2) because the Government of Sir James Fergusson has thus encouraged the objectionable practice of appealing to Native princes for help, which practice has now become very common.

Comments on the recent amendment of the Sind Encumbered Estates Act.

In an article headed "The Sind Encumbered Estates Act" the *Sind Times* (5) of the 4th July says:—The preamble of the Bill stated that it was expedient to extend relief in certain cases to the heirs of jághirdárs whose jághirs lapsed on their death, and to empower the Local Government to extend the time allowed for making applications for the benefit of that Act. In the present Act however we find that besides certain changes in the definition of the word "zamindár" there is a further addition extending the benefit of the Act "where a joint family or any other body of co-owners holds" to "each member of that family or body who would be entitled to demand a partition of the lands." Now the statement of objects and reasons does not contain one single syllable regarding this favoured class. It is not explained why, while every individual landholder must in order that he may be entitled to apply for relief be possessed of land assessed at not less than Rs. 300 a year, a person who is a member of a joint family holding such lands need not. For the provision amounts clearly to this: if A, a zamindár, pays less than Rs. 300 on account of land revenue he cannot avail himself of the Act; but if A has two brothers B and C, and in coparcenary with them holds lands assessed at Rs. 300, of which however he cannot on partition get more than one-third, he is entitled to apply for relief. This is absurd; and yet we find the Legislature in the most unequivocal terms enacting this provision without caring to explain its object or its reason in any formal or informal statement and without giving the public any opportunity at all of discussing its expediency or even of acquainting themselves with it. We say that this Act is a surprise to us. We never expected that Lord Ripon would be the first to contravene his own order for giving publicity to legislative measures. It is a bitter disappointment to us to see the Act passed in a hole and corner fashion at Simla without the public being in the least taken into confidence or invited to offer their opinion. Lord Ripon, we are sure, could never have knowingly or intentionally given his sanction to a procedure which is opposed to the principles laid down so emphatically in the resolution of 8th September 1882 on the subject of giving greater publicity to legislative measures. But still the sad fact remains that an Act intended for Sind, an Act of great local importance, was hurried through the Council with several new provisions never contemplated in the original Bill and of which no notice was given at all to the public at large. The original Bill contained only four sections, out of which two only were material and substantive. The present Act contains ten sections, which introduce no less than five important amendments besides the two mentioned in the statement of object and reasons and the preamble of the Bill. Now we would ask whether anyone in Sind, excepting perhaps the Manager and the Commissioner in Sind, was aware that all these new amendments of which no mention was made in the statement of objects and reasons were on the *tapis.* Was any Bill published containing these amendments? Was any such Bill translated into Sindi? Were copies of it distributed among the few associations in Sind and the press? Was it available for reading at any of our court houses or *kacheris?* We challenge the authorities to answer these questions. They cannot say that the amendments were all so unimportant that it was unnecessary to give them publicity. The amendments are assuredly extremely important, and therefore it is the more inexplicable to us why the rules for their wide circulation and publication were utterly ignored.

Objects to the rule by which Circle Inspectors in the Agricultural Department in Dhárwár are required to carry on official correspondence in Maráthi.

The *Karnátak Patră* (130) of the 2nd July criticises the rules laid down by Mr. E. C. Ozanne, Director of Agriculture, for the guidance of Inspectors in Dhárwár, and says:—One of the rules requires that the Inspectors shall carry on official correspondence in the Maráthi language. This rule is very objectionable in a district like Dhárwár where the common language of the rayats is Kánarese, and it is therefore very likely that the object of the appointment of Circle Inspectors will be frustrated. Moreover such of the Inspectors as may be purely Kánarese will not be able to carry on official correspondence in Maráthi and the result will be great confusion. It is also to be regretted that the general rule by which European officers newly posted to the Dhárwár District are required to pass an examination in Kánarese should not have been made applicable to the Agricultural Department.

Comments on the decisions of the Magistrates at Surat in certain ábkári cases tried by them.

The *Gujarát Mitră* (81) of the 6th July says that about three months ago one Nasarvánji Bezanji was charged by one of the A'bkári Inspectors at Surat before the late Mr. Dwárkádás Chaturbhuj, Second Class Magistrate of Chorási, with keeping his liquor shop open till 10 P.M. in contravention of the conditions of his license. The Magistrate acquitted him, holding that the ábkári farmer was responsible in the matter according to clause 45 of his agreement and not the accused who was his servant. This view regarding the liability of the ábkári farmer for the acts of his servants is also held by the Mámlatdárs of some other tálukás, and decisions in accordance with it are common. Subsequently however the same Nasarvánji Bezanji was prosecuted before the City Magistrate on the 21st June and fined in the sum of Rs. 15. Now there arise several questions in connection with this second decision. Why was such a long time allowed to elapse between the acquittal of the accused by Mr. Dwárkádás and his subsequent prosecution before the City Magistrate? Why do the A'bkári Inspectors persist in prosecuting the shopkeepers when they have been repeatedly told that the ábkári farmers and not the shopkeepers are responsible for breach of the conditions of the licenses? Who is responsible under article 45 of the agreement? If the ábkári farmer, is the fine imposed by the City Magistrate legal or illegal? If on the other hand the shopkeepers are responsible under that article, why should not such of them as have already been absolved from liability under a mistaken interpretation of the article be prosecuted again and punished? If the A'bkári Inspectors persist in unlawfully apprehending shopkeepers, why should not their conduct be visited with severe punishment? Why should not the Magistrates be asked to furnish an explanation of the conflicting decisions passed by them and why should they not be duly reprimanded if they are found to be in error? The Bombay Government ought to speedily take notice of these decisions and of the conduct of those who may have frustrated the ends of justice so that the mofussil public may not lose their confidence in the administration of justice by Government officers.

Does not approve of the system under which court fee stamps are required to be endorsed with the names of purchasers.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 4th July says:—We do not understand why under the new system court fee stamps are endorsed with the names of purchasers. If the buyer changes his mind about using it he ought to be able to part with it to anyone who may require it. We can understand the reason why non-judicial stamp paper is endorsed with the name of the buyer, viz. to prevent fraud and forgery, but no reason is apparent for the endorsement on the court fee adhesive stamps. It only inconveniences the public.

Makes certain suggestions regarding the investigation ordered by the Commissioner, S.D., into the charges brought against the Mámlatdár of Chiplun by one Mr. Chanechor.

The *Bakul* (20) of the 6th July understands that the Commissioner, S. D., has directed the Collector of Ratnágiri to make enquiries on the spot in connection with the charge brought against the Mámlatdár of Chiplun by one Mr. Chanechor, and suggests that the Collector would do well to take the evidence of the women and children that witnessed the insult alleged to have been given by the Mámlatdár, instead of wasting his time in examining the police and other officers. The writer also points out the advisability of removing the Mámlatdár from Chiplun pending the enquiry, and adds that if a close investigation has to be instituted it might be well, in view of the other duties pressing on the Collector, to entrust it to the Assistant Collector in charge of the táluka. [The *Satyă Shodhak* (63) of the same date does not approve of the suggestion regarding the transfer of the Mámlatdár from Chiplun.]

Complains that the conveniences of villagers are not looked after by the managers of local funds.

A correspondent of the *Jagan Mitră* (36) of the 7th July writing from Pendur in the Málvan Táluka complains of the injustice of neglecting the interests of villagers in the matter of roads and other conveniences. It cannot be denied that villagers contribute the greater portion of the income derived from the local fund cess, and it is strange that while every effort is made to provide all sorts of conveniences for the townspeople no attention is paid to the requirements of villagers. The present system of village inspection followed by revenue officers is perhaps responsible for such a state of things. It is seldom that the Assistant and Deputy Collectors visit minor villages. For the purpose of examining the village accounts a certain number of villages are chosen as centres to which the people of adjacent villages are called with their account books, and thus the work of examination is completed without the officers having ever an opportunity of judging of the wants of the people. It is but proper that the heads of local fund committees should devise every means by which the funds at their disposal may be utilized in a way most beneficial to all classes of people.

Disapproves of the contemplated reduction in the number of district savings banks.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (80) of the 6th July refers to the resolution of the Government of India on the operations of the post offices of India during the year 1882-83 and says:—It is to be hoped that the contemplated step of curtailing the number of district savings banks will not be taken hastily or without perfect warrant in any important place. From the tables given in the resolution it would appear that there were in the year under review 180 district savings banks (not including the three Presidency banks) continued side by side with the postal savings banks. The opening and closing balances were respectively Rs. 74,61,212 and Rs. 75,47,670 and the number of accounts at the beginning and close of the year 21,880 and 21,972 respectively. These figures by no means show a falling off in the utility of the district savings banks. They appear to be a source of convenience to large numbers of people who should not be deprived of them without good and sufficient reasons and merely for the purpose of transferring the whole of the savings banks' business to the post office. When the question is again brought forward we hope the Government of India will insist on being fully satisfied of the inexpediency of continuing the district savings banks before passing final orders on the subject.

A correspondent of the *Dnyán Chakshu* (7) of the 9th July suggests that the word "reply" superscribed on reply post cards should be printed in the vernacular languages of India. This will save common people the fines inflicted on them by the officers of the Postal Department for making a wrong use of the cards.

Suggests that the word "reply" should be printed on reply post cards in the vernacular languages.

The *Satyá Shodhak* (63) of the 6th July points out the inconveniences suffered by village people on account of the paucity of village postmen at present employed by the Postal Department. Government have reduced the postage on newspapers with the object of developing a taste for reading, but people in villages are slow to take advantage of the concession inasmuch as newspapers are never received by them until they are a fortnight old. The writer suggests that a sufficient number of village postmen should be employed to allow of a more prompt delivery of letters, newspapers and money orders to the people in villages.

Points out the necessity of employing a greater number of village postmen than at present.

The *Jagadádarsh* (35) of the 6th July reviews the operations of the Postal Department during 1882-83 and points out the necessity of increasing the salaries of post masters in view of the additional work and responsibility entailed upon them by the creation of postal and stock notes and by the transfer to the Postal Department of the savings banks, money order, telegraph and other branches of business.

Points out the necessity of increasing the salaries of post masters.

A correspondent of the *Rást Goftár* (114) of the 6th July says that the post office at Udváda does not receive parcels and letters for insurance. For that purpose the people have to go to Párdi, a distance of seven miles. Moreover a savings bank is not attached to the Udváda post office, and the people therefore feel the want of that convenience. The correspondent requests the Post Master General to open a post office at Udváda which can transact business in all branches. Such a measure is calculated to remove the great inconvenience at present felt by the inhabitants of Udváda and the surrounding parts and to prove profitable to the Postal Department.

Certain suggestions regarding the post office at Udváda.

A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (138) of the 5th July writing from Sukkur says:—The postal charges which the people in the territory of the Mir of Khairpur are required to pay are surprisingly exorbitant. The addressee of a paid letter received at Khairpur from other quarters has to pay half an anna on the receipt of the letter as the Mir's especial postal charge. If the same letter is postage bearing he has to pay one anna and a half. If the letter is not addressed to a man in the town of Khairpur but to one in the suburbs the addressee has to pay one anna and a half for every paid letter and two annas and a half for every unpaid letter. If the letter is postage bearing the British Government is paid one anna out of the sum which the Mir's servants charge. Not only this, but every person who posts his letters in the town post office has to pay half an anna for each letter besides the usual postal charge. The consequence is that many people in the Mir's territory send their letters through travellers to the British dominion with half an anna for each letter to enable the traveller to apply a postal stamp to it. This clearly proves that there are no proper postal arrangements in the Mir's territory. I hope His Highness will communicate with the British Government on this subject and give this grievance the attention which it deserves. If this is done the subject population will be saved much useless expense and the stigma now attaching to the Mir's rule will be removed.

Says that the postal charges levied by the Mir of Khairpur are exorbitant.

A correspondent of the same newspaper says:—Some time back we every-now and then heard of cases of gambling pending before the City Magistrate, but for several days no such case has reached our ears, although gamblers with three cards in their hands are seen on all sides on public roads carrying on their nefarious practice openly. They entrap several poor ignorant

Complains of the prevalence of gambling at Karáchi.

citizens in the meshes of their net and thus satisfy the cravings of their heart. It would seem that these persons have got a license authorising them to openly rob any and every person they meet with. What are the police doing? Is gambling no crime? To add to the evil, whenever gambling is carried on there assembles a large crowd of spectators, which proves very favourable to pick-pockets but is a source of annoyance to many poor people.

Local Self-government

Makes certain suggestions regarding the introduction of the scheme of local self-government.

In an article headed "The Bombay Local Boards Act" the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 6th July says:—Three months have now elapsed since the "Bill to make better provision for the administration of Local Funds in the Bombay Presidency" received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and no doubt the necessary preliminaries are being arranged for the introduction of the scheme of local self-government under the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884. It is plain that the elections cannot conveniently be held until the rains are fairly over, that is, about the end of October. If held now, we may predict a certain failure because the scheme being entirely a novel one many of the qualified persons do not know their rights under it in spite of the efforts of the peripatetic agents of the Sárvajanik Sabha of Poona, and consequently it may be safely laid down that a very small proportion of those who enjoy the right to vote will undergo the trouble and expense of going to the polling centres, more especially as absence from their homes at this time of the season, however short, is sure to be detrimental to agricultural operations. It will therefore be a mistake to hold the elections when field operations are going on. Assuming then that they will not take place until the 1st of November, it is worthy of consideration whether the interval cannot be turned to advantage by making those whose names are entered in the lists better acquainted with their rights and responsibilities, so that they may not find themselves unprepared on the appointed day. But how this can be effected is a question not free from difficulties. It is useless to rely solely on the Mámlatdárs and their establishments or the Patels and Kulkarnis. An idea strikes us, and we feel confident that if carried out it will effect much good. We think that Collectors should be asked to prepare a compendium of instructions in the vernacular, clearly explaining the main features of the scheme and pointing out the benefits of standing as candidates or of coming forward to record votes. Copies of these instructions should be widely distributed in each village and copies should likewise be furnished with the concurrence of the educational authorities to the school-masters in all villages with directions to read out and explain them to the people. This proposal involves no other outlay than the comparatively trifling one of printing the necessary number of copies of the instructions, while the good it is likely to effect is proportionately great. That some such measure will achieve great success is proved by the fact that a small pamphlet which was issued a year back was very well received at the time. We wish therefore our idea were taken up. Another matter second in importance only to the above is that mentioned in clause (6) of section 69, viz. the determination of the mode in which elections of members of local boards (other than elections of Inámdár members) shall take place and the places at which and the authorities under whose superintendence such elections shall be held. It is obvious that in order to avoid inconvenience to voters and to lessen the risk of their not attending to record their votes there should be as many polling places in each group as possible, so that no voter may have to travel more than three miles in order to arrive at a polling station. Females should be allowed to vote by proxy, as also Sardárs and others who enjoy exemption from attendance at the civil courts. Strict measures should be adopted to prevent corruption and fraud, and one of them is not to appoint low-paid officials, such as Mámlatdárs' kárkuns, to superintend the polling stations. In almost every táluka, besides the officers of the Revenue Department, there are highly paid officers of some one or other department such as the Judicial and the Public Works whose services should be freely availed of for the purpose. It would be bad policy to encourage the idea that officers of the Revenue Department alone are concerned with the success of the scheme of local self-government. It is also a question for consideration whether voters should be allowed to vote for any qualified candidate or only for one of those who have declared their intention to stand. It has been suggested in some quarters that the latter course should be adopted. It will certainly avoid confusion, but it is extremely problematical whether at the outset candidates will declare their intention to stand, because if unsuccessful they may meet with ridicule from the ignorant people. It therefore appears desirable that for the first few years, until the scheme becomes popular and the people become familiar with it, no such restriction should be placed. It is sure to keep off the best men. The greatest circumspection is thus necessary in framing the rules under section 69 (*b*). Considering all things we shall not be wrong in assuming that the Act will not come into force before November next. We hope however that further delay will not be allowed to occur. As the Act did not receive the assent of the Viceroy until the 14th March, and the lists have to be published at least two months before the date fixed for holding the elections, it was of course impossible for the new boards to come into office on the 1st April last. But the Act does not require that the local boards of every district should come into office on the 1st April, or indeed simultaneously on any other date, and we therefore trust that after the rains no time will be lost in introducing the scheme in each district as the needful preparations are completed, instead of postponing it until April next for the sake of fruitless uniformity.

Education.

Does not approve of the proposed enhancement of fees in the Deccan College.

The *Poona Vaibhav* (54) of the 6th July says that a report is current that the question of an enhancement of the rates of fees charged from students in the Deccan College is on the *tapis*. It is believed that there is a connection between this question and that of the establishment of a Government Law School at Poona. The question of starting a class in the Deccan College for teaching law has off and on been brought forward by the well-wishers of the College, but it does not appear to have been ever placed before Government by Mr. Chatfield. A representation on the subject having again been made during the recent absence of Mr. Chatfield on leave it reached the hands of Government. Before Government came to any decision in the matter Mr. Chatfield returned from leave, and finding that he had lost his long preserved game it is said, but with what truth we are not prepared to vouchsafe, that he hit upon this plan of raising the College fees. The present Director of Public Instruction has been holding office for a considerable time, but has never evinced a marked interest in the cause of education. At a time when the Government of India have been using their best endeavours for the development of educational reforms a more liberal officer in the place of our present Director would have accelerated the desire of acquiring education among the people of this Presidency. If therefore an officer of such illiberal views has at all recommended an enhancement in the College fees it is to be hoped that Government will pay no attention to the recommendation, but will continue their usually liberal educational policy. It is also to be hoped that Government will give such consideration to the demand for a Law Class in Poona as it may deserve. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 3rd and the *Maháráshtră Mitră* (46) of the 10th July express their disapproval of the proposed enhancement of fees in the Deccan College.]

Disapproves of the Government resolution excluding Natives from the Apothecary Class attached to the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (90) of the 11th July says that the Government resolution regarding the exclusion of Natives from the Apothecary Class attached to the Grant Medical College is improper and hasty. It is not known what led Government to adopt this measure. Moreover Government have not given any opportunity to the public to discuss it. The doors of the Apothecary Class being thus closed against Native youths, many of them will lose a source of livelihood at a time when want of employment is greatly felt. The necessity for European and Eurasian apothecaries is not as great as that for Natives, for most of the dispensaries are attended by Native patients and Native apothecaries can best attend to their wants. The *Samáchár* requests Government to reconsider and modify the measure.

Railways.

Complains of the want of fencing by the sides of the Rájputána-Málwa Railway.

The *Hitechchhu* (82) of Ahmedabad of the 10th July refers to an accident that happened to the mail train of the Rájputána-Málwa Railway on the 29th June about 8 miles north of the Abu Road station by a bullock being run over, and remarks that it was owing to want of fencing by the sides of the railway line. Such accidents frequently occur and there is a likelihood of serious accidents happening and involving loss of human life. It is therefore necessary that Government should impress upon the railway authorities the necessity of speedily fencing the sides of the line.

Suggestions to the Sind Railway authorities.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 1st July says:—A correspondent complains of the very great inconvenience to which the passengers are put by having to travel in the middle of the day. The carriages for 3rd class passengers are so crowded and besides so open on all sides that we shall not be surprised to hear one day of the Railway Company being sued for wilful negligence in the performance of its duties as a public carrier. Another matter that struck our correspondent was the way in which some respectable Native women were shoved into the female compartment with some questionable characters. We would, with our correspondent, strongly recommend to the railway authorities that an upper class should be introduced for respectable ladies.

Municipalities.

Comments on the unsatisfactory work of the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 6th July says:—So strong seems to be the popular conviction regarding the unsatisfactory work of the Health Department that nothing short of a public meeting is enough to teach that branch of the municipality the duty it owes to the city. Here we have a costly establishment spending annually nine lákhs of rupees, and yet, judging by results, failing to give any adequate return. The cost of the administration alone absorbs one lákh, and yet there is none to look after the scavenging and *halálkhor* department. Business is carried on in a happy-go-lucky fashion. The Health Officer, whatever his other merits, does not emulate the energy which so much endeared his predecessor, Dr. Hewlett, to all classes of the people. Work is generally left to be done by a set of irresponsible Inspectors on large salaries who are scarcely qualified for it. The Health Officer is welcome to his belief in the efficacy of the work done by his subordinates. But the public, which has bitter experience of their non-efficiency, cannot put faith in the statement regarding the clearing of the augean stable which is spoken of in the annual administration report of the city's health and conservancy. There is a want of conscientious work and responsible supervision. The subordinates in the various branches are uncontrolled. Is it a wonder if people cry, and cry in vain, for the removal of this and that nuisance, small and great, unendurable or positively mischievous? And what do the officials say? Simply this: that it is impossible to attend to the complaints for removal of nuisances without money, as if the nine lákhs now spent were not enough! The only apology for all the mal-administration is want of funds! The question then arises whether the Health Officer has ever been able to check and test the work of his subordinates. While the Commissioner and the Engineer are busy framing estimates for the problematic drainage which is to make Bombay according to their notions a perfect Hygeia, and while the Health Officer is busy preparing roseate reports, it is no wonder that the city is left to be taken care of by the subordinates. This inertia can only be removed by the action which an independent committee appointed at a public meeting can bring to bear on it. Otherwise there is no hope of better conservancy for the city, though for all that the city will be required to pay more and more in years to come. A movement has recently been set on foot in Calcutta to consider the sanitary condition of that metropolis. It is much to be wished that a similar public enquiry were instituted here. The dark veil which conceals the mal-administration of the whole department needs to be torn in order to bring about a better state of matters. The patience and powers of endurance of the masses are being tried too far. Is there none in the city to put an end to the *julum* of the municipal Mahárájás? [The *Yajdán Parast* (127) of the same date complains of the wretched condition of some of the lanes and roads in the native town, and says that it is very troublesome to pass through such quarters, especially in this rainy season, when mud and pits full of water remain uncleaned for days together.]

Disapproves of the contribution of one lákh of rupees towards the guarantee fund of the Bombay International Exhibition sanctioned by the Bombay Town Council.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (104) of the 7th July considers the contribution of one lákh of rupees to the guarantee fund of the Bombay International Exhibition sanctioned by the Bombay Town Council objectionable and remarks that when 11½ lákhs of rupees have already been subscribed towards the fund it cannot be understood why the municipality should go to the trouble of having special legislation to enable it to contribute one lákh of rupees. The railway, navigation, tramway and mill companies will be the chief gainers by the Exhibition, while the municipality will have to incur additional expense. Why then should the latter go out of its way and subscribe to the fund when the former hold aloof? It is to be hoped that the Municipal Corporation will not support the resolution adopted by the Town Council. The poor taxpayer's money would be better utilized in adopting measures for supplying pure water and fresh air to them. If the municipality be anxious to contribute its share it should ask Government to sanction a grant of Rs. 25,000 out of municipal revenues for the maintenance of a museum or art gallery.

Native States.

Suggestions to Colonel West, Political Agent, Káthiáwár, for improving the condition of the province under his charge.

The *Gujarát Monthly Journal* (101) for the Hindu months of Fálgun and Chaitra 1940 (March and April 1884) but received on the 10th July reviews the career of Colonel Barton, late Political Agent, Káthiáwár, and offers certain suggestions to Colonel West, his successor, for the administration of the Agency. The question of the desirability of continuing the game laws in Káthiáwár should receive due consideration. Colonel West should look into the condition of the poor tálukdárs subject to the Agency, should take measures to improve it and should thereby earn their gratitude in the same way as the Honourable Mr. Peile has earned the gratitude of the poor tálukdárs of the Ahmedabad District. He should pay no attention whatsoever to the complaints made by anonymous and irresponsible writers. A bank should be established in Káthiáwár with the capital jointly contributed by the British Government and the Native States for the purpose of advancing money at a moderate rate of interest to those tálukdárs who may be in embarrassed circumstances. A committee should be appointed to determine the comparative advantages to the province of railway and irrigation works. Attempts should also be made to develop the mineral resources of the country.

Comments on the fine of Rs. 500 imposed on the Rája of Dhrángadra for failing to arrest certain highwaymen.

The *Hitechchhu* (82) of Ahmedabad of the 10th July says that the fine of Rs. 500 imposed on the Rája of Dhrángadra for failing to find out Manvar, the highwayman who recently plundered certain travellers near the village of Sara in the State of Sáyla, is not sufficient. The highwayman Manvar, who belongs to the Miyána caste, has been harassing the people for the last two years and is still at large. The reason for this is that he is brave and commands influence in the surrounding States. A State which frequently fails to detect highwaymen should be required to pay double the amount of the plundered property as fine besides making good the value of the property. If a fine of Rs. 100 or more per day be imposed on the Dhrángadra, Sáyla, Morvi and Mália States until they apprehend the highwayman Manvar and his companions they will somehow arrest them. Otherwise it will be difficult to capture Manvar, for he appears to be under the protection of some Native State. [The *Gujarát Mitră* (81) of the 6th July says that if the Dhrángadra State has purposely failed to detect the highwayman it should be still more severely punished, for if this be not done the insecurity of life and property in a province like Káthiáwár will be enhanced.]

Berár Affairs.

Points out the inconveniences of a High Court for Berár being located at Hyderabad.

In an article headed "The Berár High Court" the *Vaidarbh* (16) of the 21st June says:—The Resident at Hyderabad has since the establishment of civil courts been invested with the powers of a High Court for the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. He is also the High Court for the Residency Bazárs and the cantonment of Secunderabad. Until very lately the judicial work which the Resident had to do was very little. But since 1881 it has increased immensely. Where there used to be 6 or 7 civil appeals there are now above 50; and the same has been the case with the criminal work. A scheme for relieving the Resident of the judicial work has been under the consideration of Government. As usual the public are kept in the dark as to the details of the scheme. It was by a piece of lucky accident that the bare fact of some such subject being under consideration came to be known. We understand that the chief officers of the Commission were consulted. What views these gentlemen gave is not known. But from the facts that now and then have found their way into the English press it appears that a new office of Judicial Assistant to the Resident is to be created. This officer, it appears, is to be stationed at Hyderabad. Whether this officer will do only that work which falls to the share of the Resident or whether he will be given some portion of the work at present done by the Judicial Commissioner is not known. But in any case the scheme appears to us a most defective one. The great complaint of the Berár people has been the costliness of justice and what increases the pity of it is that it is not owing to any principle of administrative convenience that justice has become so dear in Berár. Even since the establishment of civil courts in Berár the Resident in Hyderabad has been invested with the powers of a High Court for the province. Now Hyderabad is more than 800 miles from Berár, and the location of the chief court of justice at such a great distance from the people for whose behoof it was created has been productive of very great hardship. But there was no help till now. The Resident is mainly a political officer who must remain at Hyderabad to watch British interests. Originally he was never intended to be a judicial officer. It has become necessary to relieve the Resident and appoint a separate officer to take up his judicial work. Now that Government are thinking of introducing this change it certainly behoves them to pay some attention to the miseries which are being inflicted upon the people by defective organization. The situation of the High Court at such a distance from the people puts these alternatives before them, (1) either to forego justice or (2) to pay an excessively high price for it. A party wishing to appeal to the High Court, if he engages any of the High Court pleaders residing in the province, has to pay the very large fees which they demand for undertaking a journey to Hyderabad. If he does not do that he must himself go there and engage one of the local pleaders. In either case large sums are required for travelling expenses. If we add to this the worry and trouble of a two days' journey, the loss of business, the troubles of a sojourn in a foreign place like Hyderabad, the number of the people who are prevented by these considerations from seeking justice, we can form some notion of the beauties of the present system. All this the people would be relieved of if the High Court of the province were situated in the province itself. We do not suppose Government have any interest in inflicting misery upon the people; and if a proper representation were made it is unlikely that it would be all thrown away. The only people who would gain by the court remaining at Hyderabad would be the suitors in Secunderabad and the Residency Bazárs. But they can hardly venture to put their claims against those of the Beráris. The High Court is supported from the Berár revenues, and those who pay ought to receive more consideration than those who do not.

Says that the proceedings of he Akola municipality should be conducted in Maráthi.

The same newspaper points out the inconvenience caused by the proceedings of the Akola municipality being allowed to be conducted in the English language and suggests the advisability of adopting Maráthi, which is the language of the district, as the language of the municipal board. As at present constituted the majority of the board are unacquainted with the English language and it is therefore natural that they should take no interest in the proceedings and nod assent to the opinion of the president. Moreover such a state of things is calculated to frustrate the object of imparting political education to the people, which is the backbone of the scheme of local self-government inaugurated by Lord Ripon.

RAOJI BHAVANRAO PAVGI,
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
16th July 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Administration of India: Expression of opinion that the—as at present carried on is not calculated to do good to the poor 3
Agricultural Department: Objection to the rule by which Circle Inspectors in the—at Dhárwár are required to carry on official correspondence in Maráthi 10
Appointments:
  Comments on the appointment of Mr. W. E. Hart to the Bombay High Court 7
  Disapproval of the contemplated appointment of an European to act as head-clerk in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court at Bombay in the place of Mr. Lester going on leave... ... 8
Bombay International Exhibition: Disapproval of the Government Resolution asking Native princes to contribute towards the guarantee fund of the— 9
Conquest of India: Expression of opinion that the—was effected more by contrivance than by the sword 3
Dispensaries: Necessity of establishing—in villages and of strengthening the present staff of Hospital Assistants 8
Gambling: Complaint against the prevalence of—at Karáchi ... 12
Indian Ecclesiastical Department: Comments on the Hon'ble Mr. Hope's minute on the— 3
Judicial matters: Comments on the decisions of the Magistrates at Surat in certain ábkári cases tried by them 10
Land Revenue Assessments: Necessity of reductions in the— ... 4
Local Fund Cess: Complaint that the conveniences of villagers are not looked after by the managers of the— 11
Postal matters:
  Expression of opinion that the postal charges levied by the Mir of Khairpur are exorbitant 12
  Necessity of employing a greater number of village postmen than at present 12
  Necessity of increasing the salaries of post masters 12
  Suggestions regarding the post office at Udváda 12
  Suggestion that the word "reply" should be printed on reply post cards in the vernacular languages 12
Public Service:
  Comments on the suggestion regarding the extension of Sir James Fergusson's term of office 5
  Suggestions regarding the investigation ordered by the Commissioner, S.D., into the charges brought against the Mámlatdár of Chiplun by one Mr. Chanechor 11
Savings Banks: Disapproval of the contemplated reduction in the number of district— 11
Separation of the judicial from the executive functions of revenue officers: Advocacy of a— 5
Sind Encumbered Estates Act: Comments on the recent amendment of the— 9
Slave trade: Request to the Bombay Government to institute investigations regarding the statement that the authorities at Aden are openly hostile to measures for the repression of— 6
Stamps: Disapproval of the system under which court fee—are required to be endorsed with the names of purchasers 11

Part II.—*Local Self-government*—

Scheme of Local Self-government: Suggestions regarding the introduction of the— 13

Part III.—*Education*—

Deccan College: Disapproval of the proposed enhancement of fees charged from students in the— 14
Grant Medical College: Disapproval of the Government resolution excluding Natives from the Apothecary Class attached to the—at Bombay... 14

Page.

PART IV.—*Railways*—

Rájputána-Málwa Railway: Complaint regarding want of fencing by the sides of the— 15
Sind Railway: Suggestions to the authorities of the— ... 15

PART V.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay:

Comments on the unsatisfactory work of the Health Department of the — Municipality ... 15
Disapproval of the contribution of one lákh of rupees towards the guarantee fund of the International Exhibition sanctioned by the Town Council 16

PART VI.—*Native States*—

Dhrángadra: Comments on the fine of Rs. 500 imposed on the Rája of — for failing to arrest certain highwaymen 16
Káthiáwár: Suggestion to Colonel West, Political Agent of —, for improving the condition of the province under his charge... ... 16

PART VII.—*Berár Affairs*—

Akola Municipality: Expression of opinion that the proceedings of the — should be conducted in Maráthi 18
High Court for Berár: Inconveniences of a — being located at Hyderabad. 17

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERAR
For the Week ending 19th July 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	450
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	484
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	200
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fortnightly	950
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	600
*16	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	200
17	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI			
18	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
19	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
20	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
21	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
22	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
23	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
*24	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Do.	200
*25	„ Chikitsak	Sholápur	Do.	200
26	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*27	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
29	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
32	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
33	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
34	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
36	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
37	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*39	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
42	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
*44	„ Mádhavi	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
45	„ Mahárásthră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	1,000
46	„ Mahárásthră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	100
*49	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
51	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
52	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*53	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
54	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	250
*55	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*56	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*57	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
*58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
60	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	150
61	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
62	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*63	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
64	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
*65	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
66	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	90
67	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
68	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240
*69	„ Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	150

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Comments on the British administration of India.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 14th July refers to the recent controversy between the *Indian Mirror* and the *Pioneer* on the subject of the advantages and disadvantages of the British rule, takes the latter to task for its severe and exasperating tone, and says:—Although it may be said that the benefits derived by India under the auspices of the British rule would not have been possible if the former administrations had continued to maintain their supremacy, still a consideration of the evils that have followed in the train of the present rule is calculated to induce a predilection for the old state of things. It is however undeniable, and we frankly confess it, that the present regime is pre-eminently characterised as establishing thorough security of life and property, the like of which India never experienced under any of the former governments, and the people are now at least formally free from such high-handedness as marked the rule of tyrants like Aurangzeb. Under the administration of straightforward, discreet and impartial rulers like Akbar the people were not as miserable as they now are on account of a very queer system of revenue assessments. The present condition of the peasantry might move the hardest heart. It is disgraceful that our people should have been reduced to such a plight while their destinies are in the hands of a nation that has reached the zenith of civilization. Is it not strange that a single unfavourable season should suffice to upset the equilibrium of the ryot and drive him to emigration? We cannot help saying that the British rule is solely responsible for this state of things. Though we do not hold that the present regime has thoroughly ruined the country, still we are sure that poverty made its appearance at the time the whites landed in this country. That a country that formerly prided herself in the designation of the "Golden Chersonese," and for the acquisition of which hundreds of nations sacrificed their treasures and the lives of their subjects, should have been reduced to such a woful condition is a circumstance that must bring a deep stain on the administration of the present rulers. There are various measures by which Government can with certainty remedy this unsatisfactory state of affairs. India's money is carried to England and is spent there without any recompense being made to this country. Judging from the standpoint of political economy this is a serious mistake, the perpetuation of which can only be accounted for on the presumption that "might is right." India is at present unnecessarily burdened with military officers enjoying enormous salaries, and there is a sure means of relief in the appointment of Native officers on lower salaries. It is not good to import European officers to fill minor appointments. Though a wholesale reform in the direction indicated is not at once possible, still we would advocate a reduction in the number and salaries of the numerous appointments at present held by Europeans. The present state of things cannot continue long, and it is high time that the British Government should take leave of all their double dealing propensities, should accord a liberal share to Natives in the administration of the country, should confer high posts on Natives, should cultivate friendly relations with the people and claim their assistance as a matter of right in times of necessity, should appoint Natives to responsible posts in the Military Department, and thus abolish all invidious distinctions between the rulers and the ruled. Such a policy is calculated to raise the people from their present depression and lead them to offer prayers for the eternal rule of the British.

Condemns the policy of Government as being solely directed towards securing an increase of revenue.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 13th July says:—None will deny the fact of "growing revenue." The question is whether this fact, so pleasant from the point of view of the Finance Minister of the day, is at all pleasant from the tax-payers' point of view. Who has ever heard of that voiceless creature? Has a revenue officer ever heeded the remonstrance of the impoverished ryot? Has he ever cared to acquaint his Government with his tale of woes? No. If at all, "general considerations," so-called rise of food prices, proximity of railways, increased trade in produce, are the causes assigned for the ability of the ryots to cheerfully pay enhanced assessments! Look how two zealous State officials have recently attempted to increase the land revenue by 12 per cent. on the Burmese, and that too after enhancing it 250 per cent. in 12 years! Look again at the benevolence of the Local Government that has recently tried to raise the wind out of wells, even when there are no wells to speak of! Is it a wonder if the land revenue increases while the impoverishment of the ryot increases *pro tanto?* But then is it not the guiding principle of the State to do everything *for* the people and nothing *by* them? The explanation of the official is everything; the remonstrance of the people nothing. They may cry in the wilderness. What is the cry of the subject to the State and what is the State to the subject? So long as the tax-gatherer can flay his victim to the skin, so long as fat surpluses are annually paraded, the toiling ryot may weep and weep in vain. Excise revenue may swell, but at what cost of the moral and physical deterioration of the people? The crime of drunkenness keeps beautiful pace with the "growing revenue" in excise. Is the Government of India aware of the mince meat they make of the poor toddy-drawers and distillers of fermented liquors? Are they aware how licenses are put up to auction and how ábkári farms are annually sold? Why, we can give a whole history of the action of the energetic Mr. Pritchard in this Presidency. But to what avail? When have Government listened to the tales of oppression of the poor toddy-drawers and other dealers? There is nothing so tormenting as the torture of refined British civilization, and all under the sacred name of progress! Then look at the trade in justice—growing revenue in stamps and unmitigated litigation. Dear justice and swelling law receipts! Last, though not least, there is the oppressive forest law against which petitions and memorials in numbers have gone to the authorities from every part of the empire. What do their contents disclose? The plain unvarnished fact of unmitigated *julum* by those vested with the powers of administering the Act. What a reign of terror have they established, and all under the plea of "conservation of forests"! Instances of the daily practice of arbitrary powers by the forest officials are indeed a legion. But who has ever redressed the grievances of the villager? What measure of relief has the Government of India offered to the weak and the oppressed? Thus are "growing revenues" complacently poured into the State treasury, while India cries like a child, helpless and unable to raise her voice. Such is the righteousness of the administration! We appeal to the humanity of Lord Ripon to say whether such righteousness can ever exalt the reputation of the nation of which he is such a shining unit. For it is a naked fact that sharper than the sword of destruction are the shears of the tax-gatherers in every department of the State.

Discusses the question of separating the judicial from the executive functions of revenue officers.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 13th July says:—Another objection, which is a purely sentimental one, is that the Collector being the representative of Government in the district would lose much of his influence if he were divested of his judicial powers. We admit the force of this argument, and we would yield to none in holding that the highest officer of the district, the sole representative of the sovereign power, should command the greatest respect from his subjects. Although we thus admit the principle, we do not justify the means. To keep the sword of Damocles hanging over the heads of people in order to command their respect differs from the accomplishment of the same object by the beneficial influence of love and desire to do good. In the former case the feeling of respect is only passive and will disappear when the least opportunity is afforded; while in the latter case it is genuine, it is real, it is deep-rooted in the heart of hearts and cannot go away until by continued efforts it is driven off. The histories of successive Governors and Governors-General can very well illustrate this view. Lord Lytton gagged the mouth of the Native press and therefore his mistaken Afghán policy was not subjected to unfavourable attacks, but immediately he left these shores hostile criticism poured in like a stream. Sir Richard Temple held the people of this Presidency in check and nobody opposed him, strong and powerful as he was, but at the hour of his departure, when in consequence of his having given over charge of his office he was powerless, "the other side of the picture" was presented to the public with such moral force at its back that the attempt to perpetuate his memory by means of a public address collapsed in a while the price now charged is Rs. 15. How unjust is it that the price of su an adulterated stuff should be raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 15? Has the Collect given permission to the farmer to charge Rs. 15 for a maund of *bháng*? Gover ment ought to ask the Collector to see that the farmer sells the drug in a pu state and at a price to be fixed by the former. If the farmer charges a high price than that fixed by the Collector, he should be fined under the terms of h license.

Suggests that prisoners committed by the subordinate to the divisional magistrates in Karáchi should be lodged in the city jail.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 8th July in its local columns says:—We notic that prisoners committed by the subordinate magi trates to the divisional magistrates in Karáchi a lodged in the police lock-up and sent on speedily the divisional magistrates. The friends of the p soners are unable to get access to them, and by t time they return from their villages with money secure professional assistance the accused are convicted and sentenced. W think the interests of justice would be furthered by the prisoners being lodg in the city jail and allowed sufficient time before their prosecution is proceed with to enable their relations to secure counsel.

Complaint against stamp vendors.

A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (139) of the 12th July says:—Son stamp vendors have made it a habit not to sell stamp paper to poor people except for a price greatly excess of the actual price, or until the purchas consents to engage the services of the vendors for writing purposes. The po purchasers in order to save time are forced to comply with the demand. So of the stamp vendors are in league with money-lenders, and they general manage to write in a way favourable to the lender. Further, they are oft absent from their shops, and consequently persons in need of stamps have to about wandering in search of them. Whenever a respectable man who acquainted with the law asks for a paper, they generally tell him that the su ply of the required stamped paper is out. They do so because they exp very little profit from the educated classes. The correspondent then dwells the evil practices of stamp vendors at Sukkur and Gharibabad, and expres a hope that Colonel Wallace will try to redress the grievance of the public.

Scarcity of water in the camp at Rájkot.

A correspondent of the *Samsher Báhádur* (116) of the 11th July complai of the inconvenience caused to the inhabitants in t camp of Rájkot by scarcity of water, and points out t necessity of securing a permanent supply of wat even at a considerable outlay of money.

Comments on the report on the operations of the Postal Department of India for 1882-83.

In an article headed "Report on the operations of the Post Offices of Ind for 1882-83" the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 1 July says:—Appendix No. III. is comprehensi enough, but is capable of further improvement f purposes of reference as it is somewhat defecti The suggestions we beg leave to make to the pos authorities are feasible, and can be adopted in the next return. (1) If a line we drawn below "privileged letter service" and the total of the six descriptio of letters delivered were marked down, the trouble of the student of statist would be obviated. For purposes of comparison it is desirable that lette should be distinguished from post cards. In the present form post cards a included in the total for letters. The difficulty of comparison of the numb of post cards and letters in each province will be obvious at a glance. (2) the same way we would draw a line to mark down the totals of registered a unregistered book and pattern packets. (3) Another line must be drawn admit of the totals of the four kinds of parcels delivered. We trust t Director General will attend to these simple suggestions. Their utility for t purpose of facilitating reference by publicists desirous of generalising for th readers the provincial results of each species of articles delivered is obvio Another suggestion we would offer is this. A brief abstract of articles de vered in each of the 14 provinces may be easily given in the body of t report for the general reader. It might have been given immediately bel the abstract of the table in the margin of paragraph 16, Section III., Co spondence, of the report under review. Again some steps may be taken to compare the broad results of progress in each province with its population. Such a comparison would prove very instructive. We may then know which are the go-a-head and which the stationary or backward provinces.

Points out the inconvenience caused to the public by the money order forms at present in use.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 14th July complains that great inconvenience is caused to the public by the newly introduced money order forms. The printed form that remains with the receiver does not contain the name and address of the remitter and it is therefore generally difficult to have information on that point whenever necessary. The form that is signed by the payee and delivered to the Postal Department contains the name and address of the remitter, but it is often impossible to take notes from that form without detaining the postal peon for an inconveniently long time. The inconvenience is most felt by newspaper offices that daily receive bundles of money orders. The authorities of the Postal Department ought to attend to this complaint and effect the necessary changes in the forms at present in use.

Points out the inconvenience caused to the people of Poona by their having to go to the general post office to receive articles addressed to them.

The *Shiváji* (65) of the 11th July says that the people of the city of Poona are required to go to the general post office in order to receive articles that are sent to their address through the Postal Department. This is not proper. There is no reason why the public should be put to the inconvenience of walking a long distance for this purpose, and it is to be hoped that the postal authorities will remedy it.

Suggests the opening of a branch post office in Gopipura, Surat.

The *Gujarát Mitrá* (80) of the 13th July expresses satisfaction with the endeavours made by Mr. Mádhavráo, the post master of Surat, to meet the wishes of the people, and requests him to open a branch post office in Gopipura, which might prove a source of great convenience to the inhabitants of that thickly populated part of the city as also to those of Rustampura. [A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 17th July says that branch post offices should be opened in the principal parts of the town of Surat, such as Haripura and Navsári Bhágol.]

Points out the inconvenience felt by the people of Kaira by the location of the post office outside the town.

A correspondent of the same newspaper complains of the inconvenience caused to the people of Kaira by the removal of the post office to a place outside the town, and points out the necessity of either restoring the office to its original place or of opening a branch post office in the town.

Legislation.

Suggestions in connection with the Khoja Succession Bill.

A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 14th July, in writing about the Khoja Succession Bill now before the Supreme Legislative Council, suggests that the Act should provide that if a Khoja, whether he be a Sunni or a Shiáh, dies intestate, his property should be inherited by a relative whether seventh or seventeenth in descent from him. If he leaves no heirs his property should go to Government, who should utilize it by way of establishing a charitable institution for the benefit of the sect to which the deceased may have belonged. Again if a Khoja who has a wife belonging to his sect takes another that does not belong to it and has children by the second wife, the latter should not be debarred from participating in the property left by him, though their claims may be subordinated to those of the first wife and her children.

Comments on the remarks of Sir Steuart Bayley on the Bill to amend the Sind Encumbered Estates Act.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 8th July says:—We are at last in possession of the full report of the proceedings in the Legislative Council in connection with the passing of the Sind Encumbered Estates Act, but we are sorry it hardly throws any light on the questions we discussed in our last issue. The reasons given for the delay in reporting on the Bill are stated to have been the desire of the Bombay Government to introduce some further amendments besides the two mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the desire of the Select Committee not to tinker an Act of this kind frequently. Both were perfectly legitimate and perfectly laudable desires; but it does not therefore follow that the public were to be kept in the dark as to the further amendments and allowed no opportunity of having their say on them. Sir Steuart Bayley, who was in charge of the Bill, said that the amendments suggested by the Bombay Government were none of them of great importance, that they concerned "methods of procedure," and that the scope of the Bill was left as it stood before. This, we say, is extremely disingenuous. Is it a method of procedure to extend the relief provided by the Act to persons who were before beyond its pale? Is it a method of procedure to widen the definition of zamindár, which is admittedly the pivot upon which the whole Act turns? If there is anything which is not a method of procedure it is this definition. It is nothing if not a substantive portion of the law. But Sir Steuart Bayley would have us believe that though the definition is amended the scope of the Bill has not been altered. "Practically," says he, "we leave matters very much as they were, except that we remove all doubts as to the possibility of bringing a joint estate paying Rs. 300 as its aggregate revenue under the Act." Is this the effect of the amended definition of zamindár? Decidedly not. Sir Steuart Bayley confounds the effect of the amendment of Section 8, which makes the words "all immoveable property" in that section to include "any interest in joint immoveable property," with the effect of the amended definition of zamindár. If the object was merely to remove all doubts as to the liability of a joint estate for the payment of the debts of one of the joint tenants, then the only amendment needed was that now made in Section 8. It is that section which enumerates what property is to be under management; and it is that section, and that only, which required alteration in case anyone questioned the right of the Manager to treat a share of a joint estate as immoveable property. As a matter of fact no one ever questioned this undoubted right. Immoveable property is not the less so because it happens to be joint. Does any court now exempt a share of joint property from attachment or sale because it is undivided? Is such share counted as no assets in insolvency proceedings? Is it not completely available for rateable distribution among creditors? Does anyone doubt that such a share can be alienated voluntarily as well as involuntarily? And if so, is it not preposterous to doubt that such a share cannot form any portion of the assets in the Manager's hands—that the Manager, who is not only the Insolvency Court but also the representative of the debtor, can have no power and no control over it, can neither take the proceeds of the share nor pay the creditors out of them? And yet we are told that the amendment of the definition of zamindár involves nothing more than the removal of a doubt felt on this point, and that in other respects it leaves matters in *status quo*. We admit we would not have a word to say against the amending Act if it really did nothing more than remove this doubt. But the Act goes much farther, its scope is much wider, and it makes a very material alteration in substance and not in mere procedure. With the greatest respect for Sir Steuart Bayley we are compelled to say that he thoroughly misrepresented the effect of the amending Act. Anyone who reads for himself the amended definition of zamindár and then compares the natural construction it bears with the construction put upon it by Sir Steuart Bayley will at once perceive the justice of our remark. Indeed Sir Steuart Bayley is himself not a little inconsistent and confused on the subject. He tells us that the alteration regarding joint proprietors was a difficult question, and he was afraid it had given the Legislative Department a good deal of trouble. Had it really? According to Sir Steuart Bayley the alteration was simply intended to remove a doubt as to the liability of a share in joint property to contribution for debts. Where was then the difficulty, and where the trouble? One would have thought that the matter was hardly worth the deliberations of a Select Committee. It was too simple to require any balancing of *pros* and *cons*. It was too transparent to admit of a doubt. It was based on such fundamental equity that it could hardly provoke a single question. And this simple transparent matter was the subject of the incubation of a Select Committee for more than a year, and was evidently the cause of much intellectual travail to the Bombay Government! We say we refuse to believe t was this paltry little point which caused so much difficulty and trouble. do not say there was no difficulty and no trouble to the Legislative Depart On the contrary we have no doubt that the real amendment was too impo not to create a difference of opinion and to require considerable deliber But it was an amendment which Sir Steuart Bayley either ignored or represented. What he said about it was at any rate neither precise no spicuous.

Complains of rapid legislation.

The same newspaper says:—There is now a Bill before the Sup Legislative Council which strikingly illustrate glorious uncertainty of law caused by our rapid lation. An Act was passed in 1864 to provide fo solemnization of marriages in India of persons professing the Christian reli This Act empowered the Governor General of India, the Governors of M and Bombay, and the Lieut.-Governors of Bengal, the North-West Prov and the Panjáb to grant licenses to ministers of religion to solemnize marr This power was duly exercised, and the ministers thus licensed went on s nizing marriages not only while the Act was in force but also after i repealed in 1865 by an Act which declared all marriages not solemnized u a license granted under its provisions to be null and void. The Act of was however repealed by another Act in 1872, which in its turn declare marriages null and void if not solemnized by the ministers specified in th Thus it would appear that the ministers licensed under the Act of 186 not licensed under that of 1865, nor specified in that of 1872, had no auth to solemnize marriages after the Act of 1864 was repealed. The repeal c repealing Act did not revive the first Act, as there is an express prov against such revival in the General Clauses Act. What is the moral of all Simply that even educated ministers of religion, even the European comm cannot keep pace with legislation. They cannot help being ignorant of that law which concerns them most. The Legislature now comes fo to validate what is invalid by passing an Act with retrospective effect lega all marriages solemnized by the authority of licenses granted under the 1864. Ignorance of law cannot be pleaded by any man in his defence. it is an excuse for such retrospective legislation as that now under the deration of the Supreme Legislative Council. We wonder how many would have to be passed if all the illegalities due to ignorance of law wer to be legalized. Lord Ripon has tried his utmost to give greater public legislation, but we are afraid those who have to execute his orders are as c and indifferent as ever in the matter.

Education.

Makes suggestions for the spread of technical education.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 13th July says:—A friend suggests that m palities and local fund boards of districts shoul tribute small sums towards the maintenance of c technical institutes to be opened in zilla towns, show the feasibility of such a plan he mentio instances of small Native States that have opened technical schools with a small capital. To us this idea appears to be eminently practical and e accomplishment, as will be seen from the account of such an institutio Native State in Káthiáwár. The Public Works Department of the State of Gondal has opened workshops and apprentice classes where st get the necessary instruction in technical education and they come out of as useful members of society within the very short period of twelve m From the rules framed for the purpose it appears that trained carpente masons with a fair knowledge of their work can be secured at very littl and with very little labour. The student is required to pay no fees and ha to pass one year before his final examination takes place. The studen hopes of being employed under the State. The work of municipal an fund boards is such as to require the services of many such trained carp and masons, and if only one more department, that of health, were adde technical schools and apprentice classes would be valuable institutions i towns. The Educational Department is at present thinking of giving enco

ment to primary education by the establishment of village school
not be out of time here to suggest that technical schools on such
as that followed in Gondal would be quite a boon to the agr
munity. The Famine Commissioners have very rightly obse
country is as yet quite unprepared for the general use of any ag
plements except such as are of the simplest character; and if th
of education takes care to give the village a few trained carpent
there can be no doubt that sugar and oil mills, machines for the
fibres, &c., simple in their form but very useful in the preparat
tural products for the market, will be soon forthcoming; so that
of the superabundant labour will be diverted from the plough to
the pressure on the resources of land will be reduced. If this p
technical schools works well a grand college for technical educat
be established in Poona or Bombay to turn out mechanical engin

Complains that the mode of instruction at present followed in the private and Government schools in Bombay is calculated to overtax the mental capacities of boys and makes suggestions for remedying the evil.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 16th July, in commentin
case in which a school master at Bradfo
ed for detaining a child after the usua
for having neglected to prepare certain
observes that the condition of private an
schools in Bombay is worse than that
stitutions in England. The standards
very defective. The amount of wo
far in excess of the capabilities of the st
such a strain on boys of tender age tells severely on their mental
capacities is undeniable. It is high time that prompt measures sh
to remove this defect in the administration of private as well as
schools. Time might come when it would be necessary to resort to sev
such as are being adopted in England, but it is not wise to wait
come to such a pass. [The *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the 13th Ju
the same subject, points out the advisability of initiating a refo
school masters and college professors could be made to devo
wholly to their legitimate duty of teaching their pupils and to se
prescribed studies are gone through during the school and colleg
private hours of students being utilized in the preparation of exe
revising what they have learnt from their teachers. In view of
will be necessary for the educational authorities to see if those
ployed in the work of education are up to the mark, and if not to
to bring them round to a proper sense of their duty.]

Comments on the Government notification declaring Natives ineligible for employment as apothecaries.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 14th July says:—The plea
notification in the *Government Gaz*
admission to "Natives of India, Goanese
into the subordinate Medical Departme
caries, is that none but Europeans or
qualified as medical men to deal w
soldiers. To this it is a sufficient answer to say that no instance
found where a Native apothecary was held, either for want of me
on charges of drunkenness or negligence of duty, incapable o
office to the satisfaction of his superiors. During the last Afghá
the few Native gentlemen in the higher medical service had to a
army, and nothing was heard either at the time or afterwards as
disqualified for the duty. On the other hand, we believe, he acq
creditably. We may assume however that race feeling is so
British soldier that he will not bear with a Native apotheca
not stand to reason and is it not consistent with fairness that a
which is so quickly moved by feelings of race should have at th
some regard for the feelings of those who are held disqualified
caries? On what principle of administrative morality are the H
ships of our hospitals conferred on members of the apothecary
gratify the whim of the European soldier you must have none b
and Eurasians as apothecaries, why not declare at the same ti
but medical appointments in the military service shall be open to
"The natives of India, Goanese, Pársis, &c.," may at least fairly

a small compensation for having the military medical service closed against them. But that does not in the least suggest itself to those who frame these notifications for the luxury of racial distinctions. The House-Surgeon in the Jamsetjee Hospital is an apothecary, and the same is the case with the Gokuldás Hospital and the Sassoon Hospital at Poona; while the gentleman appointed to work out the provisions of the Contagious Diseases Act is also an apothecary. The system of appointing apothecaries to posts other than those in the medical branch of the military service will very probably continue, and the result ere long will be that while Native assistant surgeons will have but a limited field to move in, the European and Eurasian apothecary will be more favourably situated. If Government wish to be fair, they should declare that none but natives of India, Pársis and Goanese will be admitted into the subordinate ranks of the non-military medical service. A declaration of this kind would place the two classes on an equal footing. [The *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 13th, the *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 14th and the *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 15th July express disapproval of the Government resolution excluding Natives from the apothecary class attached to the Grant Medical College. The *Rást Goftár* asks to what extent will race prejudice go. It is surprising that Native hamáls, lamp-lighters, cooks and other labourers should have still been allowed to serve in hospitals for European soldiers. If the arguments brought forward in this case hold good, Europeans and Eurasians only should be employed as halálkhors and sweepers in the service of white men.]

Railways.

Suggestions to the authorities of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

A correspondent of the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 13th July invites the attention of the Manager of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company to the inconvenience and hardship entailed on the inhabitants of the island of Gorai by the late departure of the Virár local from Colába and by the want of a train timed to arrive at Borwali at about 10 P. M. to enable the people to return to Bombay, and expresses a hope that the Manager will remove the inconvenience.

Municipalities.

Comments on the relations of the Bengal Government with the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 13th July says:—There is now a wordy war of the fiercest type going on between the Bengal Government on the one side and the Municipal Corporation on the other. A hue and cry has been raised by the clique representing the former that the sanitary reforms in Calcutta are far from what they should be. We cannot say how far the complaint as to the city's sanitation is well grounded or otherwise. Our object here is to draw attention to the factional aspect given to the question. Now it may be remembered that one of the reasons urged by almost all the district officials consulted by the Government of India against local self-government and non-official presidents for local boards was the possible rising of factions and the consequent failure of the experiment. Fortunately in no part of India where the scheme has been experimentally worked has there been a single instance of the sort of indecent faction that is now tearing Calcutta to pieces. In one or two places there was a small tea-cup storm; but no instance of a local board, chiefly composed of Hindus and Mahomedans, has been reported where faction has run riot. But *mirabile dictu* the metropolis of the empire has first revealed to the public gaze the disgraceful exhibition of a faction entirely originating with Europeans—that civilised class of gentlemen who are supposed to guide Native members at local boards by their precept and example. And the worst of it is that he who as a member of the Supreme Government at Simla two years ago evinced the most ardent interest in, and actively supported the cause of, the scheme introduced by Lord Ripon, finds himself by a cruel irony of fate, when raised to the exalted dignity of the ruler of a province, most opposed to giving the scheme a practical shape. Alas! how men's memory turns traitor to their previous utterances and rises in judgment against their present acts! Perhaps the inconsistency is of the Jesuitical kind and quite reconcileable with consistency by the subtle process o sophistical reasoning. Lord Ripon's Government may take a note of the distinct encouragement given by Mr. Rivers Thompson to fanning the flame c faction in local self-government as initiated in Calcutta. Local boards i other parts of the empire may also take a note of it. What next?

Makes certain suggestions to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay in reference to the contribution demanded for the establishment of a Veterinary College.

The same newspaper says:—The proposal mooted some time since for th establishment of a Veterinary College in connectio with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty t Animals has advanced a stage. The municipality i asked to contribute Rs. 5,000, or one-fourth of the total expenditure. We do not think the municipality should comply with the request when the demands o primary education are yet so great in the city. We would rather prefer tha the Corporation should sanction Rs. 5,000 in addition to the annual grant unde that head. The expenditure of Rs. 5,000 on the Veterinary College would simply be a waste of money. And if anyone could profit most by it, it would be the Government. Besides, allowing the Superintendent a salary of Rs. 900 is monstrous. It is a job. Most probably the Surgeon-General has to provide somebody with this sinecure. When you can get hard-working University men to serve as tutors in local colleges on the initial salary of Rs. 500 rising by annual increments to Rs. 850, it is extravagance to start an infant institution with a Superintendent on Rs. 900. The Corporation had better thankfully decline the very polite request of the Local Government. [The *Rást Goftá* (115) of the same date expresses somewhat similar sentiments. The *Jám Jamshed* (103) of the 16th July points out the mistake committed by some writers in advising the municipality to refrain from contributing its share o the expenses of the maintenance of the college, and says that as the municipality owns a large number of cattle which will benefit by the establishment of the hospital it is bound to contribute its share.]

Comments on the great loss sustained by the Bombay Municipality by the sale of the Panvel Brick Works.

The *Yajdán Parast* (128) of the 13th July refers to the loss of Rs. 1,61,00 suffered by the Bombay Municipality by the sale o the Panvel Brick Works, and asks who should b hanged for this great loss? What explanation ha the Town Council received from the responsibl officer of the municipality on whose recommendatio the Brick Works were opened? What reply has the Council to give? Surel this is nothing less than a scandal, and the rate-payers are entitled to deman an explanation in the matter.

A suggestion to the Bombay Municipality for laying out a magnificent garden with a large zoological collection on the Rotten Row opposite the High Court buildings.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 19th July disapproves of the proposal t convert the Victoria Gardens to botanical purpose complains of the wretched condition of the zoologica portion of the Victoria Gardens, and says that the Rotte Row opposite the High Court buildings should be turned into a magnificent garden and should be styled th Ripon Gardens in commemoration of his Lordship' great services to India. The Rotten Row is very beautifully situated, and if i were utilized for the purposes of a garden, portions being specially prepared fo bands and theatricals and a portion reserved as the zoological section, it woul prove very attractive. Of course this will require the expenditure of a large amount of money, which can best be recovered by levying a small fee fron the visitors, as is done in Calcutta and Madras. If the ground is made over t the municipality, and if the latter agrees to name the gardens after Lord Ripon the public will also come forward with liberal subscriptions.

Draws attention to the exceedingly filthy condition of small lanes in the cities of Bombay and Poona.

The *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 13th July complains of the exceedingl filthy condition of small lanes in the cities of Bomba and Poona, and asks if the attention of the municipa authorities has ever been drawn to them. It is no wonder however that this should be the case. The presen policy of municipal administration is mainly at fau in this matter. A notion has gained firm ground that the construction

big markets, the laying out of extensive gardens on th posting of electric lights on the main roads constitute th reformation of a city.

Comments on the correspondence between Mr. Winter and the municipality of Poona on the subject of the nomination of a chairman.

Referring to the two letters from Mr. H. E. Winter, of the Poona Municipality, to th chairman of the municipality, urgin of the managing committee of the the nomination of Mr. Plunket *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 17th Plunkett's services, we contend, a tous than those of Mr. Winter himself or of his official su fairly doubt if either Mr. Plunkett or Mr. Winter himself wo for the local municipal administration if that did not f official duties for which they are paid. But even if we put aside and admit for the sake of argument that Mr. Plunke municipality are gratuitous and not hired, we put it to Mr. say after reflection if it was in good taste for him to have lai ever on that character when the services of every municipa gratuitous. In short that is an attribute which is common to every municipal commissioner has hitherto rendered and Our second contention is that Mr. Winter's letters are contra of both the Bombay Government and the Government of In the recollection of the reader that the principal ground upon Government of India based their celebrated resolution on th self-government was that though at the commencement lo might suffer in efficiency to some extent by being transferred official agency that agency was to be relieved of the pressure of work connected with local administration and t agency was to be gradually initiated into that work even a efficiency at the commencement, if necessary. So far as reg of the Supreme Government. Now we shall see what the Bombay Government have all along been. In the resolut annual reports of the several municipalities the Bombay Gov for several years past expressing their regret that the non-o not evince any active interest in municipal administratio Bombay Government in a resolution reviewing the munici year 1881-82 expressed the same regret, and then proceeded those non-official gentlemen who had efficiently performed t man. Again this year too the Bombay Government have sa and yet Mr. Winter, instead of encouraging the local mana persevere in their laudable efforts to relieve the overwork them to nominate an official as their chairman!!! And w Mr. Winter's action was contrary to the explicit declaratio preme and Local Governments regarding their real intention the extension and development of local self-government? In explaining the first Mr. Winter says that the only considerat guide the members of the managing committee in making th post of their chairman should be which of them could dischar efficiently, or, in other words, which of them was the fittest p and not whether such a person was an official or not. We tingly join issue with Mr. Winter on this point. We believ thinking that the principal question which every membe committee is bound to ask himself when making selection fo man is not that stated by Mr. Winter, namely, who is the fit post irrespective of the position of that person, but whether not among the non-official members of the body one who efficiency perform the duties attaching to that office without ficing the interests of the rate-payers. And we believe we a holding that if the members of the body are in a position to in the affirmative, they would be simply betraying their sacr aside such a person in favour of an official member of the s shall concede for the sake of argument, is admittedly mor

said post. Such is our view of the main question at issue, which, w
even Mr. Winter himself will on further reflection admit to be not only
but in entire consonance with the intentions of Government.

Points out the advisability of abolishing the house-tax levied from the people of Bulsár.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 18th July says that accordin
statement of its correspondent at Bulsár a g
of dissatisfaction prevails among the peopl
town on account of the levy of the house-ta
work of collecting the tax is being vigorou
ceeded with. The police confiscate the pro
defaulters, which is sold by the Mámlatdár for realizing the dues on
of the tax. The complaint regarding this tax is an old one and l
revived after a year or two. The municipality ought to do away v
tax, and if it fails to do so, Government ought to compel that body to re

Native States.

Comments on the reports that are in circulation regarding the administration of the Chief of Indore.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 14th July, in an article headed "The
ers of Holkar," says:—It is perhaps an una
result of the present state of things that the
of the relations between the paramount po
the Native States should again and again cro
the consideration of Government in some
another. For better or worse these States are bound up with the fo
the British Government, and yet so variable, fickle and at times vexati
been the policy of what is called the Foreign Department of the Gov
of India in its disposition towards the princes and feudatory chiefs
that we are not surprised that the attempt of those among the British
who aim at reducing slowly and steadily the power of these chiefs and
them mere puppets nodding their heads at the beck of practically irres
Political Agents should repeat itself in spite of the protests of the prince
spite of the appeals made by the Native press to the sense of justice and
our rulers. The princes are watched and suspected at every turn,
merest show of independence or the simplest act likely to displease
tical Agents becomes a signal for the policy of repression. So long as the
slink before the Foreign Department of the Government of India and
the tunes of the Political Agents and their friends, they are safe, but the
they act upon their dignity an attempt is made to blacken their characte
long since the armies maintained by the chiefs under treaties and enga
solemnly entered into between them and the paramount power were
to as a menace to the British rule in India, and journalists in the Angl
press did not hesitate to declare that the assumption of the title of
by Her Majesty on the 1st of January 1877 had so changed the relat
tween the paramount power and the princes as to completely justify th
in curtailing the rights of the latter and ordering by a stroke
imperial policy the immediate disbandment of the troops maintaine
Native States. The Government of India during Lord Lytton's Vic
was indeed up to all political dodges, and was known not only to sy
with the cry but to have even gone so far as to take note of the bicke
the Anglo-Indian press and in accordance with them to keep cut an
mandate which had only to issue from the archives of the Foreign
strike a sense of terror into the hearts of the Native princes. But the
in which the Government of the day became involved in the meantim
sequence of the Afghán war stopped, fortunately for the chiefs, the e
of a policy which, had it been acted upon, would have assuredly had
astrous effect of destroying all faith in the treaties and promises of the
rulers and alienated the sympathy of the prince as well as the peasan
fact that we are at present living in times far better than those whic
witnessed during the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton has not however
those who aim at striking a silent death-blow to the pledges which b
British Government to its many feudatories. Lord Ripon is charged
class of writers with neglecting the duty which the British Governmen
to owe to itself and to these feudatories—the duty of meddling in th
of *prestige* whenever it can with the internal administration of these St

taking every available opportunity to reprove, curb and jealou prince who ventures to say or do anything that he think right to say or do. To the credit of Lord Ripon it mus instead of lending an ear to these invitations to an injuc jectionable policy His Excellency has, as far as possible, the sympathy of the Native chiefs by refraining from act inspire jealousy in them or to destroy their confidence in th intentions of the British Government. It was a maxim of the late that the best rule of conduct for the British Government to adop with the Native States was not to meddle with their internal but to bring about reform by advice, influence and example. S has never found favour with the Foreign Department and tho over its genius. Their policy has been to intimidate and, wh weaken the chiefs, and none of them has been a greater eyesor the talented Mahárája of Indore. In vain have they tried to pr the mutiny he was against the British. Now occur events in the Lord Ripon is seriously asked to depart from the principles he to begin at once a policy of espionage and repression in regar ness. That His Highness the Holkar should be one of the whom certain writers in the Anglo-Indian press should mak their profession to write with bitter acrimony we can well u Highness is an independent and conscientious chief, and his the eyes of his jealous critics is that he has from time to time rights which were promised to him but which have been withhe that does not reflect credit upon either the consistency or th the British rulers. His Highness has never cared for the frowns of the Foreign Department and has all along dealt wi Agents in the spirit of a ruler mindful of his duty and position. Government of India at the present day is in the hands of a rig who may be trusted to hear him with patience and attention, M has deemed it advisable to press upon His Excellency's attentio and justice of clearing him from the charge of disloyalty and g territory which the British Government promised him in con services during the mutiny. This is what his enemies among the and in the press evidently look upon with positive disfavour; hensible method of giving currency to stories and reports d reputation of the Mahárája is adopted by them. Till the other was breathed by a single paper as to any misdeed committed b or as to any act of mal-administration on his part, and now th chooses to stand upon his old rights and invites the British consider and either admit or reject after consideration certain c them he is held forth before the public as one of the most ty princes, and exaggerated and wild reports are bandied abou falsely described as a state of panic said to be prevailing in That these are stories invented by interested partisans with a p there cannot be the slightest foundation for the charge of ma brought against His Highness by the *Pioneer* and one or tw Indian journals is best shown by the fact that they did not star wild charges until after they had heard that His Highness ha Viceroy to allow him to visit Simla for the purpose of placing his claims before the Government and the Viceroy had in ret the Mahárája's proposal. Had the report as to the mal-admi Highness or the prevalence of a panic among his subjects the truth about it, the public would not have so long been in de a state of things so unsatisfactory. And what are the speci administration laid on His Highness's shoulders by his aspersers of rabid articles which have recently appeared in the column against His Highness there are innuendoes and vague charges, impossible to note any specific instance cited to justify all th criticism to which His Highness's character is subjected by t stories of His Highness's "disloyalty" during the mutiny, wh have taken a pleasure in raking from time to time without havin to prove them as founded in truth and facts, are again brought

finding that these may not suffice in the eyes of either the Government
or the British public to damage the character and claims of the Mahárája
ill-bred attempt is made to connect His Highness with one or two alle
deeds of his eldest son prince Shivájiráo. By all means let a due en
instituted into the young prince's acts. But it is the dastardly attempt to
the Mahárája with the acts of his son that we condemn as an attempt deli
intended to prejudice His Highness in the eyes of Lord Ripon and th
public, and with no other view than that of creating by a side-wind an u
able opinion about the claims to which the Mahárája intends inviting t
tion of the Government of India. It is sad to think that against rabid m
such as the *Pioneer*, Native chiefs have practically no redress. We cert
not claim for the princes any immunity from criticism, and so long as
said of their rule is said with a careful regard for facts and truth, criticis
very wholesome effect and is by all means to be encouraged. But
journal makes it its business to circulate reports damaging to the politic
tation and loyal character of a ruler and distinctly calls in question his
to the paramount power, it is due to all that the paramount power shou
fere by calling upon the journal in question to prove its charges or to su
usual penalty meted out to offenders against the State. The *Pioneer* an
who have ranged themselves on the side of the anti-Holkar party are
occasions fond of bewailing what they call the better tone of the Nati
and whenever any Native journal chooses to point out the faults of the
rule in India these very journalists solemnly invoke the gods of rever
think it sheer political madness on the part of a Government like that
to allow such things to be said against it by writers in the Native pre
when it comes to some question relating to a Native prince these very
critics assume a tone of violence and disparagement towards the Nativ
equal to the vilest criticism in point of violence and asperity of the m
loyal critic of the British Government in the Native press. Language
the *Pioneer* has of late been employing against the Holkar is calculated
politically a mischievous effect if allowed to be indulged in with im
and yet we find that nothing has become easier than for a journal o
charge the Holkar with disloyalty, and that as often as the libel can be
ed. A libelled prince has indeed the law of libel to resort to for pr
but this remedy is practically ineffective. The prince must leave his
and appear as an ordinary litigant in a court of justice in British
clear himself in the eyes of the public against charges of this kind. I
duty of the paramount power to protect him against the dissemin
charges so grave and misleading. The Anglo-Indian journals which
doing their worst to defame the Mahárája Holkar are not only setting
unworthy example to the Native press, but, what is more unfortuna
their conduct is calculated to spread among the Native princes an im
that the paramount power, while expecting them to be righteous a
directly encourages the circulation of charges of disloyalty against the
an impression may of course be corrected by the paramount power
to believe in the charges and treating them as baseless. But mere
contempt has no power for good in such affairs. The relations betw
paramount power and the Native States are of a delicate character, an
one of the latter is misrepresented, and that with persistent frequen
political wisdom of the best kind for the paramount power to give
maligned prince an assurance of its confidence in him and of its resolve
the malignant attacks as unfounded. We therefore hope that there is n
ation for the reports that the libels in the *Pioneer* against the Mahárája
have influenced the Viceroy so much that His Excellency has asked the
rája not to visit Simla until an explanation of the charges brought ag
son has been given. It is not to be believed of Lord Ripon that he wo
the sins of the son on the father. While however we strongly protest ag
charges of disloyalty brought against the Mahárája we would also sug
His Highness the advisability of completely disarming the hostile crit
his enemies by introducing certain reforms in the administration and i
into the charges preferred against Bála Sáheb. [The *Indian Spectator*
the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 13th July express similar sentiment
Bombay Chronicle (79) and the *Rást Goftár* (115) of the same date expr

disapproval of the present state of affairs at Indore. The form Mahárája to abandon his present policy and the latter express the Government of India will not allow unnecessary delay to take investigation of the complaints of mismanagement.]

Approves of the action of the Bombay Government in the matter of the establishment of a Joint Administration at Rájpipla.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the 13th July says:—The Rájpipla has only to thank himself an visers for the humiliation and indignit has now to submit. He had ample war his evil ways, that were alike disgrace injurious to the people. He disregar presuming probably too much on the the paramount power, forgetting egregiously that that power be just to his people in the interests of good order and humanity too lenient to him. His misgovernment had indeed reached a p said power could no longer expose itself to the odium of forget duty to the poor subjects of the State. They needed relief urgentl recourse left to the Government of Bombay was to remove those s his sway and to place them under the care of the Joint Admin formed. The step has been rendered imperative for the sake of th of the British power, for the welfare of the people of Rájpipla, an of the rights of the heir to the degraded chief. Let all Native disposed to indulge in pranks and pastimes, such as those which the chief of Nándod to grief, beware of their ways and try to be w too late to repent. [The *Gujarát Mitră* (80), the *Gujaráti* (99) *Goftár* (115) of the 13th, the *Deshi Mitră* (94) of the 17th and the *S* (83) of the 19th July express approval of the action taken by Government in this matter. The *Rást Goftár* is afraid that some been done to the Diván Mr. Sadáshiv Vishvanáth Dhurandhar as h appointed one of the Joint Administrators of the State. Mr. could not have anything to do with the mal-administration of the was not on good terms with the Rája. Moreover Government had asked for a commission of inquiry. The people have a r the faults of the Rája and the particulars of the oppression exerc Why should Government keep back the report of the Commission The *Deshi Mitră* considers the punishment inflicted on the Rája v advocates the deposition of the Rája and his transportation to place and the installation of his son on the throne. The *Suryă* that notwithstanding his mal-administration the Rája does no fate of being deposed and packed off to Madras. The writer wo learn that the Rája has been allowed to act jointly with Major S feels sure that the Rája will greatly improve with the assistan coadjutor. The Rája should be told that if he did not improve eve of such an able colleague, Government would take serious notice of

Comments in connection with the imposition of fines on Native States for failing to arrest highway robbers and a suggestion for the employment of the British police for the apprehension of the highway robber Manvar.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 14th July says:—It is all chief cause of the imposition of a fine the Dhrángadra State was its failure to highway robber Manvar who plundered lers near Sára. Dhrángadra as well a States are bound by agreement to trac and highwaymen, and if they fail to come liable to pay a fine. This arrang objectionable. But before imposing a of such failure ought to be ascertained. We do not think it is ju any of the States of Káthiáwár of a secret alliance with highway r we see any reason for doubting their honesty and good sense. is some expectation of an enormous pecuniary gain it is not p Native State will connive at the acts of highwaymen even at the ring the displeasure of Government. But in this instance there d to have been any such expectation. We attribute the inability of States to arrest Manvar to the inefficiency of their police, and we services of the British police should be called into requisition for

Complains that the territory of the Mir of Khairpur serves as a place of refuge to insolvent borrowers.

A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (139) of the 12th July says:—F
had some time back the reputation of being
but now they have made deceit and dishonest
chief weapons. Whenever they are in need of
they go to some banker, who supplies them wit
they want, but as soon as the money-lende
them to return the money they run away to Mirwah in the Mir's dom
You often see many persons in the Mir's territory with decrees of th
courts in their hands, but which cannot be executed. These decree-h
would be very willing to pay a fourth part of the money due to them,
the Mir usually charges for the trouble of recovering debts,—nay, they woul
forego one-third or one-half of what is their due, if they could but get th
The Mir for his own part is very just and inclined to deal fairly by all, but
are others who always block up the door of justice. We are confident the Mi
remove this grievance as soon as he comes to know of it, for surely he do
wish that anybody should be robbed of what is his due.

Berár Affairs.

Makes certain suggestions for reforming the system of judicial administration in Berár.

In an article headed "The Judicial System of Berár" the *Vaidarbh* (
the 12th July says:—The first observation that we
make is that under the system there is no sepa
of the judicial and revenue lines. Except the
cial Commissioner, who is a purely judicial functio
and the Commissioner, who is *not* a judicial functionary, and the six D
Commissioners, who are obliged to be everything, all the other officers
Commission are shunted off and on to judicial work. At one time an Ass
Commissioner is an officer presiding over a civil court, the next week he
addition a táluka officer, magistrate of the first class and a treasury officer, a
third week he ceases to exercise the powers of a civil court. Our present s
hardly deserves to be called a system. There is one thing we see every
and that is confusion. There is no pretence to anything like division of
Some officers are so much overloaded with work, and that of a most div
kind, that it is utterly beyond their power to do anything well and
factorily. Administrative centralization defeats its own purpose. Thi
has in the case of the Resident attracted the attention of the Governm
India. We wonder how the case of the district and subordinate o
has been overlooked. The Deputy Commissioner is the chief reven
ficer of the district; he is the district judge; he is the district magis
he controls the local funds; he has a part in the administration of the
cational Department; he is the president of all the municipalities in his dis
he is to closely supervise the work of the local boards; and he must see
forest and the police departments. There are therefore only two courses
the officer must either kill himself with overwork, or he must try to do
portion of his work well, and the rest indifferently! How could you ex
man to write reports upon subjects ranging from sericulture and cotton
most elaborate piece of legislation and do active work in addition and be
same time a good judge? There are no functions more inconsistent than
of the judge and the administrator. A judge must possess the powers of de
tion, patience and calmness in a pre-eminent degree; he has no need to ac
haste. An administrator on the other hand must possess the faculty of
thinking and of rapidly making up his mind one way or another without l
time. What he wants is resoluteness, decision and despatch. Our Gover
expects to find these inconsistent temperaments in one and the same indiv
What is said of the Deputy Commissioners holds good in a more marked m
in the case of Tahsildárs, *i. e.*, such of them as are invested with civil p
We make bold to say that if a Tahsildár were to do everything which pr
falls within the scope of his duties it would be simply impossible for him
time for civil work. This curious assortment of all irregularities and incong
presents at times most scandalous spectacles. An officer presiding over a
takes leave or is transferred. No one is appointed in his place and his c
closed! Or he is told off to do revenue duties and a similar result follow
it for this that courts are established? There is another feature in the p

system which is a fruitful source of hardship to the people, of civil cases by officers in camp. Under the orders of the the Judicial Commissioner must move in the province for the year. The Deputy Commissioners, as revenue officers, head-quarters a still greater time, and the same is the cas Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners. When thes take civil work with them, and suitors and witnesses ha train. What amount of trouble and expense this entails not perhaps sufficiently well known in high quarters. another anomaly in our judicial system. There is no fixity subordinate courts. The grade of such a court depends up which the officer happening to preside over it is investe Jalgaon Court is in point. When Mr. Nizámuddin was Jalgaon he had powers to try suits of the value of Rs. 3 Jalgaon Táluka for amounts exceeding that sum were trie Commissioner of Khamgaon. Subsequently Mr. Nizám with the full powers of a Subordinate Judge and then all the ferred to him. Then after a time Mr. Nizámuddin had to go and an interregnum followed. When after a time a successo had powers only to try suits up to the value of Rs. 300 and t sums above that amount were sent to Khamgaon. With th Judge with greater powers a further transfer and retransfer t while suits remained pending and were postponed from day had to run backwards and forwards between Jalgaon and our system!

RAOJI BHAVAN

Acting Reporter o

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
22nd July 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

A'bkári: Complaint regarding the adulteration of *bháng* with *gánja* refuse 8
Administration of India:
  Comments on the British— 3
  Condemnation of the policy of Government as being solely directed towards securing an increase of revenue 3
Bombay International Exhibition: Approval of the resolution of Government inviting Native States to contribute to the guarantee fund of the— 8
Hunting excursions: Expression of opinion that European lads should not be permitted to carry loaded firearms 8
Indian Cholera Commission: Expression of opinion that representatives from each of the three presidencies of India should be appointed to sit on the— 5
Judicial matters: Suggestion that prisoners committed by the subordinate to the divisional magistrates in Karáchi should be lodged in the city jail 9
Madness amongst dogs: Expression of opinion that Government should offer a reward for ascertaining the causes of the prevalence of— ... 5
Native army:
  Advocacy of the claims of certain officers to the post of Native Aid-de-camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay ... 7
  Comments on the Government resolution in the matter of the decision of law suits in which Native soldiers are concerned ... 7
  Comments on the present state of the — and suggestions to Government 6
Postal matters:
  Comments on the report on the operations of the Postal Department of India for 1882-83 9
  Inconvenience caused to the public by the money order forms at present in use 10
  Inconvenience caused to the people of Poona by their having to go to the general post office to receive articles addressed to them 10
  Inconvenience felt by the people of Kaira by the location of the post office outside the town 10
  Suggestion regarding the opening of a branch post office in Gopipura, Surat 10
Public service: Suggestion regarding the employment in the — of persons who have passed the Matriculation Examination 8
Rájkot: Scarcity of water in the camp at— 9
Separation of the judicial from the executive functions of revenue officers: Discussion of the question of the 4
Stamps: Complaint against the vendors of — in Sind 9
Tours: Necessity of taking measures for abolishing the old custom according to which officers on tour are provided with necessaries by villagers 6

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Khoja Succession Bill: Suggestions in connection with the — ... 10
Rapid legislation: Complaint against — 12
Sind Encumbered Estates' Act: Comments on the remarks of Sir Steuart Bayley on the Bill to amend the — 10

PART III.—*Education*—

Grant Medical College, Bombay: Comments on the Government notification declaring Natives ineligible for employment as apothecaries ... 13
Private and Government schools in Bombay: Complaint that the mode of instruction at present followed in the —is calculated to overtax the mental capacities of boys and suggestions for remedying the evil ... 13
Technical education: Suggestions for the spread of— 12

Part IV.—*Railways*—

B. B. & C. I. Railway: A suggestion to the authorities of the— ...

Part V.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay:
Comments on the great loss sustained by the — Municipality by th sale of the Panvel Brick Works ... ...
Filthy condition of small lanes in the cities of — and Poona ...
Suggestion to the—Municipality for laying out a magnificent garden with a large zoological collection on the Rotten Row opposite the High Court Buildings ... ...
Suggestions to the Municipal Corporation of — in reference to the contribution demanded for the establishment of a Veterinary College ... ...
Bulsár: Advisability of abolishing the house-tax levied from the people of — ... ...
Calcutta: Comments on the relations of the Bengal Government with the Municipal Corporation of — ... ...
Poona: Comments on the correspondence between Mr. Winter and the municipality of — on the subject of the nomination of a chairman ...

Part VI.—*Native States*—

Dhrángadra: Comments in connection with the imposition of a fine of Rs. 500 on the State of—for failing to arrest highway robbers and a suggestion for the employment of the British police for the purpose ... ...
Indore: Comments on the reports that are in circulation regarding the administration of the Chief of— ... ...
Khairpur, Sind: Complaint that the territory of the Mir of — serves as a place of refuge to insolvent borrowers ... ...
Rájpipla: Approval of the action of the Bombay Government in the matter of the establishment of a Joint Administration at— ... ...

Part VII.—*Berár Affairs*—

Judicial system of Berár: Suggestions for reforming the— ...

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

C. R.
1857
NDIA OFFICE
25 UG 1884

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R

For the Week ending 26th July 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	450
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	484
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	200
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fortnightly	950
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	600
*16	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	200
17	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI			
18	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
19	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
20	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
21	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
22	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
23	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
*24	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Do.	200
*25	„ Chikitsak	Sholápur	Do.	200
26	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*27	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
29	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
32	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
33	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
34	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
36	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
37	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*39	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
42	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
*44	„ Mádhavi	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
45	„ Maháráshtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	1,000
46	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	100
*49	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
51	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
52	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*53	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
54	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	250
*55	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*56	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*57	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
*58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
60	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	150
61	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
62	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*63	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
64	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
*65	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
66	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	90
67	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
68	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240
*69	„ Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	150

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

CON 229

o.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
70	The Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
71	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	200
72	„ Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	175
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	200
*74	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
75	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
*76	„ Vinod	Poona	Do.	200
*77	„ Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
78	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	400
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	400
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	349
82	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
83	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	137
	GUJARA'TI.			
84	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
85	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	750
86	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	304
87	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*88	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	200
89	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	1,090
90	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	700
91	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	60
92	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	600
93	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Weekly	525
94	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,000
95	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	200
96	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
97	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
98	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	100
99	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
00	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	200
01	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
02	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
03	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	525
04	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,400
05	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	115
06	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	200
07	„ Kapol-hita-wardhak	Do.	Monthly	200
08	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	700
09	„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	300
10	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
11	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	381
12	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
13	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
14	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	700
15	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,814
16	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
17	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
18	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	200
19	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
20	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	533
21	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	200
22	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	408
23	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly	200
24	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patra	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
25	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	50
26	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	738
27	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
28	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
29	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	150
30	„ Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.	200
31	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	225
32	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	768
33	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	100
	SANSKRIT.			
34	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	100
	URDU.			
35	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
36	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.	160
	PERSIAN.			
37	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	300
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
38	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	200
	SINDI.			
39	The Sind Sudhár	Karáchi	Weekly	500

Votes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, h are printed in italics.

3. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the News- in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. ese cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the al Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be ately necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in eneral Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Po

The *Indian Specta*

Condemns the policy of refusing information on State matters to the public.

which is in every sense
We now and then hea
crying grievances agai
country. The bureaucr
that it takes delight in
attaching to any burnin
It is intolerant of outsid
withheld. Again it fa
the public. But for the
fall to the ground. Th
and cabined mind. W
a benefit to those havi
ments are repositories
relating to the whole b
parted and broadly sc
government. The less
information, the great
infatuated with the beli
autocratic form of gov
reform in this direction
of the press for which t
they may be intereste
by driblets. It is this
ing portion of the pr
press is treated alike, t
nerate into what the *St*
which the men in office
nence. It is the inso
assumes in the plenitud
has no right to dema
doodle" he may choos
which the exigencies
No ministry in Englan
information except fo
fierce light of Parlian
opinion is not worth
play the Sir Oracle. C
have no dog or cur of
information which is th

The *Native Opinio*

Comments on the admission of Europeans and Eurasians to the exclusion o Natives into the Departmen of the Survey of India.

profess to view Europe
on the admission of ca

The *Indian Specta*

Recommends that th parties that were convicted i connection with the Salen riots should now be released

Politics and the Public Administration.

Condemns the policy of refusing information on State matters to the public.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 20th July says:—It is not the first time that independent publicists, anxious to be accurately informed on important State matters, have inveighed against the absurd practice that prevails in the various Secretariats of doggedly refusing to give information which is in every sense of the word public and is also paid for by the public. We now and then hear a complaint under this head. It is one of the small crying grievances against the autocratic form of government prevailing in the country. The bureaucracy in power is so narrow-minded and withal so jealous that it takes delight in withholding the information, at any rate till the interest attaching to any burning topic under consideration is lost or has diminished. It is intolerant of outside criticism. That is one reason why information is withheld. Again it fails to apprehend the fact that it exists at the expense of the public. But for the public the *raison de être* of its own existence would fall to the ground. The broad view of public policy never troubles its cribbed and cabined mind. Whatever tends to educate public opinion is in a measure a benefit to those having the reins of administration. Everywhere governments are repositories of the most comprehensive and accurate information relating to the whole body politic. The more such information is widely imparted and broadly scattered about, the lighter and the pleasanter the task of government. The less the criticism of the wrong sort based on inaccurate information, the greater the gain. The hitch is this. That bureaucracy is infatuated with the belief that the people exist for them. So long as the present autocratic form of government prevails there can be no remedy or hope of reform in this direction. Unfortunately the worse thing is that certain organs of the press for which the confidential advisers may have a fancy or in which they may be interested are inspired. Official information is doled out to them by driblets. It is this official nobbling that is much resented by the remaining portion of the press that is not thus favoured. But even when the entire press is treated alike, there is the apprehension that the information may degenerate into what the *Statesman* once called "fatuous flapdoodle." The attitude which the men in office generally assume towards the public is one of impertinence. It is the insolent official who shuts up all sources of information and assumes in the plenitude of power that the public which pays him his salary has no right to demand the smallest scrap of information except the "flapdoodle" he may choose to dole out. Nobody asks for political information which the exigencies of State may require to remain secret or confidential. No ministry in England can live for three months that attempts to withhold information except for strong reasons shown for the refusal. But here the fierce light of Parliamentary criticism is unknown and the inspired public opinion is not worth much. And so each official, high or low, is tempted to play the Sir Oracle. Calmly smoking his calumet of official indolence, he would have no dog or cur of the public bark at his door and demand that diversified information which is the pabulum of Indian journalism.

Comments on the admission of Europeans and Eurasians to the exclusion of Natives into the Department of the Survey of India.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 20th July says:—The Government of India have recently issued a resolution which provides for the admission of Europeans and Eurasians, to the exclusion of all other classes, as candidates in the Department of the Survey of India. It is very surprising that such a resolution should have been issued during Lord Ripon's administration. If Government profess to view Europeans and Natives in the same light, why this restriction on the admission of candidates into the Survey Department?

Recommends that the parties that were convicted in connection with the Salem riots should now be released.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 20th July says:—Slowly the true history of the Salem riots and of the innocents who were convicted some months ago is unravelling itself. Nemesis is nothing if not sure-footed. And it is some satisfaction to know that those who gave perjured evidence, on the strength of which alone many law-abiding men in Salem who were not concerned in the matter were senten to long terms of imprisonment, have now met with their proper deserts. Of first batch of 9 perjurers who were tried last week at Coimbatore 7 have b convicted. Thus have the wicked fallen. But it is sad to see the innoc still needlessly undergoing unjust sentences—unjust because based on concoc evidence, some of it under the inspiration of the police. Two of these wretc perjurers confessed to having been driven to swear away false evidence un police pressure! This is the usual tale. Wherever factions have quarrell wherever blood has been spilled, wherever riots have occurred, there it has b eventually discovered that the police of the place had something or other to A conviction is daily growing in the minds of the unbiassed that everywhere police do extort confessions either from prisoners or witnesses or both. Is t feature of the maintenance of law and order in India creditable to the auth ties? Not a week passes but some such event is chronicled in the pap Surely it is time the Supreme Government appointed a commission of inqu with the view of placing the police on an honest footing. Are the people to frightened everywhere and even sent to the Andamans, if not to the gallows, perjured evidence concocted or supported by the police? What apology the administration of Mr. Grant Duff to offer? What have Messrs. Macle McIver & Co. to say to the revelations now made public? What reparation the Madras Government going to make to those who have been unjustly c victed? For the sake of the reputation of British impartiality it is to be ho not a day will be lost in freeing them from their present wrongful incarcerati

Discusses the question of the separation of the judicial from the executive functions of revenue officers.

In an article headed "Separation of Judicial from Executive function the *Sind Times* (5) of the 15th July says:—What the reasons for not uniting these two functions in and the same officer? They are mainly two: the f a politico-economical one, the other an ethical juridical one. The former is based on the princi of division of labour, and the latter is based upon what may be called an axi of morals as well as of law, viz., that a biassed judge is a bad judge, and t the best judge is he whose mind is a *tabula rasa* in the particular matter before him. An officer who has heavy revenue duties to perform in addit to heavy judicial duties can hardly perform both these classes of duties satis torily. At any rate he is less likely so to discharge them than an officer has only one of these sets of duties to discharge. So again a person who already formed an opinion about a case, or who has been connected with it its initial stages, is more likely to decide it wrongly, if not wrongfully, tha person who approaches it from an independent standpoint, with a clear c science and an unfettered judgment. Even under the present law the fact t a revenue officer has made a preliminary enquiry into a case in his reve capacity is always a good ground for demanding its transfer from him in magisterial capacity. It follows from these considerations that wherever executive officer has heavy revenue and judicial duties to perform and at same time has abundant opportunities and temptations for forming a prejudgm it is imperatively necessary to introduce the reform of separating the two fu tions and dividing the labour. Here in Sind, for example, the Mukhtyárk and Assistant Collectors are not only overburdened with revenue and judi duties, but at the same time command peculiar facilities for obtaining hear and unsworn information, and are peculiarly liable to that moral jaundice wh is generally produced by such information. The writer here gives two hy thetical cases which illustrate the abuse of judicial functions by execut officers on account of misleading information and private pique or unwor revenge, and proceeds to remark:—The Mukhtyárkars unite in themsel numerous powers of which the rayats have a salutary dread. The Legislat expects even from village rustics a knowledge of such Acts as the Bombay La Revenue Code, the Irrigation Act, the Salt Act, the Forest Act, the Munici Act and the Police Act. Under any one of these Acts the Mukhtyárkar can alw manage to make it too hot for them, if he so chooses. All these Acts, except the first, create petty offences which the Mukhtyárkar as magistrate is authori to discover and punish, while even the first of these gives him as Mukhty kar power to sentence a man to fine for "wilfully erasing, removing, or in

ing a boundary mark" besides numerous revenue powers fra
the rayat. These are some of the facts which render the sep
tive from judicial functions extremely necessary.

Approves of the arrangements made by the Bombay Government to provide Indian beer for European troops.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 20th July says:—It is
arrangements have been completed
Government with Messrs. Meaki
provide India-brewed beer for Eu
the Bombay Presidency. This is
though it is a pity that the Local G
have waked to a sense of the duty it owes to the tax-payer so
We owe the present arrangement most probably to the press
the Supreme Government. It is owing to the persistency of
India has been able to check the importation of English artic
of 40 lákhs at the least per annum. But we fear lest the
Lordship be the signal for all and sundry to go back to their
been hard lines with provincial Governments to have to obe
the orders of the Supreme Government in the matter of the p
in India as far as practicable, and they would be too glad if I
dog they could return to their vomit. Job is so dear to th
aucracy, and patronage is too incorrigible and fat a canker to
Where is the continuity of policy? If there were some hop
it would be a day of rejoicing in India. The anti-Native
its time. It may for a time put up with the radical not
Viceroy. But the moment his back is turned on this countr
expect one big rebound to the old state of affairs. When th
it will be ten times more mischievous in its effects than bef
demoralising feature of Anglo-Indian polity.

Comments on the resolution of the Bombay Government regarding the abandonment of the tax levied on *kacha* wells in Gujarát.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 22nd July expresse
the abandonment of the tax levied
Gujarát, and says that it is not a
water-rate should be revised with a
the loss in revenue caused by this
at present contemplated. When Go
that the revenue derived from the
wells is trifling no great loss will be caused to them by the en
of that source of revenue. The loss can be met by the cur
useless and extravagant expenditure. If this is done the o
ernment resolution under notice will be fully gained.

Criticises the relations of Government with Native Chiefs and Inámdárs in regard to ábkári, opium, &c.

The *Jagadádarsh* (35) of the 20th July says:—It is a
satisfaction that the British Gover
showing their recognition of one
duties of a government by the im
taxes on intoxicants like opium, gá
liquors. Nay, a still greater en
duties levied on European liquors would be justifiable, consi
which their use has committed among the Native populatio
time it is extremely necessary that Government, in pursuin
policy, should guard against the infringement of the rights
others. A consideration of the present arrangements howev
induce the painful conviction that the authorities are bent u
increase of the Government revenue regardless of the vested
The sanads that have been granted to several Inámdárs
mention of the concession of rights over water, trees, stones,
ment have already pledged themselves to protect these righ
their receiving a judi of 5 annas in the rupee. It is theref
persecute the Inámdárs by raising new questions regarding th
very natural that the Inámdárs should develop new source
same way as the British Government have been doing, and it
abridge their rights simply with the view of augmenting
revenue. The same remarks apply to the relations adopte
with the Native States in the matter of ábkári and opium.

that Government have allowed compensation in consideration of the restricti imposed, but it is sheer injustice to force Native States with a high hand cede their rights for the compensation offered. We are of opinion that suc procedure will not pass by the name of justice even in England. This opp sive conduct of Government has given rise to heart-burnings among the Chi There is not the slightest doubt that such a policy of trampling the rights Native States with an eye to petty fiscal interests will never produce g results.

Advises Government to attend to certain complaints made by dealers in spirituous liquors.

In an article headed "An A'bkári Grievance" the *Native Opinion* (11 the 20th July says:—The avidity with which increase of revenue from every source is sought fo an evident indication of the moral deterioration Government. Turn to every department of State you will find that its Argus-eyed head is ever and a revolving in his mind the best means of turning the existing resources to better advantage of Government. Thus an examination of the several sour of revenue proves that this avidity, this zeal for an increase of revenue, is alw kept screwed up to the highest pitch, the result being that the subject find beyond his means to live decently. Of course the ever recurring plea for this high-pressure system is at hand and is flung into the face if anyone attem to point out the black spots in the system itself. Mr. S. Keaye, Mr. Hyndn and all other recent writers on the present condition of India are set down black plagues and monomaniacs, because they have attempted to tear the from the system and shocked the complacence of the British people by paint our condition in its true colours. Though our rulers do not see it, this syst of high pressure is more likely than not to prove the last straw on the cam back, and the goose that lays golden eggs will be killed in the end to the s prise and bitter regret of our rulers. A scene of this over-flowing zeal revenue is about to be enacted in Poona and in some mofussil stations, suppose, in August next. It is in connection with our A'bkári Department which we have at no time been great admirers. The toddy-dealers hav been considerably fleeced, now comes the turn of wine and spirit merchants pay an enhanced quota of revenue to replenish Government coffers. But process adopted for the object in view is so objectionable that it would h been a wonder if it had not outraged the sensibility of the honest mercha In a courteously worded representation they have laid before Governm their grievance in detail. We shall not enter for the present upon series of difficulties in the way of their trade as enumerated by the Po wine merchants in their petition to Government, but will address oursel to the main features only. Clause III. enjoins that if a licensee has to le his premises, whatever the nature of the call upon him, he must obtain previous sanction of the Collector to his doing so and pay a fee of Rs. 5 obtain such permission. This injunction is cruel in the extreme, and em gencies may arise which, while they may force him to leave his premi even without such sanction, may render the licensee responsible for acts of his servants. But why should it be necessary at all to secure s permission when the license-holder is sufficiently bound under the terms of license? The enormity of the injunction consists in making the licensee pr tically a prisoner in the cell. We think this feature of the clause deser immediate amendment. For ourselves we fail to see either the utility or advisability of asking for daily accounts of wines sold. Such a provision only enhance the cost of wines to the consumers. The most surprising of these clauses is that which allows police myrmidons to pay their unwelco visits to these merchants' shops whenever they may feel inclined to do so compels the licensee to keep on his premises a Sike's hydrometer to enable th visitors to guage the strength of the wines, when it is the duty of Governm to provide their inspectors with such a guage. We do not object to any spection, but it should only be entrusted, if at all necessary, to officers of supe ranks. If it is deemed necessary by the department to test the strength wines, we think it can be easily done by a declaration by the inspecting off that the capsule and cork of every bottle is intact. We believe that this s gestion of the petitioners is sound and deserves the consideration of Gove ment. The worst part of the whole arrangement is that these rule enforced without any previous timely intimation of their introducti result will be that those of the wine merchants who may have larg hand or may have ordered them from England will be great losers in of the enhancement of the duty levied upon them under the new ru the circumstances a six months' previous notice was, we believe Another grievance of these people is that the military messes, whic supplies direct from England free of duty, are allowed to sell quanti and spirits to Government officers. If the allegation is correct, would appear to be illegal and should be stopped. We hope the i in the petition will be duly weighed and given the amount of favo deration they so richly deserve. [The *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of t the *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 26th July make a similar compl

Complains of the oppressive nature of the Highway Act.

The *Shivájí* (65) of the 18th July says that it is very cruel the provisions of the Highway Act the the cultivating classes that drive a tr bullock carts in order to eke out the scan their legitimate profession. These classes been reduced to the greatest straits by wanton assessment of land their miseries are aggravated by the imposition of many other tax circumstances the imposition of a tax on carts will make th most unbearable. Such a step is calculated to induce a belief that do not like to see their rayats happy. The mere fact that these cla conversant with the modern modes of ventilating grievances wil the conclusion that there is no cause for complaint. If the o Revenue Department will have the courage to be faithful to Go latter will know the whole truth of the affair. But the tenor of th authorities deters these officers from representing things in the This state of affairs is very unsatisfactory. Though everything app the necessary materials for a tempest are gradually accumulating, no knowing when the crisis may come. If Government desire contingency a very distant one they should initiate a policy of sho regard to the feelings of the people. The major portion of the the country is agricultural, and therefore an attempt should be m and remedy the inconveniences of this class.

Makes certain suggestions in connection with the appointment of a separate officer to supervise the Police Department.

The *Kalpataru* (37) of the 20th July hears that a proposal is to relieve the Divisional Commissioner connection with the Police Department a them to a new officer to be called the Po sioner. It is said that the Commissioner that they did not get sufficient leisure the duties in connection with the Police Formerly there were only two Revenue Commissioners and the recently increased to three. It is difficult to understand the comp ing pressure of work, and on this ground alone there appears to b for effecting the proposed arrangement. If however it is based o that one officer cannot efficiently attend to different sets of dutie the same time, the proposal is unobjectionable and is calculated to Police Department. But the proposal must be carried out with any extra cost on Government. The writer proposes to do this b the revenue work of the Presidency to two Commissioners and d salary of the third towards the new appointment.

Disapproves of the proposal to confer certain newly created appointments in the A'bkári Department on Europeans and Eurasians only.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 22nd July says:—We are that it has been resolved to confer ments of A'bkári Inspectors recently s the Bombay Government on the officers in Preventive Service. Surely such a po calculated to fill all large departments wi and Eurasians to the exclusion of Native Fergusson has greatly encouraged arbitrary officers by the rece placing Eurasians on a level with Europeans. [The *Satyá Shodh* 20th July also makes a similar complaint.]

Points out the necessity of increasing the salaries of Hospital Assistants.

The *Din Bandhu* (6) of the 20th July says:—Though w
ly thank Government for the liber
they have been providing for the c
public by the establishment of hos
saries, still it is very much to be r
intentions of Government are in a manner neutralized by the
shown to the interests of the subordinate medical service. T
accounts for the difficulty that is experienced in procuring
sufficient number of persons ready to enlist themselves in this
est inconvenience suffered by the class of medical subor
Hospital Assistants lies in the insufficiency of the remuneration
considering their official position and the hard work they
very doubtful whether honest work can be expected from
servants. When in charge of Civil Hospitals they have th
ment entrusted to them, while they are quite independent offic
of dispensaries. In cases of murder and grievous hurt the j
generally guided by the opinions of these officers. In these
very dangerous that officers with such responsible duties sh
salaries. The allowance of Rs. 30 which these officers form
recently been discontinued by Government on the plea that
from private practice are a sufficient encouragement to th
however appear to be labouring under a misapprehension in
people with whom these officers have to deal have scarc
or the ability to pay them their fees, and a trifling sum of
earned during a year can hardly be looked upon as a sufficie
to these low-paid servants. Dr. Beatty's period of service is
and it is not unlikely that any efforts made by him for perp
among the subordinate medical service in the shape of
amelioration of their condition will meet with response from

Complains of the inconveniences caused to the public by the way in which justice is administered in the mofussil courts.

The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 24th July co
convenience and trouble caused to
way in which justice is administer
courts. Hundreds of persons may
from these courts who have not b
hearing and who are told to atte
When the officers are on circuit the
dance attendance on them, moving from one village to anc
detriment of their own callings. The inconvenience is more
land revenue matters than in civil suits. In the case of t
postponement only entails on the parties an additional exper
batta to witnesses, &c., but there is no end to the sufferings
of the former description. It is therefore necessary that jud
first decide what cases they will be able to hear on a p
should summon the parties and witnesses in those cases only.
are, owing to certain circumstances, prevented from finishir
cases appointed for the day they should give timely notice t
cerned, intimating at the same time the day to which the hea
may be postponed. This arrangement would prove beneficia
Officers going on circuit should summon the parties in onl
they think they will be able to get through and should state
when and where the parties should attend. Such a system is
a prompt transaction of business, to prove very convenient to
remove the misapprehensions which are produced by the in
interests shown by the officers of Government.

Says that European and Native families ought to be invited to the parties given at the Government House.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 26th July, in writin
evening party given at Ganesh
cellency the Governor, observes th
of his career Sir James Fergusson
of his anxiety to bridge the gulf th
peans and Natives, but a single hot
sufficed to deprive him of that noble quality. He was unabl

before the antagonistic views, the insidious attempts to gain him
indignation, of the European community, and we therefore see i
change. In the beginning he invited Natives to one or two par
the Government House. But that arrangement has been done av
favour of a single evening party. This will do no good and will
intercourse between the two races. Sir James is much mistaken
upon soothing the sensibilities of Natives by inviting a few Europe
partake of refreshments and enjoy theatrical amusements at an ev
in the company of a Native assemblage. Entertainments in which
European families may mix together and enjoy the hospitality of
ment House are the greatest desideratum and in these His Ex
Governor should set the first example. The writer thinks that
advisers are more to blame than Sir James himself in such matte
be hoped His Excellency will invite European and Native families
instead of holding ludicrous gatherings like the one under notice
promote intercourse between Europeans and Natives.

Objects to the free grant of a Government plot of ground and the contribution in money towards the erection of a new building for the use of the Indo-British Institution at Bombay.

The same newspaper of the 21st July takes exception to the libe
by Government in making a free grant
plot of Government ground near the Sc
and in contributing about Rs. 50,000 for
of a new building for the use of the
Institution, and says that when the in
first established in Bombay the Local
recommended to the Supreme Governm
grant of the plot of ground on which the Trinity Chapel and the
Institution now stand. The Supreme Government refused to ac
commendation of the Bombay Government and ordered in 1839 t
amount of money should be charged for the piece of ground to b
the purpose. When the then Supreme Government acted thus i
it is highly objectionable that the present Government should
grant of a valuable plot of ground and contribute a large sum
erection of the building. The Government of India must ha
share in this liberality. The Government of India refused to con
a plot of ground in this very locality for the use of the Municipal O
the payment of full charges for the same. Is not this conduc
being complained against? Is the Government of Lord Ripon
outcry of Europeans and their organs? Does his Lordship thin
were to object to this grant for a Protestant institution fresh attac
made on him on the ground of his Catholic faith? This sort of l
pleases the people and creates feelings of suspicion in them.

Disapproves of the contemplated appointment of Mr. Ollivant as the chief organizer of the Bombay International Exhibition.

The same newspaper of the 21st July strongly objects to the
appointment of Mr. Ollivant, the Munici
sioner for the city of Bombay, as the chi
of the Bombay International Exhibitio
the loss which the municipality would s
withdrawal from the control of its affai
that it would be better either not to ho
bition at all or to hold it after two years. The Municipal Corpora
protest against Mr. Ollivant's transfer. The writer advises Go
nominate Mon. Joubert as the chief organizer of the Exhibitio
consents to act as a salaried commissioner under the supervisio
mittee. [The *Yajdán Parast* (128) of the same date expresses so
lar sentiments and suggests the names of Messrs. Arthur Crawfo
Griffiths, the Superintendent of the Sir Jamshedji Jijibhái Schoo
the post. The latter officer has acquired experience by the part h
organization of exhibitions in England and Paris in previous year
rience would therefore prove very valuable for the Bombay Exhi
Bombay Chronicle (79) of the same date says that Mr. Ollivant's
cannot fail to meet with the unqualified, nay enthusiastic, approb
public. The writer however trusts that in the event of his

undertake the chief management of the Exhibition the authoriti in concert with him to make such arrangements as will not interests of the municipality during his temporary withdra control.]

Complains of the inconvenience caused to the public in Sind by their being required to go to the Mukhtyárkar's office to pay the land tax.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 27th June says :—We have rece complaints regarding the inconvenie the public by having to go to the office to pay the land tax. For years pádár has called for it at the doors of houses. We do not know why the C have altered such a long standing pra convenience of the public, the only individual that has benefite being the Tappádár. The Collector charges interest at 9 per ce while he only pays 3¾ per cent. on deposits in the savings bank if the exaction of interest is legal or equitable.

Points out the necessity of opening telegraph offices at Pátan and Rádhanpur.

A correspondent of the *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (84) of the 2 out the inconvenience suffered by the and Rádhanpur by the want of telegra railway stations, and says that if t were opened in those places about one sages would be despatched every month and Government would

Complaint against Mr. E. L. Cappel, Assistant Collector of Sholápur.

In an article headed " Improper conduct of our Assistant *Kalpataru* (37) of the 20th July says :— (16th July) Mr. E. L. Cappel went on cursion with his office Jamádár. Afte some time he came in sight of game the act of aiming a shot at it his dog, which was in the charge o caught the scent and ran at the game. The game having been danger by the movement of the dog effected its escape and the missed his aim. Being fired with indignation, the gentlemar Jamádár with such vehemence that his back, though covered with quite red and bore the marks of the stripes. The poor Jamádár blaming his own unfortunate lot for the injuries inflicted on could he do? Who can vouchsafe redress to him? If he we steps against the delinquent he must be prepared to wash his Government service and to run the risk of starving his child then where is the certainty that he will get redress? The European and a high officer to boot. It is indeed deplorable that a member of the Civil Service who is generally credited wit of even temper, discretion and civility should have been guilty Perhaps the Jamádár was very fortunate in having escaped with What if the sáheb had in the fit of anger aimed his pistol at We long for the day when God will infuse among the Europea cultivate friendly relations with Natives.

Points out the necessity of speedily constructing flood works at Surat.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 23rd July says :—Our co Surat justly complains that no mea been adopted for the construction of prevention of floods in that city. It i fall of rain this season has not been heavy and unusual floods are not likely to occur, but it is inconsistent w safety to remain indifferent in the matter. The lesson taught by great floods ought not to be forgotten. What was the result made by Government regarding the construction of flood works of constructing them been given up? Is this delay to contin heavy flood overtakes the city? It is the duty of the authoritie of the Bombay Government to help the people of Surat by taking preventing the recurrence of the calamity which befalls them ever *Dátardun* (93) of the 24th July expresses similar sentiments.]

Complains of the fearful condition of roads in Rånder.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 25th July says that as rain fell at Rånder for twelve days consecutively the condition of the road leading from Surat to Rånder and that of all the roads in the town has become very alarming. The roads are full of deep holes in which stinking and dirty water has collected. These are a certain source of injury to the public health. [A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the same date makes a similar complaint.]

Points out the necessity of running a steam-launch between Kotri and Gidu-Bandar.

A correspondent of the *Sind Times* (5) of the 15th July says:—What I contend for is that a steam-launch is very much required between Kotri and Gidu-Bandar and that the local funds can well afford to have it. It must be admitted that Kotri is one of the chief stations in Sind, where there is great passenger traffic; it must at the same time be admitted that most of the passengers have either to come from or to go to Hyderabad, and that consequently they must cross the river when going to Kotri as well as when returning from it. It is true beyond doubt that a great majority of passengers travel by the mail trains while only a few travel by the mixed. An easy and speedy means of crossing the river both at the time when the mail trains arrive as well as when they depart ought t be provided. Both the up and the down mails reach and leave Kotri during the night, and there is no steam-launch plying at night. The two cutters running between Gidu-Bandar and Kotri are not safe, especially during the summer season, they cannot accommodate many persons, and their charges are very heavy. At present it is the Government servants who can get leave only for a day or two, and a few others that use these cutters. I have reason t believe that even now the local fund committee receives from the cutters a net income of about Rs. 1,200 every year. There is little doubt that a steam-launch would be financially a gain to the local funds, but even if it were t prove otherwise, which nobody apprehends, it is the duty of the local board to provide for the safe and speedy conveyance of passengers.

Points out the necessity of erecting a dharmashála at Karáchi.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 27th June says:—It is a matter for great surpris and regret that a town like Karáchi should afford n shelter to the numerous strangers who arrive ther or pass through it. It has no dharmashála for th poor and the homeless, and no cheap and comfortabl accommodation for those travellers who can and will pay for it. In other part of Sind, even in small villages, a dharmashála may be seen, maintained by privat charity or from the local or provincial funds. But nothing of the kind is to b found in Karáchi, a city second to Bombay in the whole Presidency, and whic by reason of its growing importance and increasing commerce and consequen demand for labour and capital is attracting numbers of strangers and foreigner from different parts of Sind and the Panjáb. Such a state of things is discreditable to a big city like Karáchi, and the sooner it is remedied the better fo its growing reputation and for those who take a pride in the rapidity wit which fine buildings have been springing up on all sides of it. We doubt no that with a little exertion there may be found many wealthy and charitabl persons who will come out to provide handsomely for travellers and strangers But even if there were no person coming forward with an open purse th powers that be ought, we think, to build a dharmashála for the convenience o travellers coming to Karáchi.

Points out the advisability of establishing a tonga service between Ratnágiri and Kolhápur.

The *Satyă Shodhak* (62) of the 20th July points out to the authorities of the Postal Department the advisability of establishing a tonga service between Ratnágiri and Kolhápur. The opening of the A'mba Ghát under the auspices of the administration of Mr. Crawford has been the signa for a free intercourse between the cities above the Ghåts and Ratnágiri, and there are signs of a gradual development of that intercourse. There is no doubt that the proposed tonga service would pay its way inasmuch as various classes of passengers would hasten to take advantage o the convenience. The prospect of a railway to Kolhápur is not very distan and if the people of Konkan meant at all to profit by it it would be throug the medium of a tonga service.

Complains of the inefficiency of the police in the villages of Válod, Buhári and Ambáj.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 24th July, writin from Surat, mentions some recent cases of theft an plunder in the villages of Válod, Buhári and Ambá and complains of the insufficient number of polic sepoys in these villages, where these offences a on the increase.

Education.

Says that a class for teaching vaccination to females should be opened in connection with the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

The *Yajdán Parast* (128) of the 20th July expresses approval of the res lution adopted by the Municipal Commissioners Calcutta to engage the services of two female vaccina tors, and says that it would be better if Bombay wer to do the same. When Bombay has not yet produce female doctors, it is difficult to get females well verse in this subject. But as vaccination can be learnt i a short time, a class should be attached to the Grant Medical College for teaching vaccination to females in the same way as a class for teaching midwifer is attached to the same institution.

Complains of the want of schools in the villages of the Gogha Táluka.

The *Gujarát Mitră* (80) of the 20th July complains of the want of schoo in the villages of the Gogha Táluka, names 16 villag where schools with a daily attendance of from 3 to 50 students could be opened, and says th when villagers request Government to open schools their villages Government ask the villagers to supply half of the necessary fund The *tálukdárs* of the Gogha district are *tálukdárs* in name only. They a agriculturists and many of them are very poor. When they find it difficult maintain themselves, how can they be expected to defray half the expenses maintaining schools? The owners of the villages of Vávadi, Tagadi and Khá are well-to-do and can afford to maintain schools, but as Government office are indifferent in the matter the want is not supplied.

Municipalities.

Complains of the indifference of the Bombay Municipality in the matter of taking precautionary measures against cholera.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 26th July refers to the weekly heal report for Bombay for the week ending 22nd Ju which reports the occurrence of three deaths fr cholera, refuses to believe that cholera has entire disappeared from the city, and says that the numb of deaths from cholera in the current week will i crease, because the epidemic is said to have aga broken out in some quarters of the city. The reasons for this apprehend increase in mortality from this epidemic are apparent. The copious rainf has enhanced the moisture in the atmosphere, which is considered one of t sources of cholera. Green and rotten vegetables are now sold on a large sc and the condition of meat sold in the bazárs is not good. The stench usual prevailing in Bombay has not abated and the bad odours emanating fr dust-bins on account of the accumulation of rain-water in them have increase What wonder then that under these circumstances cholera should aga rage virulently in the city? Who is to attend to the matter? This is rea a painful state of things.

Does not approve of the proposal of the local municipality to raise a loan of Rs. 60,000.

The *Pandhari Vaibhav* (52) of the 20th July does not approve of the pr posal of the Pandharpur Municipality to raise a loan Rs. 60,000 for constructing dharmashálas for the co venience of pilgrims, and advocates an expenditu of Rs. 10,000 a year from the municipal reven towards that object. The writer then proceeds examine the municipal accounts, and asks if it is not the duty of Gover ment to scrutinize the items of expenditure. The annual accounts recent published show that considerable sums of money have during the year be debited in the head of dharmashálas, while there is no trace of the erection any such buildings. Who is responsible for such a state of things? Is it rule that the people's money should be spent in this fashion?

Native States.

Makes certain suggestions for placing the relations of the Native States with the paramount power on a sound footing.

In an article headed "The Paramount Power and the Native States" t *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 21st July says:—If Lo Ripon would, before laying down the reins of his offic bestow his attention on the relations between t paramount power and the Native States and attem to place them on a more satisfactory footing th they have been on for some time past, so as to prevent in the future what h been in the past a frequent source of heart-burning and vexation, His Excellen would achieve a most beneficial purpose and solve a question of very gre political importance. We observe that the Calcutta correspondent of t *Pioneer* gives out the report that the Government of India are at prese engaged in the solution of two very important questions affecting the Empi one of which is the definition of the relations between the paramount pow and the Native States. This question is involved in so many traditions a prejudices of the past that it will not be easy for Lord Ripon to rise superi to the counsels of those brought up in the mysteries of the Foreign Office a to discover better means than are now open to the princes of having questio affecting them settled after a satisfactory hearing. Lord Ripon seems to us be however so well fitted to give a *quietus* to the vexed problems which ari on account of the undefined and unsatisfactory character of those relations th we doubt not the Native princes will receive proposals coming from his Lor ship with great and special confidence. It is true that there is only one ye left for his Lordship to complete the reforms he has endeavoured to rear our midst, and so many are they that one may be inclined to feel that Lordship may prove unable to deal satisfactorily with a question whi every Viceroy before him left to itself. But it is politically unsafe keep questions of this kind in their present state for a long time, a nothing ought to deter his Lordship from doing his best to solve the questi and from effecting certain reforms in the Foreign Office, which has lo enjoyed the notoriety of a high-handed and irresponsible bureaucracy, s tling rights and destroying privileges often without giving a fair hearing those affected by its decisions. The Native States have passed through va ous stages of independence since the British established themselves as t paramount power in the country. Happily in these days we do not hear of "t earth-hunger" or of "the doctrine of lapse" which created so great a stir in t days of Lord Dalhousie and of which the late Sir J. P. Willoughby was one the steadiest and foremost champions in this Presidency. So far as the doctri is concerned, it may be said to have died out never to rear up its head agai But that was the first stage through which the princes had to pass, when th were not sure when and how they would be sacrificed to the greed for annex tion which characterised the services in Lord Dalhousie's time. But the muti which followed convinced the authors of the fatal errors of their policy a brought a revulsion of feeling in favour of the maintenance of the Native Stat and the cultivation of the sympathy of the princes. But if the immediate resu of the mutiny was to give a death-blow to the policy of the annexationis they have endeavoured to give expression to their designs by preaching t doctrine of repression in the place of that of spoliation against the Native State If Native States cannot be annexed their princes can be at least brought down a reduced to the level of powerless chiefs, with whom the British Government c trifle as much as they please. This is the principle which the supporters of t annexation policy have steadily kept in view. For instance, when the misrule Malhár Ráo became notorious, a very vigorous effort was made to induce the Go ernment of the day to take advantage of the crisis in the history of the Nati

State of Baroda and seize upon its territories so as to include it within the
line. It was the wise statesmanship of Lord Northbrook which saved the Emp
from a repetition of the scenes which India had witnessed in Lord Dalhous
days; and his Lordship will be long remembered as the Viceroy who t
the earliest opportunity of showing to the princes and people of In
that the British Government fully recognized the binding force of the sole
assurance conveyed to them by Lord Canning soon after the mutiny that
rights of the princes and states would be respected. If the fears therefore
annexation have long since been at an end, and there is none now in the ra
of British statesmen who thinks that the safety of Government lies in
wholesale destruction of Native States, yet their place has been taken by
fear of a different character altogether. If the number of the supporters of
doctrine of lapse has dwindled away, the number of those who think that
princes should be reduced to the level of large landlords and brought un
the complete subjection of the Foreign Office and placed at the mercy of
Political Agents is perhaps growing. This stage through which the Nat
States are just now passing first manifested itself when the Viceroyalty of L
Lytton began. Shortly before his Lordship was sent out to India as Vice
the Royal Title's Bill had passed the Houses of Parliament, sanctioning
assumption of the title "Empress of India" by Her Majesty, and on
occasion of its passage fears were expressed by no less a person t
the present Prime Minister, who then was the leader of the opposit
that the new Imperial title would change the relations, or would be ta
to change the relations, between the British Government and the Na
States. The Ministers however put it most distinctly that the title of E
press was meant to confirm the rights secured to the princes by me
of treaties and engagements from time to time. But all these assurances w
quietly ignored when Lord Lytton entered upon his career as Viceroy
India, and endeavoured by every means in his power to curtail the freedom
action of the princes in several matters. It then became evident that
Gladstone's fears were not altogether baseless. Immediately after Her Majes
assumption of the title of Empress some of the Native States were coaxed i
signing their consent, much against their will, to certain arrangements rega
ing salt and opium—arrangements that were intended to encroach upon
finances of the Native States in the interests of the paramount power.
princes protested as much as they could, and it will be remembered tha
request made by many chiefs in Káthiáwár, who were affected by these arran
ments, to have a personal interview with Sir Richard Temple, then Gover
of Bombay, was refused in a very graceless manner. It is relations of
character that require a satisfactory settlement but which are at present allo
to be left undefined. The Native States may be said to be at a disadvant
whenever any question affecting their interests arises. What is it but a n
unjustifiable wrong to a prince of the position of Holkar that he should h
the charge of disloyalty laid against him by political officers of the stamp
Mr. Durand, now Secretary to the Government of India in the Fore
Department, and no fair hearing should be given to the Mahárája to re
the charge? Likewise whenever a dispute as to some territory or as to so
other question arises between the British officers and a prince, the only red
allowed to the latter is to refer the question to the Foreign Office, or if
prince happen to be one under the jurisdiction of a Local Government
that of Bombay, questions affecting him are disposed of by the judicial mem
of the Governor's Council. It is idle to expect that justice can be done
adjudication of this character. Mr. Tucker, who was formerly a membe
the Council of this Presidency, once expressed himself to the effect t
while holding that office he found himself in an unenviable situation and
impressed with the necessity of a reform in the system adopted by Governm
in deciding questions affecting the Natives princes. The work, he said,
heavy as the judicial member of the Council has to read lengthy petitions
to decide the questions submitted to him without the advantage of hearing b
sides. Likewise the Foreign Office of the Government of India cannot
expected to do justice to questions affecting the Native princes. Its traditi
are such as to unfit it for the duties that it has to discharge. It is no do
in the hands of the Viceroy for the time being to exercise an effective con

over it, but the Viceroy happening generally to be new to the country and those in the office being initiated in the mysteries of Indian diplomacy, he has to guide himself according to the plans suggested by them. It is therefore seldom that princes meet with justice. They may appeal against decisions adverse to them to the Secretary of State, but the result generally is that they get no redress even there; the Secretary of State is more or less pledged to support the action of the Government here, whether on account of a desire to keep up its prestige or on account of a disinclination to wade through the large mass of papers accompanying each case! Under this system the Political Department is the irresponsible judge of the rights of the princes secured to them under treaties, and the tendency of late has been to reduce those rights as far as possible. The suggestion has from time to time been made that a Court of Arbitration composed of well trained English lawyers should be established for the adjudication of questions which arise between the British Government and a Native State or between one Native State and another, on the model of Her Majesty's Privy Council in England. Such a court would certainly have the merit, which the present system does not possess, of insuring to aggrieved princes a satisfactory and public hearing o their grievances. The only way to inspire confidence in the princes is to show that Government will not, in dealing with their right, observe diplomacy and secrecy, but give them an opportunity of a fair statement and argument o their case. We can well understand that the Viceroy should have the powe to deal on his own responsibility with such questions as may arise from a Native prince assuming an aggressive attitude towards the British Governmen by befriending some power rival to the latter or otherwise. State policy doe require that cases of this kind should be dealt with by the State alone and no by judicial tribunals. But these are not the cases of which we see much now The present system has been found wanting in the essentials of a proper administration of justice and the Native princes have learnt to their cost tha under it they are destined to suffer. It is high time that some reform wer made and the relations between the paramount power and the States so define as to allow of disputes between the two or between one State and another bein decided by a properly constituted court of arbitration. If there is any trut in the report that Lord Ripon is bestowing his attention on the question, it i to be hoped his Lordship will take the proposal for a court of this kind int consideration. The fact that the Native States should be maintained intac being accepted, the next question is—how to deal with them in cases whic bring their interests in collision with the interests of the paramount power. A satisfactory solution of this question has yet to be attempted, and Lord Ripon memory will be remembered with gratitude by the princes if he takes it i hand and invites the opinions of the princes and sees if the proposal for th institution of an arbitration court is feasible.

Disapproves of the policy of entrusting young princes with the powers of administration.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (116) of the 25th July alludes to the approachin installation of the Thákor of Gondal and says that is dangerous to allow young princes to manage thing in their own way. It is unwise to entrust youn potentates with the responsible work of governin their States, when they have nothing but the exper ence of college life to their credit, without exercising any check over the Many instances have occurred in which young princes have grievously erre and have been led astray by those about them. It is true that the youn Thákor of Gondal is clever and well educated and that he showed his courag by undertaking a long voyage to England. But it is not likely that he will b able to effect reforms in the State single-handed.

Complains of the prevalence of maladministration in the Dhrángadra State.

The *Gujarát Mitră* (80) of the 20th July says:—British officers have confidence in the administration of justice by th State of Dhrángadra. The paramount power ought take measures for speedy reform in that directio Mr. Kuvarji Kohyáji Vakil, the Diván of Dhrángadr is a very able man and can introduce the necessary reforms into the State, b he has hitherto been helpless on account of the schemes of certain who enjoyed the protection of the Thákor's mother. If the Diván to have his own way now that the Thákor's mother is dead there a of reform in the State. The judicial officers of the State do to enjoy the confidence of the British authorities. The writer certain cases in which the Political Agent expressed his dissatisfactio decisions of the Judge of that State and proceeds :—Why does not th Agent compel the Darbár to introduce the necessary reforms into It is the Agent's duty to do so. If either the Thákor or some throw obstacles in the way of reform, strong measures ought to b remove them.

Berár Affairs.

Points out the defects of the system of judicial administration in Berár.

The *Vaidarbh* (16) of the 19th July says:--The administration o a copy of the Panjáb administration. In P evils which we complain of have been not by the people but their existence has bee ledged by Government and a Bill has introduced into the Viceregal Legislative Council for reorganising th administration of the province. The remarks which the Hon'ble M made in introducing the Bill apply with equal force to this provi needs of the province have outgrown the simplicity of the original There is now hardly any difference between the laws and regulation in Berár and those which are in force in Bombay or Bengal. It cann that Government are not alive to the necessity of division of labo have perceived the necessity of relieving the Resident of his judicial Similarly they have found it necessary to keep the two offices of t and Revenue Commissioners distinct. It appears to us that there not greater, reason for carrying on this separation of executive fro functions down to the district and subordinate officers. The grea is how can this be effected. The easiest answer is that we should h thing like what exists in the neighbouring presidency of Bombay. sure whether it may not be best to adopt that system. But we dou Government are prepared to make the wholesale changes which suc will necessitate; nay, we ourselves fear that it may not be easy to now. The writer then proceeds to make the following suggestions:– should be a complete separation of judicial from revenue functions powers of High Court of which Government wish to relieve th should be conferred on the Judicial Commissioner, the High Court be in the province and not at Hyderabad. (3) The Deputy Commissio already overburdened with revenue and executive work should be their judicial functions. (4) The province should be formed into t (or divisions) for judicial purposes, and these two districts (or divis be presided over by two judges of the rank of Deputy Commissioner the powers of District and Sessions Judges. (5) There should be 1 Subordinate Judges in the province, 8 in each division, and th be presided over by the most experienced Extra Assistant Commis if Government can spare them, Assistant Commissioners. These Co have power to try suits up to the value of Rs. 5,000. (6) Appea decrees of these Courts should lie to the District Courts. (7) All o for sums above Rs. 5,000 should be triable by the District Courts. (District Courts shall lie appeals from the decrees of the Subordina (9) Appeals from the original and appellate decrees of the two Di shall lie to the Judicial Commissioner. (10) The present system of Ju cases in camp should be discontinued. The inspection of the S Courts should be done by the District Judges when they go out work. We would also advocate a considerable modification of th the Courts of Small Causes.

Suggests that an Honorary Magistrate should be appointed at Adgaon.

A correspondent of the *Varhád Samáchár* (17) of the 21st
that the trade of the town of Adga
greatly on account of the removal of
that place. Hitherto some hopes w
regarding the restoration of the Cou
regarding the proposed transfer of the Court to Telháre ha
disappointment. It is however to be hoped that Governmen
way to appoint an Honorary Magistrate in the town, as such a
to improve the position of the town in some measure.

RAOJI BHAVANRA
Acting Reporter on t

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
29*th July* 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Ábkári :
  Advice to Government to attend to certain complaints made by dealers in spirituous liquors 6
  Criticism on the relations of Government with Native Chiefs and Inámdárs in regard to —, opium, &c.... 5
Appointments :
  Comments on the admission of Europeans and Eurasians to the exclusion of Natives into the Department of the Survey of India 3
  Disapproval of the proposal to confer certain newly created — in the A'bkári Department on Europeans and Eurasians only ... 7
Bombay International Exhibition : Disapproval of the contemplated appointment of Mr. Ollivant as the chief organizer of the — ... 9
Dharmashála at Karáchi : Necessity of erecting a — 11
Flood works at Surat : Necessity of speedily constructing the — ... 10
Highway Act : Complaint against the oppressive nature of the provisions of the — 7
Hospital Assistants : Necessity of increasing the salaries of — ... 8
Indo-British Institution at Bombay : Objection to the free grant of a Government plot of ground and the contribution in money towards the erection of a new building for the use of the — 9
Information on State matters : Condemnation of the policy of refusing — to the public 3
Judicial matters : Complaint regarding the inconveniences caused to the public by the way in which justice is administered in the mofussil courts 8
Kacha wells in Gujarát : Comments on the resolution of the Bombay Government regarding the abandonment of the tax levied on— ... 5
Land tax : Complaint regarding the inconvenience caused to the public in Sind by being required to go to the Mukhtyárkar's office to pay the— 10
Parties at the Government House : Expression of opinion that European and Native families ought to be invited to the — 8
Police :
  Complaint regarding the inefficiency of the — in the villages of Válod, Buhári and Ambáj 12
  Suggestions in connection with the appointment of a separate officer to supervise the — Department 7
Postal matters : Advisability of establishing a tonga service between Ratnágiri and Kolhápur 11
Public Service : Complaint against Mr. E. L. Cappel, Assistant Collector of Sholápur 10
Roads : Complaint regarding the fearful condition of — in Ránder ... 11
Salem riots : Recommendation that the parties convicted and sentenced in connection with the — should now be released 3
Separation of the judicial from the executive functions of revenue officers : Discussion of the question of the — 4
Steam launch between Kotri and Gidu-Bandar : Necessity of running a — 11
Stores : Approval of the arrangements made by the Bombay Government to provide Indian beer for European troops 5
Telegraph offices : Necessity of opening — at Pátan and Rádhanpur ... 10

PART II.—*Education*—

Grant Medical College, Bombay : Expression of opinion that a class for teaching vaccination to females should be opened in connection with the — 12
Schools : Complaint regarding the want of — in the villages of the Gogha Táluka 12

Page.

t III.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay: Complaint against the indifference of the — Municipality in the matter of taking precautionary measures against cholera ... 12
Pandharpur: Disapproval of the proposal of the — Municipality to raise a loan of Rs. 60,000 12

t IV.—*Native States*—

Maladministration in the Dhrángadra State: Complaint against the prevalence of — 15
Native States: Suggestions for placing the relations of the — with the paramount power on a sound footing 13
Powers of administration: Disapproval of the policy of entrusting young princes with the — 15

V.—*Berár Affairs*—

Honorary Magistrates: Suggestion for the appointment of an Honorary Magistrate at Adgaon 17
Judicial administration in Berár: Defects of the system of — ... 16

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

IDENTIAL.]

NA

PUBLISHEI

For the

List

No	Names of N
	ENGL
1	The Indian Spectator..
2	„ Mahrátta ...
3	„ Morning Star
*4	„ Quarterly Journal janik Sabha ..
5	„ Sind Times
	ANGLO-M
6	The Din Bandhu
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu ..
8	„ Dnyánodayă
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh ..
10	„ Indu Prakásh
11	„ Native Opinion ..
12	„ Prabhákar
13	„ Pramod Sindhu .
14	„ Shetakaryáncha K
15	„ Subodh Patrika .
*16	„ Vaidarbh ...
17	„ Varhád (Berár) S
	MARA
18	The Arunodayă
19	„ A'ryávart ...
20	„ Bakul ...
21	„ Belgaum Samáchá
22	„ Bhála ...
23	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]
*24	„ Chháva ...
*25	„ Chikitsak ...
26	„ Daivadnyă Samác
*27	„ Dakshin Vritt
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt
29	„ Dnyán Bodhak
30	„ Dnyán Ságar
31	„ Ganga Lahari
32	„ Hindu Punch
33	„ Hitechchhu
34	„ Israel[1] ...
35	„ Jagadádarsh
36	„ Jagan Mitră
37	„ Kalpataru...
*38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]
*39	„ Katáksh ...
40	„ Kesari ...
41	„ Khándesh Vaibha
42	„ Lamp of Judaism
43	„ Lokahitavádi
*44	„ Mádhavi ...
45	„ Maháráshtră Hite
46	„ Maháráshtră Mit
47	„ Nagar Samáchár.
48	„ Násik Vritt
*49	„ Nibandh Chandri
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu
51	„ Panchánan
52	„ Pandhari Vaibhav
*53	„ Pisháchanáth
54	„ Poona Vaibhav
*55	„ Prabodh Chandril
*56	„ Pratod ...
*57	„ Pune Sárvajanik Pustak ...
*58	„ Rámdás ...
59	„ Saddharm Dip
60	„ Sanmárgă Dipika.
61	„ Satyă Sadan
62	„ Satyă Shodhak
*63	„ Sharabh ...
64	„ Shetakari ...
*65	„ Shiváji[1] ...
66	„ Shubh Suchak
67	„ Suryakánt...
68	„ Suryodayă...
*69	„ Svadesh Hitechch

---

[1] Frequently ad

CON 252

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R

For the Week ending 2nd August 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	450
2	" Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	" Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	" Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
5	" Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
7	" Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
8	" Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	" Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	484
10	" Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
11	" Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	" Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	" Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	200
14	" Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fortnightly	950
15	" Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	600
*16	" Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	200
17	" Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
18	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
19	" A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
20	" Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
21	" Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
22	" Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
23	" Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
*24	" Chháva	Dhárwár	Do.	200
*25	" Chikitsak	Sholápur	Do.	200
26	" Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*27	" Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
28	" Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
29	" Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
30	" Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
31	" Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
32	" Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
33	" Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
34	" Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
35	" Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
36	" Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
37	" Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*38	" Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*39	" Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
40	" Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
41	" Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
42	" Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
43	" Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
*44	" Mádhavi	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
45	" Maháráshtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	1,000
46	" Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
47	" Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
48	" Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	100
*49	" Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
50	" Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
51	" Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
52	" Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*53	" Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
54	" Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	250
*55	" Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*56	" Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*57	" Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
*58	" Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
59	" Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
60	" Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	150
61	" Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
62	" Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*63	" Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
64	" Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
*65	" Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
66	" Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	90
67	" Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
68	" Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240
*69	" Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	150

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

CON 252

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
70	The Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
71	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	200
72	„ Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	175
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	200
*74	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
75	„ Vichárshil...	Málvan	Do.	300
*76	„ Vinod	Poona	Do.	200
*77	„ Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
78	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	400
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	400
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	349
82	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
83	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	137
	GUJARA'TI.			
84	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
85	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	750
86	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	304
87	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*88	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	200
89	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	1,090
90	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	700
91	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	60
92	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	600
93	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Weekly	525
94	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,000
95	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	200
96	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
97	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
98	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	100
99	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
*100	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	200
101	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*102	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
103	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	525
104	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,400
105	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	115
*106	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	200
*107	„ Kapol-hita-wardhak	Do.	Monthly	200
108	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	700
109	„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	300
110	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
111	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	381
*112	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
113	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
114	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	700
115	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,814
116	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
117	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
*118	„ Saurashtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	200
119	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
120	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	533
121	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	200
122	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	408
*123	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly ...	200
124	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patra	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
125	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	50
126	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	738
127	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
128	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
129	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	150
130	„ Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.	200
131	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	225
132	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Do.	768
133	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	100
	SANSKRIT.			
134	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	100
	URDU.			
135	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
136	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.	160
	PERSIAN.			
137	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	300
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
138	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	200
	SINDI.			
139	The Sind Sudhár	Karáchi	Weekly	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, ch are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newser in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. hese cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the cial Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, r placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be lutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—ă.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politic

The *Poona Vaibhav* (5
o
c
o
h
t

Says 'that the people of India have reason to hail with delight the advance of Russia.

of two powerful governmen
terminous is in itself a gre
either government on its s
will produce the beneficial
rulers and the ruled and o
foundations. If however t
lities of the English mind
viz., that in the rapid stride
they do not profess to be s
mere fact that the British
be masters of the whole co
nations are similarly inclin
loath to disbelieve the pro
with the farsighted Englis
sions of Russia her attitud
secure for her produce the
great help to her in her pr
raise her to a state of grea
that we should join our G
movements of the British
tion of the near approach
for the miseries of India t
with delight.

In an article headed "

Makes certain suggestions in regard to Sind on the subject of the separation of the judicial from the executive functions of revenue officers.

not exceeding Rs. 200 in a
is now vested with the
Thal and Kashmor, while
nate court at Shikárpur.
is, almost equal to the are
total area of Thar and Pá
Judges (counting the D
square miles, or, in other
square miles. If we exc
average will be 2,714 squ
compare this average wit
rally also a second class
province, and it follows
square miles, *i. e.*, about o
It must be remembered t
civil suits on the service
is one anna for every
officer. If however the j
instance a process is issu
is clear therefore that the
diction the less the amou
Everyone having even a
nistration knows what a d

Politics and the Public Administration.

Says that the people of India have reason to hail with delight the advance of Russia.

The *Poona Vaibhav* (54) of the 27th July says:—In our opinion the advance of Russia to the north-western frontier of India is calculated to prove beneficial as well to the people of India as to the British Government. The apprehensions which have undoubtedly taken possession of the authorities are quite erroneous. That the dominions of two powerful governments like the English and the Russian should be conterminous is in itself a great safeguard against the exercise of oppression by either government on its subjects, and in the case of India this circumstance will produce the beneficial effect of developing amicable relations between the rulers and the ruled and of perpetuating the British rule by strengthening its foundations. If however this argument is not enough to soothe the susceptibilities of the English mind they should lay to their hearts another circumstance, viz., that in the rapid strides which the Russians have been making towards India they do not profess to be swayed by any other than commercial motives. The mere fact that the British people who landed in India as traders contrived to be masters of the whole country does not justify the conclusion that all foreign nations are similarly inclined and therefore credulous people like ourselves are loath to disbelieve the professions of Russia. It may however be otherwise with the farsighted English! But judging in the light of the present professions of Russia her attitude is decidedly advantageous to India. If India could secure for her produce the custom of the vast territories of Russia it would be a great help to her in her present commercial depression and would undoubtedly raise her to a state of great prosperity. In these circumstances it is not proper that we should join our Government in bewailing the advance of Russia. If the movements of the British Government and the current reports are any indication of the near approach of Russia, all loyal subjects should take it as a signal for the miseries of India to cease and should therefore hail the advance of Russia with delight.

Makes certain suggestions in regard to Sind on the subject of the separation of the judicial from the executive functions of revenue officers.

In an article headed "The separation of Judicial from Executive functions" the *Sind Times* (5) of the 22nd July says:—We propose in this article to expound a scheme by which the separation of the two functions may be carried out at the smallest cost to Government. In Sind, excluding Thar and Párkar and Thal and Kashmor, we have only 13 Subordinate Judges. The 7 Mukhtyárkars in Thar and Párkar have also civil jurisdiction in suits not exceeding Rs. 200 in amount, and the Deputy Collector, Upper Sind Frontier, is now vested with the jurisdiction of a Subordinate Judge in the tálukas of Thal and Kashmor, while the táluka of Jacobabad is annexed to the subordinate court at Shikárpur. The whole area of Sind is 48,012 square miles, that is, almost equal to the area of England and Wales put together. Excluding the total area of Thar and Párkar, 12,729 square miles, we have 14 Subordinate Judges (counting the Deputy Collector, Upper Sind Frontier) for 35,283 square miles, or, in other words, one Subordinate Judge for no less than 2,520 square miles. If we except the Deputy Collector, Upper Sind Frontier, the average will be 2,714 square miles for every subordinate court. Let us now compare this average with the average area under a Mukhtyárkar, who is generally also a second class magistrate. There are 51 Mukhtyárkars in the whole province, and it follows therefore that the average area under each is 941 square miles, *i. e.*, about one-third of the average area under a Subordinate Judge. It must be remembered that in Sind there is a system of mileage fees levied in civil suits on the service of process besides the ordinary process fees. The fee is one anna for every mile, exclusive of the first mile travelled by the serving officer. If however the journey can be performed by rail the party at whose instance a process is issued has to pay the actual railway fare of the bailiff. It is clear therefore that the smaller the local area of a Subordinate Judge's jurisdiction the less the amount of mileage fees and railway fare payable by litigants. Everyone having even a slight acquaintance with our system of civil administration knows what a drag these fees are on justice and how inconvenient and

troublesome they are. But these are not the only fees the amount of w
may be considerably reduced by contracting the local limits of our subord
courts. In every suit on an average at least two witnesses, if not more
summoned to give evidence. The parties are bound to pay the expenses of
journey to and from the court, and these expenses are sure to decrease by
thirds if the local area of each subordinate court is reduced to one-third c
present area. The relief that will be thus afforded will be very considerable,
we feel sure it will bring its own reward in the increase of suits and the consec
increase of institution and process fees. Our proposal is that the area of e
subordinate court should be made co-extensive with the area now under a M
tyárkar, that Mukhtyárkars should be relieved of their magisterial funct
and that these functions should be transferred to officers charged with
duty of administering both civil and criminal justice within the limits of
revenue táluka, *i. e.*, on an average within 941 miles. The evils of the pr
regime are well known and are even officially recognized. Who is not a
how often cases are delayed on account of Mukhtyárkars being forced to g
on their revenue tours, how often the accused, however innocent, hav
remain untried in jail for days, if not for weeks together, or how often
plainants and witnesses are put to the trouble of finding the Mukhtyárkar's c
and following it from day to day? These are but a few of the numerous h
ful results of burdening such a hard-worked itinerant official as the Mukhtya
with judicial duties. And we think it cannot but be conceded that a mea
having the double end of effecting a most urgent division of labour and a
urgent reform in our civil administration, a measure which would remov
burden of magisterial duties from off the shoulders of Mukhtyárkars
place the civil courts within easy reach of the people, deserves the best c
deration of our Government, provided of course that it is financially fea
We learn from the last Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency
the total income of the year 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 10,88,31,165 an
expenditure to Rs. 10,09,35,351. Thus there was a clear surplus of Rs. 78,95
Our scheme does not involve the outlay of even one hundred and twenty
part of this surplus. The Administration Report, though it inform
that Sind yields a revenue of Rs. 61,18,426, does not state the amount s
on its administration, and we cannot therefore say whether the small
lay our scheme will involve can be disbursed from the revenues of S
Excepting Karáchi, which has a Small Cause Court, we know only three c
in Sind which require an officer *exclusively* charged with *civil* duties,
Hyderabad, Sukkur and Shikárpur. In all the three cities there is, we bel
a City Magistrate who can very well perform *criminal* functions. In
remaining tálukas of Sind the criminal work now done by the Mukhtya
amounts on an average to about 100 cases a year. The average numbe
suits disposed of by each of our 13 Subordinate Judges is not more
1,500. If the local limits of their jurisdiction be reduced to one-third,
average number, we believe, will hardly exceed 500. We would ther
abolish the present subordinate civil courts excepting the three at Hydera
Sukkur and Shikárpur, and establish new courts with magisterial and
powers in every revenue táluka, excepting Hyderabad, Sukkur and Shikár
At present Government pay Rs. 8,275 a month to 51 Mukhtyárkars, and Rs. 2
to 13 Subordinate Judges, exclusive of travelling allowances. The M
tyárkars get for their travelling allowances Rs. 1,275 every month, and 6 o
Subordinate Judges with their establishments are paid heavy travelling al
ances and batta for about 4 months during the touring season. The new co
we propose will require no travelling allowance, for they will be stationar
a central place within a limited area, and thus what is now paid to the
ordinate courts in respect of this charge, which, we may take it, does not
short on an average of Rs. 800 a month, will be available for the creation o
new courts, besides the Rs. 2,675 a month already mentioned. Government
therefore have in round figures about Rs. 3,500 a month, exclusive of the sal
now paid to the heavy establishments of the present courts. The jud
officers presiding in the proposed courts will have to be paid in all Rs. 8
a month. The Subordinate Judges now receive, as stated before, Rs. 3,
therefore Government will have only to pay Rs. 4,925 more per month to c
out the separation of the judicial from the executive functions of Mukhtyár

and to reduce the vast local limits of the present civil courts to one-thir their present area. As for the establishments Mukhtyárkars now do t magisterial work with the aid of one munshi and one or two peons. The courts can equally well discharge this portion of their duties with the s establishment. One Sheristedár, one Názir, a couple of bailiffs, and a coupl peons will be all that will be required for the transaction of civil work. heavy establishments of 10 out of the 13 civil courts can easily be distribu among the new courts. We believe each of these 10 courts has at least messengers, as they are called, and 3 peons, besides about 6 munshis. civil work of the new courts will be comparatively light, and according to estimate Government will not be called upon to pay more than Rs. 250 a mo at the most towards the salaries of the additional establishment which it be necessary to entertain. Thus then the total amount which Government have to disburse will be Rs. 5,225 a month, or Rs. 62,700 a year, *i.e.*, than 125th part of the probable annual surplus at the disposal of the Bom Government. May we ask if, considering the importance of the reform question, this is at all too much to pay? It is in the interests of the poor t we advocate the scheme of appointing one set of officers combining civil criminal functions within limited areas. The richer classes can even at pre manage to obtain justice, and sometimes more than justice. But the voice poor, who are the great majority of our people, can seldom get this price boon. This is a hard fact, without the least exaggeration, the least colour It is even capable of demonstration *à priori* and of verification inductiv Most of our thoughtful officers are as keenly sensible of it as ourselves, and believe that the rest cannot deny that the fact is true to a great extent. T admission alone is enough for our purpose. Our proposal is extremely mod ate. It does not aim at securing a perfect machinery for our judicial admi tration. When it is carried out it will not operate as a panacea for all the the poor are heir to. We have no doubt there will be some grievances, what we contend is that the reform we advocate will take the sting from m of them and that the people will be appreciably happier under it than at pres

Advocates the revival of the panchâyat system for the administration of justice.

The same newspaper in its issue of the 25th July says:—If however G ernment be not willing to spend one single ru more on reforming the judicial administration this province, we would humbly invite its attent to two other proposals. The first of these is the rev of the pancháyat system; the second is to combine the pancháyat system the system of conciliation now on its trial in the Deccan. The evils produ by the destruction of the pancháyat system under the British rule have b admitted even by Government officers, and by none more candidly than George Wingate and Sir W. Wedderburn. The evils of the cumbersome flexible machinery of civil courts are enhanced in this province by its inac sibility, even as it is, to the poor. It operates within an area of more than 2, square miles on an average, and is expected to bring cheap and ready jus to all classes of people living within this area without any distinction of ca creed or colour. But unfortunately our administration has created two castes, the rich and the poor, between whom the law does not directly recog any distinction, but who are nevertheless placed indirectly, perhaps all unc sciously, on two different footings. The poor cannot afford the luxury of a suit, but the rich always can. Even a pauper is forced to stamp his applica for leave to sue or appeal *in formâ pauperis*, but for defending a suit in form there is no provision at all. Parodoxical as it may appear, the Bri Government has produced the greatest inequality by giving equal rights to rich as well as to the poor. But the paradox will be no longer felt when i remembered that the remedy for enforcing those rights are more available the rich than to the poor. To have a right and to be unable to enforce i decidedly more galling than to have no right at all. It is undoubtedly benevol to enact that in the eye of the law the rich and the poor alike stand on the sa level, but this benevolence is hardly worth being proud of when the poor are no a position to catch the eye of the law at all. Imagine an agriculturist who c knows how to plough, sow and reap, and who generally lives from hand to mou imagine him called upon by the law to present a neatly written plaint, w

regular logically precise paragraphs, showing at the very commencement th
cause of action, a word unintelligible to him, is not time-barred, that the
ation of the relief for the purposes of *jurisdiction* (another word unintellig
him) and for the purposes of court fees is rightly made; imagine him p
through the circle of fleecing petition-writers, the circle of open-mo
bakshis-mongering, red-belted chaparásis, the circle of hungry underlings
office, and standing at last face to face with that august personage, the Subor
Judge, who cons the plaint as if he was performing a surgical operation
puts plenty of questions and picks plenty of holes, who returns the pla
amendment, and thus subjects the agriculturist to the fierce ordeal of
passing through the three preliminary circles aforesaid. Imagine, we sa
poor ignorant cultivator initiated into the mysteries of process fees,
and mileage, of the service of summonses, of affidavits, of days fixed for
ment of issues and days fixed for final disposal, of written statement
counter written statements, of interrogatories and commissions, of exa
tions, cross-examinations and re-examinations, of interlocutory order
injunctions, and of the thousand and one technicalities with which our
literally bristle. Imagine his confusion and amazement, and then say i
not sheer heartless, ruthless cruelty which forces him to seek justice thro
many pitfalls for his unwary feet. What does the man know of pow
attorney, of verifications, and of that noble science now brought to perfe
the science of making the worse appear the better reason? He is sadly
in the Scyllas and Charybdises that surround him on all sides. Never pre
language, he perhaps makes some statements which bring him in for a
cution for perjury. The pleader on the other side badgers and browbeat
and takes him through a long cross-examination. A person who uses p
when he settles his simple accounts with his zamindár, a person
hardly remembers when he was married or when his first-born cam
the world, is expected to detail every incident of his cause and to answer
question bearing, however slightly, on the matter, without qualifications,
nations or limitations. Can anyone deny that such things occur almost eve
in our courts? Can anyone deny that the delay, expense and circumlo
which characterize their proceedings are the bane of the ryot? Let th
have their courts if you like, but we strongly say it is high time to revi
pancháyat system in our villages.

Comments on the decision of the Government of India in the matter of the complaint of the people of Vaduth in Sátára against certain Christian converts.

Referring to the decision of the Government of India in the matter
complaint of the Bráhman inhabitants of the
of Vaduth in the Sátára Collectorate, the part
of which were reported at pages 9, 9, 5 and 8
Reports on the Native Papers for weeks ending
April, 19th May, 8th and 15th December 18
spectively, the *Bodh Sudhákar* (23) of the 30th
apostrophizes the complainants in the fol
strain:—What consideration do you expect Government to vouchsafe to
complaint—Government, who in 1858 published a long-worded proclam
full of promises, but who do not now care to make the tenour of their way
sistent with those promises? How far have Government kept their
with Native princes and jághirdárs that you should expect them to pay
tion to the reference to the promises of 1858 made in your petition? W
you refer to the proclamation of 1858 or to the provisions of the Indian
Code, who can obstruct the wanton course of those who profess to belong
religion that is propagated at the cost of the State? A European murd
at once proclaimed insane while a Native guilty of the same crime is ha
Do you not understand the principle of such justice? Do you not rem
the saying that whatever a king does is right? The authorities have b
blind and deaf to the miseries and complaints of Hindus, and especially of
mans. Are you Europeans that you should claim to have your grie
redressed? Or are you at least Christians? If you are neither, who ca
you? The writer then proceeds to remark:—The mere fact that the G
ment of India have decided against the Vaduth Bráhmans is not suffici
give a *quietus* to the contention raised by them. Religious wounds are
healed. Even in Europe religious disputes have on many occasions

political revolutions, and it is very strange that our authorities should lose s of such a glaring historical fact. But there is no help if the authorities l made it a point to annoy Hindus, and especially Bráhmans. If the maxi might being always the better of right is to be looked to as a general guid administration there is no necessity for legislative councils and legislat If people's complaints are to be thus disposed of, in what quarter can t expect relief? If the Government of India have thought fit to rely on opinion of the Bombay Government in this matter the complainants should hesitate to take their case to the Secretary of State.

Suggests a partial repeal of the export duty on rice.

Noticing the heavy fall in the export of rice from Burmah in 1883-84 *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 27th July says:—Ur there is some exceptional cause at work of which G ernment are aware, we must say the fall has someth to do with the duty as it now stands. If the statement of a Calcutta conten rary can be relied upon, it seems that the diminished exports are quite int gible with the proportionate growth of exports from ports like Saigon, J and others. Surely Sir Auckland Colvin will now consider the matter. him remember that the duty of 5 per cent. on the finer class of grey goods not affect anyone in India and that the sacrifice of the revenue of three-qua million was needless. Manchester's plea that the duty fell on the consumer hollow. No one in India complained of it. Arguing from analogy, this rice is also a heavy tax on the consumer, though that consumer is not India but Eng and Europe. But we have proclaimed the policy of free trade in India, and principles are to be practically adhered to, then this continuance of the ex duty on rice in spite of representations for its partial or total repeal is in sistent. In the interests of the rice trade itself, as well as for the gre prosperity of Burmah, it is expedient that the Supreme Government sh fairly consider how far a partial repeal may be practicable. The certainty a reduction of duty will lead to growing consumption or to increased exp has now been so far emphasised by the results of the experiment in the reduc of the salt duty that there can be no question as to the revenue ultima reaching its original figure if the duty is reduced. We think that a total re can be accomplished with advantage to the trade as well as to the revenu taking off annually one-fourth of the duty at present levied.

Comments on the Government resolution on the subject of the abandonment of the tax on *kacha* wells in Gujarát.

The same newspaper says:—The brief resolution, dated Bombay Ca 18th July 1884, announcing the abandonment of tax on *kacha* wells is a unique document. Tau by the independent press for its apparent insinc in the matter of taxation of wells in Gujarát, Government has tried to put itself straight in the of the public. The Revenue Commissioner o Northern Division deserves well of the Government for having by means c letter of 3rd July constructed the golden bridge which has enabled his ma at "Bombay Castle" to retreat from the untenable position created by cleverly-worded resolution of March 26th. He has informed them, let us of his own accord, that "great encouragement to the construction of cheap would be afforded by the remission of the inconsiderable amount of revenue obtained from the levy of assessment on such wells." It is something for Government to acknowledge through its trusted agent that the amount t levied from the taxation of wells is inconsiderable. But let us analyse resolution for practical consideration. The Governor thanks the Commissi N. D., for having well pressed "this subject on the attention of Governme which is another roundabout way of saying that the Government has seen mistake committed on the subject in its previous resolution. And look at next sentence: "The tax on *kacha* wells dug during the term of the ori settlement in Gujarát is *legally defensible as part of the settlement contract, may not be an oppressive charge in itself*, but it is undoubtedly contrary t accepted principle that no part of the land revenue should be assessed in a way as to discourage improvements to be effected by the survey occup This is unfortunate, coming from an honest Government. We demur *in t* the official assumption so often paraded that the tax is *legally defensible* the settlement contract. No, it is not, as has been conclusively shown.

interpretation of legality is fallacious. The second hypothesis that the ch
is not *oppressive* is equally fallacious. Its oppressiveness has been made
plain. Is it or is it not a fact that since 1869 the cultivators in Gujarát
abandoned sinking wells *because* of this unjust tax—a tax as unjust as
oppressive? In the teeth of conclusive evidence on the point, based on
it is wrong of a Christian Government that offers to deal justly and be g
by the promptings of political benevolence to assert so late in the day tha
burden of the tax is not felt. But the concluding portion of the same sen
hoists the Government with its own petard. It admits the principle th
part of the land revenue should be assessed in such a way as to *disco*
improvement. Now is it or is it not a fact that for years together imp
ment in land by means of wells *has been discouraged?* And if the f
admitted, then it may be asked what is the *cause* of that discourager
Is it not the *oppressiveness* of the practice of taxing wells *in oppositi*
the principle? The very fact of the reluctance of the ryots to dig wells
that assessment on improvements *is* oppressive. The practical val
the principle lay in honestly interpreting that principle. And now lo
the relief which Government is going to offer in future to the ryot.
authorising the Commissioner of the Northern Division to abandon
"kos" rate, it still has an eye to more land revenue. It tries to let go b
left hand a small item of revenue and yet clutches at the same with a ti
grip of the right hand. If the revenue derived from *kacha* wells in Gu
"is not important," where is the *raison de être* of "additional land reve
to be "equitably" levied "in consideration of command of water" whe
revision time comes, and that on a better principle? "Command of w
is, we presume, another periphrastic way of assessing lands which are wa
by percolation from wells. The "better principle" which Government
templates formulating may in all probability turn out to be no other than th
condemned by the Collector of Cuddapah in Madras as stated in his minu
the Famine Commissioners' report. Is it honest to revive that principle
if so, what becomes of the ostentatious statement that Government is unw
to tax *kacha* wells which go to improve cultivated lands? How does thi
definition of "consideration of command of water" differ in reality from
Our rulers may point out the difference as suggested by their imagin
But to our mind the whole thing appears to be simply a delusion. The
irony of the last sentence becomes visible in the light we have thrown
subject. The official who has drafted the resolution fancies in his zeal f
creased revenue that "this order will prove a stimulus to utilisation
abundant subsoil water of Gujarát in the present season, which seems lik
be one of scanty rainfall." Stimulus indeed! What a benevolent Govern
that offers this blessed concession in view not only of the coming scarcit
for lasting prosperity in future!

Points out the necessity of avoiding delay in the transaction of business by the High Court.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 28th July says:—The *Times of Indic*
attention to the heavy arrears of cases both
original and appellate sides of our High Cour
asks for the appointment of an additional judge.
arrears on the original side, we understand, a
so heavy as those on the appellate side, whe
though two division benches are sitting to dispose of the business and are
their best to get through it as fast as the ends of justice can allow, the w
steadily increasing. It is said their Lordships the Chief Justice and J
of the Court intend drawing the attention of Government to this state of t
Litigants are frequently known to complain that though redress again
justice is sure in a British court of justice, and particularly in the High
yet it comes so slow that when it does come it loses the greater part of its
A Government which happens to make a profit out of its courts of justice
not to be chary of providing for the interests of those who seek their prot

Comments in connection with the magisterial benches at Dhárwár, Gadag and Hubli.

The *Dhárwár Vritt* (28) of the 24th July does not understand wh
authorities should have thought fit to establish b
of magistrates in Dhárwár, Hubli and Gadag.
people of these places are not troublesome and
fore the magisterial work is not so heavy as to
the appointment of benches. Moreover much

mination does not appear to have been exercised in select nominations to the Dhárwár bench are not very objecti much doubt if the Collector has any personal knowledge of Gadag and Hubli benches. They may be honourable and what use can they be if they are unacquainted with the pro courts and the laws administered by them? It is a rule w to invest with magisterial powers persons who have not p examination, nay the rule is enforced with such strictnes after passing the examination do not exercise magisterial p are compelled to submit themselves to a second examina stance is sufficient to show the importance attached by exercise of magisterial powers, and we therefore urge that i fitness to the proof the members of these benches should a with municipal cases only, and if they acquit themselves sat be invested with additional powers.

Objects to the contemplated adoption of a system of half-yearly payments to military pensioners.

The *Jagan Mitră* (36) of the 28th July learns that it is the present system of quarterly pa pensions in favour of a system of ha If there is any truth in the rep fraught with great injustice to t While in service these persons fin live within their means and they therefore resort to money ance. It cannot be expected therefore that they should ma age from these insufficient earnings, and this view is corr experience. Even under the present system of quarterly pa are obliged to borrow money on the security of their pensi if the contemplated change is brought into force it will most their miseries without securing any appreciable benefit to G

Objects to the policy of subjecting the Bombay Presidency only to the provisions of the Factory Act.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 2nd August says:—It Factory Act Committee appoint Government will not be able to eff the existing Factory Act or to d benefit of the labourers employed deniable that the present Act is al long as the Supreme Legislative Council does not amend the pass one for the whole of India it will be doing injustic industry of Bombay. As factories and spinning and wea Bengal and other parts of the country, the Act should be ma whole of India. It is surprising that a kind Viceroy like hold such narrow views in this matter. Experts have point of effecting great improvements in the Act. Lord Ripon a new Act or appoint a commission of inquiry, which should parts of the country and submit a report to him. We Lord Ripon would be so indifferent in such an important not deserve to be shelved simply at the instance of local G feared that without the co-operation of the Government o of the Factory Act Committee will not prove successful, as the committee appointed in 1875.

Complains of the harsh conduct of A'bkári Inspectors.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 28th July says that b ment of the A'bkári Departme conducted the people have to suf and the department is becoming everyday. As neither the principal authorities of the depa ment pay attention to the bitter and frequent complaint management, no improvement takes place. The duties drinks are being constantly enhanced without any regard f the people, and the dealings of ábkári officers are charact Instances of such conduct have frequently come to light, have yet been made to check it. The writer here cites a re a Pársi named Kuvarji Chhibábhái, a liquor shopkeeper in Sá was at the instance of an A'bkári Inspector fined Rs. 20 magistrate of Olpád for unlawfully bringing European liqu

wádi to the British territories, which fine was remitted in appeal, it hav
proved that the accused was taking liquor to the Gáikwádi territories
bringing liquor from them, and observes :—But who is responsible for
which the accused may have suffered by having to waste his time in d
himself against the prosecution to the detriment of his profession? The au
of the A'bkári Department pass off such cases as the result of unimportant r
But when such mistakes frequently occur and innocent men have to suff
venience and loss, they cannot be regarded in that light. They f
properly under the class of offences than of errors. A note ought to b
of such mistakes made by A'bkári Inspectors and they should be puni
them. The severity of the regulations of the A'bkári Department hav
reduced the earnings of liquor shopkeepers, and such mistakes ma
condition miserable. The conduct of A'bkári Inspectors is highly ob
able and their exemption from punishment is as injurious to the public
as it is discreditable to Government. As the authorities of the A'bkári
ment do not appear to be capable of effecting the necessary reforms it
hoped that Government will do the needful in this matter.

Comments in connection with the resignation of their appointments by the Honorary Surgeons of the Gokuldás Tejpál Hospital.

The *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 27th July says:—As matters ha
their course Government will either have to
paid assistants or to call upon other medica
men to offer their gratuitous services. We th
as long as the scheme of gratuitous medical
is found to work well Government ought t
it in preference to that of paid agency.
only saves the public some money but affords room for indefinite ext
meet the growing wants of the city. We also desire it in the in
young medical gentlemen. For as the numbers of our doctors increas
may soon come when many of them on finishing their education will hav
for some time before they get any practice worth the name. Such gentle
be usefully employed, so far as both the public and they themselves are co
in gratuitous hospital practice under the superintendence of more exp
medical officers of Government. There they will have an opport
acquiring experience and making a name for themselves. Thus th
selves, no less than the community, will be gainers under this systen
the other hand only paid agency is employed the choice must necess
upon persons who have spent some years in the practice of their profes
the number of such assistants as can be employed must at the best
limited. We hope therefore that Government will not yet give up the
scheme, but will give it another trial under more favourable conditions

Makes certain suggestions for ensuring the success of Government medical institutions.

Reviewing the last report on the administration of the Medical
ment, the *Shetakaryáncha Kaivári* (14) of
August says:—The province of the operation
department consists of prevention and cure of
To accomplish the former it is necessary that
officers should be allowed to have their own
organizing sanitary improvements in villages, towns and cities, and
view it is desirable that such officers should have a place on the m
boards; while to gain the latter object it is indispensable that officers i
of dispensaries and hospitals should have the power of choosing th
medicines, apparatus and surgical weapons. It is generally believed
medicines supplied from the Government Medical Stores are of very infe
lity. In preferring their indents for medicines officers are bound by h
fast rules. They are therefore unable to take advantage of new inve
the treatment of diseases, and their failure to cure their patients serves
the public faith and eventually to impede the success of medical instit

Makes certain suggestions regarding the Bombay police.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 27th July says:—It has frequen
said that the police force of Bombay re
thorough overhauling in both its branches, th
ive and the detective. How far the sugg
founded on facts it is not easy to determine. The gallant Commissio

his usual impulsiveness may perhaps challenge the proposal fo
point to the annual administration report for the efficiency of
But official reports, as we have more than once observed, are
therefore apt to be misleading. The chief of a department
own trumpet. Independent outside testimony is the best. T
can it be had? Perhaps yes, perhaps no. Perhaps indepen
might be forthcoming, provided they were assured that their
would not be resented or that they would not be afterwards vict
secuted by the police. The condition may seem strange, but is
times stranger than fiction? There seems to be a strong popu
he who dare rise in judgment against the alleged irregularities
Department must in the long run be hunted down. It is avern
truth it is not for us to say, that the Bombay police has very
in striking terror into the hearts of ordinary citizens. It is the
inquisitorial process which the police is imagined to be capabl
that keeps the tongue of the majority tied down. Not a whispe
is allowed to escape their lips. A strong mental reservation is n
shrewd man, if asked to honestly state his opinion of the ge
of the police, would ominously shake his head, as if to imply
rather reveal the secrets of the charnel-house. Walls ar
ears, and in Bombay the populace suspect that hidden in the wa
secret emissaries of the police. This is supposed to be the con
of the mass in reference to our guardians of peace and protect
property. The small section of enlightened Natives has no d
from such feeling. But there can be no two opinions touchin
run of Indians. If British conquest has in certain respects lifte
from ignorance, it has also degraded them. And we cannot
that in the ordinary operations of *maintaining order* throughou
the capital cities or in remote villages, the men in power
uncontrolled. Terror is more or less the potent engine of
the police in India, and we may presume that Bombay, with its
vigilant press, is no exception to the general rule. Now terror
men into lying. When Europeans attribute lying to the lower c
they seem to forget that it is their own terrorising system o
of order" that has brought it about. It is the powerful police,
trary Commissioners or District Superintendents or Magistrates
in a measure instrumental in stamping out the primitive manly
ally the virtue of telling the truth, for which Indians have b
from times immemorial. Concocted evidence, for which the po
are everywhere notorious, is met, as a virtue of necessity, by e
evidence adduced by the accused, innocent or otherwise, bro
Police Magistrates. The demoralising effect on the character
Natives is directly due to British conquest, and it is to be deve
our rulers will take serious cognisance of the politico-ethical e
to remedy it. If we are to take cognisance, in the general
public, of the rumour that holds its sway in the minds of the
the Native community, then we are led to suppose that there m
one screw loose in the machinery of the city police. The
hypothesis naturally forces on us is whether the Commissioner
rumour. When it is borne in mind that nothing is dearer to h
reputation of the force over which he has now presided for
years and upwards, it would be insulting his intelligence wer
that Sir Frank Souter has never heard or cared to discover
regarding his police—we mean that opinion which is now rigid
which it is not possible under the existing condition of despair,
or wrongly by the dread of police prosecution, to evoke. For
official in the city more than another comes into daily cont
gentlemen of position, influence and enlightenment, it is the p
Souter. Presuming that in all probability he has attempted
opinion on the character of the police force, it may be asked
probed it to the core. We are afraid it is unlikely. Very fe
the forward class would care to let him know their inmost tho

for two reasons. The first is the conviction that Sir Frank, with
known intolerance of outside independent Native opinion, however we
may not care to consider it; the second reason that operates as a deter
the enlightened Native gentleman is that he is required to state his fa
gorically. If mere vague reports floating in the air, if mere rumou
and that piece of oppression or corruption, are put before him, he m
retort by observing that there is no *foundation* for the rumours. In
it is no joke, with the law of libel so well understood, to assert facts
may be any quantity of presumptive moral evidence, but if there be
evidence the facts are considered "unproven"! Hence the parties m
petent to acquaint him with facts are the very persons who may ha
cruelly victimised by the police. But these are the persons most di
be got at. And even supposing that by persuasion and the most so
surance of secrecy such a person is induced to tell his tale, the chances
deep-rooted dread will in all probability warn him to exercise mental
tion to a certain extent. So far then the facts, if elicited at all,
incomplete, and the Commissioner may feel himself not justified to
action thereon. Magistrates are out of the question for reasons
obvious. The only other class who may be thought competent to s
authoritatively are the lawyers. But to get at the bottom of a thi
from them is not easy. Such are the difficulties in the way. That the p
fairly efficient in the performance of their ordinary duties we are not
to deny. The allegations which require to be substantiated may be
ated below :—(1) Is it or is it not true that black-mailing and corrupt
or less exist in the police force? (2) Is it or is it not the case that a
the police, both in their inferior and superior grades, are harsh and in
the Natives, almost brutal towards the poorer classes? (3) Is it or is
that the police from malicious or other questionable motives some tim
cute people who may have dragged them to the Police Court to
summons for harsh, insolent or brutal treatment? (4) Is it or is it
that some members of the police are subsidised by gangs of pro
gamblers or proprietors of "hells," as well as by certain private inc
such as licensed liquor sellers? (5) Is it or is it not true that the po
habituated to extorting confession from persons locked up by means of
and other cruelties? All these allegations may be true or false, or th
be partially true and partially false. What we beg leave to make clea
place is that the allegations are often made. If such be the case we th
high time for the Commissioner, who is responsible to the public, to
into their accuracy or otherwise and dispel one way or the other the s
largely prevailing as to the irregularities and lawlessness of his for
must do all in his power to remove the dread which oppresses the
mind. It cannot be that it is a pure service. It cannot be that Si
believes in its absolute honesty. We want a new system and the intr
into the force of fresh blood, active and honest. Superannuation of the
Commissioner may not be just now possible, but there is a devout wish
if not expressed, that he may not retire without thoroughly reorgani
police force. Above all let Sir Frank remember that the force ca
superlatively white when there is a popular suspicion to the contrary,
is incapable of all the mischief and gross abuse of power ascribed to it—
or rightly it is for him to determine. This much, however, may b
asserted that every third man whom you happen to meet in the street
you that the police force is not quite what it was in the time of Mr.
During his regime a different state of matters prevailed. It was th
itself that felt terror and dreaded the Commissioner Sáheb Báhádur,
the law-abiding people, as is often supposed to be the case now. But
make no invidious comparison, lest we ruffle that sweet temper for wh
Commissioner is so well known. We tremble for our own fate, lest o
should be soon besieged by invisible detectives watching us with bated
eager to march us off into "the august presence" to be there held in
vile or to give us a bad half-hour and a foretaste of what the police is
of doing, very much after the practice in vogue in the Third Section o
bureaucracy! [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85) of the 28th July says that th

made by the *Spectator* is untimely, inasmuch as the polic
shown great activity in the discharge of their duty.]

Complaint against the Karáchi police.

In a paragraph headed "Our City Police" the *Sind*
July says:—On the night of the 22
turning home by a public road br
the Bandar Road, with Rs. 1,100 in
wrapped up in his *dhoti*, was set on by some persons, who threw
in his eyes, bound him fast violently, and robbed him of the m
that the poor Kachhi is lying in a precarious state from the effec
We should very much like to know how the police can expla
in this affair. One thing is clear that thieves have no dread c
in a city like Karáchi a robbery on a high road, accompa
violence, would be the last thing to be heard of. What are v
police force which is unable to prevent such felonies committe
its very nose? Gamblers, we are told, have a very good tim
gambling is a virtue compared with highway robbery. The r
we have referred to is not the only one which has shaken our
police. We warn the Town Inspector to be more careful and
duties more efficiently, unless he has no regard for his reputa
Sudhár (139) of the 26th July refers to the same incident and o
have lost all confidence in the police and Government ought t
steps to remedy this mismanagement.]

Complains of the wretched condition of the road from the Hope Bridge at Surat to Adájan, Bhátha, Pál and other villages.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 31st
condition of the road from the Hope
to Adájan, Bhátha, Pál and other vi
so very wretched that hundreds of
and female, have to wade through
knee-deep. Bullock conveyances
road. [A correspondent of the *Sur*
the 28th July makes a similar complaint and requests t
construct a good road for the convenience of the public.]

Points out the necessity of erecting a dharmashála at Padwa.

A correspondent of the *Gujarát Mitră* (80) of the 27th
Gogha points out the necessity
erecting a dharmashála on the confi
of Padwa, and says that the people
willing to defray half the expense
The dharmashála at Morchand is quite useless, being far remov
road. It is to be hoped that Government will pay attention t

Local Self-government.

Suggests that independent non-officials should be nominated members of the committee to be appointed to revise rules in connection with the new Acts for local self-government.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 27th July says:—It is
vincial Government is about to app
to revise rules in connection with
local self-government. If this be
the Government to appoint indepen
to represent each of the district
Presidency is divided? If the auth
we may see the representative of
giving the benefit of his experience in the revision of the ru
that the official voice alone is to be heard, though we know
dominant as ever, even when the non-official voice is liste
the wise men will say there are no competent Natives to sit
But we must not anticipate evil.

Education.

Complains of the unsystematic way in which schools are established and abolished in the Ratnágiri District.

A correspondent of the *Satyă Shodhak* (62) of the 27th
the hardship caused to the teachers
schools of the Ratnágiri District b
way in which schools are establish
Since 1877 the number of schools i
been subjected to modifications

occasions. Last year 8 new schools were established, while
or 15 schools have been abolished. The increase in the numb
any particular year is perhaps attributable to the desire on the p
tional authorities to show progress in education, but unfortuna
is fraught with the greatest inconvenience to the teachers.
surplus revenue available in a particular year it is better to utili
ing schools than in establishing new schools the stability of wh
be disturbed by a deficit in subsequent years. Nearly twenty
been reduced to a helpless condition by the recent abolition of
schools, and it is to be hoped that the authorities will see their
them with employment in some department or other.

Complains that the study of the Gujaráti language is neglected in schools.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (106) of the 27th July dwells on the
attended the elimination of the study
language from the curriculum of hig
institutions, and points out the neces
the study as compulsory as that
languages.

Railways.

Comments on the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the subject of railway extension in India.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 27th July gives a summary of the
the Committee of the House of Co
subject of railway extension in Ind
The reason assigned for allowing the
yearly borrowings to continue to rest
tary of State is that since it is probab
may come when lines may be made
private enterprize it is not fair to introduce any change that ma
altered state of things when it may come about. When this is
two other recommendations, viz., that no tax should be levied
and that part of the Famine Insurance cannot be diverted
interest on borrowed capital, it appears that though permi
granted to the Government of India to construct lines on its ow
and to utilize private enterprize the practical result of it wil
much. The real, and we may say the only, important quest
whether the Government of India was or was not to be allowed
master, and so far as we can make out anything from the teleg
we think no great advance has been made. If India can gain
the extension of its railways it will do so only if the Governm
allowed to do the whole business on its own responsibility. E
trade principles may require that the Government of India shou
monopoly, but these principles have done immense mischief and
this country they should be held in abeyance at least for some
which time we hope to recover from the evil effects of the b
committed. The question of railway extension arose from the
the causes of Indian famines, and anybody that has read t
Commissioners must know that railway lines have to be opened
the food supply of the country and giving a stimulus to the i
country. What we thought was to be done by the Committee
out what lines ought to be opened immediately and what post
we desire that the Commission should lay down the opinio
declaring if the broad gauge or the narrow one was better.
Committee of inquiry to investigate and find out the econ
railways and to suggest remedies if those effects were bad.
has not gone into this part of the question and the results of
therefore do us little good.

Points out the necessity of erecting fences by the sides of the Dhond and Manmád Railway.

A correspondent of the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 28th J
Yeola complains that accidents to h
life are common owing to the abse
the sides of the Dhond and Manma
requests the attention of the railway
matter.

Municipalities.

Comments in connection with the appointment of Mr. Ollivant as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bombay International Exhibition.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 27th July says:—Now that Sir James Fergusson is said to have made up his mind to appoint Mr. Ollivant Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition, we may say that we shall be glad to see that gentleman so installed. The arrangement will be a gain to the Exhibition and it will also be a gain to our municipality. For one thing it may save us from the scientific drainage. But we ask the Corporation to set its face against any such proposal as the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner. The people do not want his substantive appointment to be kept warm for Mr. Ollivant till he has been relieved of his Exhibition duties. Surely it cannot be that the municipality should be made to pay for the work of the Exhibition! To appoint a new man will be a lesser evil than to keep Mr. Ollivant's place safe, burdening the city with half a lákh of rupees till the Exhibition is over.

Does not approve of the resolution of the municipal Corporation of Bombay regarding the diversion of night soil from the outfall at Carnac Bandar to Warli.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 30th July comments on the recent resolution of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay regarding the diversion of the night soil from the outfall at Carnac Bandar to Warli and says that the people have been from the very beginning opposed to the conveyance of night soil through the drains. When the question was first raised the public voice was so vigorous that it was not satisfied until a promise was exacted that the drains would be the means of conveying sullage only and not the night soil. And why is that promise being now disregarded? Is it because the Port Trustees and Government have become impatient in the matter? Some time ago Mr. Ollivant pointed out the danger of flushing the drains by means of sea water and he now recommends that which he once considered dangerous.

Native States.

Advises Government to take the strongest measures for putting a stop to corruption in Native States.

The *Nyáyadarshak* (112) of the 28th July complains that corruption prevails to a great extent in Native States generally, and particularly in those of Káthiáwár. Such of the officers of the rank of Resident or Political Agent as are inclined to be corrupt can manage to be rich without the least trouble to themselves. Such officers, if consulted, would tell the same tale. It is also the policy of corrupt officers to give bribes to others in order to secure their private ends. Roguish Kárbháris are the principal offenders in this respect. They receive bribes, they give bribes, they reduce the princes to a state of indebtedness and empty the State treasury. Such spoliation is going on in several Native States, and it is proper that Government should take the strongest measures to put a stop to it.

Approves of the decision of the Bombay Government regarding the establishment of a joint administration at Rájpipla.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 27th July says:—We must no longer delay offering our congratulations to the Government of Bombay on the decision they have come to in regard to the management of the unfortunate State of Rájpipla. The local Government appears to have suggested the setting aside of the Rája to the Government of India; but the latter, while admitting the justice of the suggestion, recommended that Rája Gambhirsing should be given an English officer as Joint Administrator to save His Highness from evil advisers and his State from consequent ruin. This being so, we hardly see how Mr. Nandshankar also is to be Joint Administrator. He may perhaps be made Diván, though we doubt if it will be worth his while to accept the office. The present Kárbhári may do well enough. The appointment of Major Stace as Joint Administrator is unexceptionable. He is just the man for the place. With energy and intelligence to be rarely met with in the department Major Stace is also known to be a thoroughly upright officer, and

if he has not the tact always to agree with his superiors he is certainly
those who will do harm. Rájpipla has now a hopeful future, tho
Gambbirsingji may well feel despondent at the turn affairs have take

Does not approve of the policy of appointing Major Nutt to exercise supervision on the Chief of Gondal.

The *Gujaráti* (99) of the 27th July is very sorry to hear that Go
contemplate the appointment of Major Nutt to
the administration of the Gondal State even
Thákor has been invested with full powers
Nutt has not distinguished himself as a go
nistrator and is known to be an improper
many accounts. During his management confusion has increased in th
State and we do not approve of the policy of appointing him to exerc
vision over the good prince.

Expresses disapproval of the contemplated appointment of Mr. Bápálál in the place of Ráo Báhádur Nandshankar Tuljáshankar.

The same newspaper says:—Is it true that Government co
the re-employment of Mr. Bápálál in Go
service? We do not believe it; but w
on good authority that the local Governm
of setting at naught the resolution of th
ment of India in the Junágad case, by w
gentleman was permanently incapacitated f
service. It is proposed to appoint Mr. Bápálál in the place of Rá
Nandshankar Tuljáshankar, who will be appointed Joint Admini
Rájpipla. The Bhil tribes in Rewa Kántha are notorious for their
tendencies, and is it not very dangerous to appoint to such a provi
who abetted the massacre of 75 men in his charge? If anythin
results from such an appointment the Bombay Government will ha
the whole responsibility. It is to be hoped that Sir James Fergu
consider well before making such an improper arrangement.

Berár Affairs.

Complains of block of civil business in Amráoti.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (13) of the 28th July says:—The block
has become so serious in the Amráoti Civil
sided over by a judge having power to tr
the value of Rs. 500 that in our opinion repre
should be made to the Resident with a suggestion that an additiona
appointed to clear off the arrears. Since the transfer of Mr. Shrikrish
to Ellichpur the work of the court has almost been at a standstill.
soon after Mr. Shrikrishna Narhar's transfer Mr. C. Bhimráo was
civil judge, but unfortunately his bad health compelled him to
native place on leave. Mr. Keshav Mahipat succeeded Mr. Bhimr
also fell sick and went to his native place, where he died. Then
Nicholetts, who is now disposing of the work with great ability an
but we hear that he will at no distant date be made acting Deputy Com
We hope that before he goes the authorities will make such arrang
will put matters right.

RAOJI BHAVANRAO PA
Acting Reporter on the Na

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
5th August 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Ábkári: Complaint against the harsh conduct of—Inspectors ... 9
Advance of Russia in Central Asia: Expression of opinion that the people of India have reason to hail with delight the — 3
Complaints: Comments on the decision of the Government of India in the matter of the complaint of the people of Vaduth in Sátára against certain Christian converts 6
Dharmashála at Padwa: Necessity of erecting a — 13
Export duty on rice: Suggestion for a partial repeal of the — ... 7
Factory Act: Objection to the policy of subjecting the Bombay Presidency only to the provisions of the — 9
Gokuldás Tejpál Hospital: Comments in connection with the resignation of their appointments by the Honorary Surgeons of the — ... 10
Government Medical Institutions: Suggestions for ensuring the success of— 10
Judicial matters:
  Advocacy of the revival of the pancháyat system for the administration of justice 5
  Comments in connection with the magisterial benches at Dhárwár, Gadag and Hubli 8
  Necessity of avoiding delay in the transaction of business by the High Court, Bombay 8
  Suggestions in regard to Sind on the subject of the separation of the judicial from the executive functions of revenue officers ... 3
Kacha wells in Gujarát: Comments on the Government resolution on the subject of abandonment of the tax on — 7
Pensions: Objection to the contemplated adoption of a system of half-yearly payments of military —... 9
Police:
  Complaint against the Karáchi— 13
  Suggestions regarding the Bombay— 10
Roads: Complaint regarding the wretched condition of the road from the Hope Bridge at Surat to Adágan, Bhátha, Pál and other villages... 13

PART II.—*Local Self-government*—

Local Self-government: Suggestions for nominating non-officials as members of the committee to be appointed to revise the rules in connection with the new Acts for — 13

PART III.—*Education*—

Schools:
  Complaint regarding the unsystematic way in which — are established and abolished in the Ratnágiri District 13
  Complaint that the study of the Gujaráti language is neglected in — 14

PART IV.—*Railways*—

Dhond and Manmád Railway: Necessity of erecting fences by the sides of the — 14
Extension of railways in India: Comments on the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the subject of — ... 14

PART V.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay:
  Comments in connection with the appointment of Mr. Ollivant as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the — International Exhibition 15
  Disapproval of the resolution of the Municipal Corporation of — regarding the diversion of night soil from the outfall at Carnac Bandar to Warli 15

PART VI.—*Native States*—

Appointments: Disapproval of the contemplated appointment of M
Bápálál in the place of Ráo Báhádur Nandshankar Tuljáshankar
Gondal: Disapproval of the policy of appointing Major Nutt to exerc
supervision on the Thákor of— ... ...
Native States: Advice to Government to take stringent measures f
putting a stop to corruption in— ... ...
Rájpipla: Approval of the decision of the Bombay Government regar
ing the establishment of a joint administration at— ...

PART VII.—*Berár Affairs*—

Civil business in Amráoti: Complaint regarding the block in the—

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R

For the Week ending 9th August 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	450
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	484
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	200
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fortnightly	950
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	600
*16	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	200
17	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
18	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
19	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
20	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
21	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
22	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
23	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
*24	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Do.	200
*25	„ Chikitsak	Sholápur	Do.	200
26	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*27	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
29	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
32	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
33	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
34	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
36	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
37	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*39	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
42	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
*44	„ Mádhavi	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
45	„ Maháráshtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	1,000
46	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	100
*49	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
51	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
52	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*53	„ PishácHanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
54	„ Poona Vaibhav	Pooná	Weekly	250
*55	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*56	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*57	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
*58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
60	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	150
61	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
62	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*63	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
64	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
*65	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
66	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	90
67	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
68	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240
*69	„ Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	150

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

CON 275

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issue
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
70	The Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
71	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	200
72	„ Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	175
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	200
*74	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
75	„ Vichárshil...	Málvan	Do.	200
*76	„ Vinod	Poona	Do.	300
*77	„ Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
78	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	400
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	400
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	34
82	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	60
83	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	13
	GUJARA'TI.			
84	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	2
85	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	75
86	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	30
87	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	50
*88	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	20
89	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	1,09
90	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	70
91	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	6
92	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	60
93	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Weekly	52
94	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,00
95	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	20
96	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	47
97	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	40
98	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	10
99	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,00
*100	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	20
101	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	65
*102	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	20
103	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	52
104	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,40
105	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	11
*106	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	20
*107	„ Kapol-hita-wardhak	Do.	Monthly	20
108	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	70
109	„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	30
110	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	20
111	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	38
*112	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	20
113	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	22
114	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	70
115	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,81
116	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	20
117	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	40
*118	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	20
119	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	37
120	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	55
*121	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	20
122	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	40
*123	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly ...	20
124	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patra	Ahmedabad	Monthly	20
125	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	5
126	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	7
127	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	30
128	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	50
	KA'NARESE.			
129	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	1
*130	„ Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.	20
131	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	22
132	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Do.	70
*133	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	10
	SANSKRIT.			
*134	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	10
	URDU.			
*135	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	20
136	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.	10
	PERSIAN.			
137	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	30
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
*138	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	20
	SINDI.			
139	The Sind Sudhár	Karáchi	Weekly	50

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different hea
which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Ne
paper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issu
In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in
Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a*
or ă) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confus
never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to
absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Aruṇodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is prin
with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—ă.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay
the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Comments on the impoverished condition of India and points out the means of effecting the regeneration of the country.

The *Vidnyán Vilás* (126) for the month of August complains of the present impoverished condition of India and says that the condition of the people was not so wretched before the advent of the British. There was no forest department then and the duty on salt and the restriction on the sale of opium did not exist. The Stamps and Court Fees Acts were not known then. Land revenue was not taken in money, and no tax was levied on the income derived by farmers from the sale of milk and ghee. Moreover a large portion of the people was either engaged in the military profession or lived on plunder. It is good that plunder and robbery have ceased, but the effect has been that the number of those that originally lived on the produce of the soil has increased and there has been a proportionate diminution in the income of individuals. The present wretched condition of the people is the result of an increase in the taxes levied on such reduced income. The prosperity of the country depends on its riches. Formerly India was rich and her wealth excited the cupidity of several plunderers. Formerly she was the exporter of several articles of merchandise, but now she has become an importer. Unsubstantial foreign articles are now largely imported, which serve to drain her wealth. But the greatest injury is caused by the fact that the Government is foreign. The capital of the empire being in a foreign country and the administration being conducted by foreigners, large sums of money are annually carried away from this country without any chance of their being ever returned. It is true that many foreigners used to plunder India in former times, but as they did so after great intervals the effects were not felt by the people. As the rulers lived here, the money taken in the shape of plunders, bribes and remuneration for offices filled by them remained in the country. Then all the officers were Natives and there was no public debt. But since the advent of the British all high and well paid offices have gone into the hands of Europeans. An expensive foreign army has been kept up. Interest is paid to foreign countries for loans raised there, and large sums are remitted on account of home charges and also on account of foreign articles imported into India. Owing to these and other causes krors of rupees are every year drained off to foreign countries, and as the country is unable to make up the loss poverty increases day after day. It is necessary that measures should be adopted for remedying this state of things, and if they are not adopted in time India will be ruined. First of all the expensive system of government ought to be done away with. If confidence is placed in Natives and if all high offices are conferred on them administrative expenditure will be greatly reduced. The expenditure on account of the foreign and the home charges should be curtailed. Articles of native manufacture required for the use of Government offices should be bought here and native industries should be encouraged and fostered. A reduction in expenditure will make a reduction in the burden of taxation possible. Wealth will thereby increase, new arts and industries will thrive, and the people will become prosperous and happy. [The *Hitopadeshak Ratná* (102) for the month of July but received on the 8th August expresses similar sentiments regarding the causes of the present impoverished condition of India and apostrophizes the country in the following strain:--India, it is thy misfortune. Britain is not moved by pity in sucking your blood and in extracting your entrails. The administrative expenditure of England is 8½ per cent. while in thy case it is 22 per cent., and this circumstance shows the gravity of the loss. India, how distant dost thou think is thy ruin? If Britannia's kind and brave sons even now extend a helping hand to thee, thou mightst see better days. But if the present policy is allowed to continue thou must weep for ever. The writer concludes by advising Lord Ripon to effect the regeneration of the country.]

Expresses regret at the contemplated resignation of office by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 8th August says:—The statement that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught intends to leave this country for his native land in the next winter or spring will not fail to give rise to feelings of deep regret among the Native public. It is difficult to understand why His Royal Highness should have

come to that resolution, seeing that he has been in the country for
only. It is rumoured that he has not found his stay here agreea
be the case, the cause for regret is all the greater inasmuch as
stance may prove an obstacle in the way of royal personages
coming to this country in future. But we think that this resoluti
come to out of regard for the feelings of Queen Victoria, who, it w
at the time of the lamented death of the Duke of Albany, wishe
Duke of Connaught near her. At any rate his rumoured departur
is disappointing to the Native public. Bombay will feel it the
expected to have him sooner or later as her Commander-in-Chief.

Complains of the costly nature of the justice administered by the British courts in India.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 3rd August says:—Everywh
raised against the costliness of the jus
tered by the British courts in India. In
this dear justice amounts almost to inju
with heavy fees for stamps, translations c
and so forth, and the fees exacted by
costs run up by solicitors, and lastly the delay in the adjudic
causes, a decree in favour of the plaintiff at times means denial o
sometimes his ruin. This state of affairs has grown chronic. W
hearing of it off and on for the last 10 or 15 years. At one time the
delay comes from Madras, at another time from Bengal. A third
grumbles. The fact is that like many other chronic abuses which
round the unwieldy State machinery this grievance can only be re
thorough reform. Mere tinkering with a fringe of this departmen
never do. But the evil of delay in the administration of law is j
prominent in Bengal. The complaint at present is that the law c
surplus of 12 lákhs above and beyond all expenses. Why should the
on *Law and Justice*? Why should suitors in Bengal be asked not onl
fair quota of the expenses of the administration of justice, but a cons
beyond it to swell the imperial treasury? Virtually the surplus is
the suitors. And yet they weaken the bench by undermanning it
cry in Bombay too. But here the complaint is more against
hearing of suits and against the weakness of two of the Judges.
may be endured. But *dear injustice* is intolerable. More cases
appeal against the judgment of the two Judges than against the
the other Judges put together. [The *Gujaráti* (99) of the same da
somewhat similar sentiments.]

Makes certain suggestions for disposing of the heavy arrears of work in the High Court.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 4th August says:—Bombay is
suffering from the evil of "law's delay."
at Calcutta seem to be likewise greatly
the score of a block of work in their loca
The Trades' Association, the Chamber c
the press, and even the Judges of the
have addressed Government on the subject, which has become a s
plaint. It seems to be generally felt there that nothing but ar
some Judges to the High Court would relieve the court's file. The
recommended the appointment of three more Judges. The Tra
tion has asked for four. What the Government will do is yet an o
But there is a surprising unanimity as to the magnitude of the evi
it is unquestionable that the subject calls for very serious conside
far the increase of work will require a permanent addition to the
bench we are not prepared to say, but it can admit of no doubt
present there is very considerable accumulation of work on bot
late and original sides. To relieve the court of its appellate wor
suggested to form appellate benches in the mofussil with powers to
appeals. Now, apart from the circumstance that the law as
stands does not empower the Government or the High Court to fo
benches, the proposal is objectionable on principle. The arrange
doubt be somewhat convenient to suitors, but the questions of law
the cases will scarcely meet in the mofussil with that free disc
they receive here. To our mind the only possible course is to ad
one or two Judges to the High Court until the arrears are dispose

respect to original work also the only course at present possible is to appo for some time an additional Judge at the High Court. But a more effective economical remedy seems to consist in the creation of either a first class o second class Subordinate Judge's Court here. To invest the Small Ca Court with jurisdiction over immoveable property is to impair its usefulness a ready and rapid dispenser of justice in small money claims and to thr upon the court a burden it can ill bear. It is already sufficiently occupied w its work, and any increase of jurisdiction would necessitate an increase of s and appliances. A Subordinate Judge's Court would be cheap both to Gove ment and the people, and would be a valuable adjutant to the High Court.

Says that thanks are due to Sir Richard Garth for his proposals regarding reduction of court fees.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 3rd August says that the public and es cially the poor have reason to be grateful to Richard Garth for the proposals made by l with the view of reducing the burden of court f which at present bears very heavily on them. It said that these proposals are now under the consid ation of the Government of India, who are prepared to face a deterioration revenue consequent on a reduction of the court fees. This is indeed v satisfactory. It is evident that the present heavy charges on account of co fees have the effect of practically shutting the doors of justice against the po who are deterred from seeking it by heavy court fees. If the Chief Justice our High Court will take pains to study the court rules and make an atter to remove the grievances of the public regarding heavy solicitors' fees, &c., will surely succeed.

Points out the necessity of effecting a change in the existing law of bigamy as applied to Hindu women.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 5th August dwells on the pitiful pligh which a Hindu woman named Abái has been thro by having been punished by the court for marry a second husband during the lifetime of her husband, by whom she was ill-treated, and says:— is as cruel as it is opposed to the principles of jus and morality that a Hindu husband should be permitted by law to marry m than one wife while the oppressed and starved wife cannot take anot husband. We wish that the hardships suffered by this unfortunate A would attract the notice of the Honourable Mr. Ilbert and Lord Rip and that their hearts would melt with pity for the large class of such suffer It is the duty of the Honourable Ráo Sáheb V. N. Mandlik either to introd a Bill into the Supreme Legislative Council for the amelioration of the sufferi of Hindu women or to induce Mr. Ilbert to do so. If Lord Ripon and Honourable Mr. Ilbert wish to perpetuate their memory in India, they sho speedily take this highly important matter into their consideration.

Recommends Government to appoint Dr. Vandyke Carter to the Indian Cholera Commission.

The *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 3rd August dwells on the merits of Vandyke Carter as a medical man and puts forw his claims to a seat on the Indian Cholera Commiss Like Dr. Koch, Dr. Carter has analysed cholera ge and this circumstance makes his claims to a stronger than those of Dr. J. Cunningham and D. Cunningham. The theory of cholera propounded by these gentlemen quite different from that advocated by Dr. Koch, and therefore their appo ment to the Commission is objectionable.

Complains of the dearness of salt in India.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the 3rd August says:—The Under Se tary of State for India, when replying to a quest in the House of Commons some days ago, said tha was not the case that large numbers of Natives w unable to procure salt. In support of his statement he quoted some figures show the increasing consumption of salt in recent years. But those who kn the state of the country will be of a different opinion. The increase in general consumption of salt, no matter how great, can hardly prove anyth of the sort asserted by Mr. Cross. On the contrary the fact is patent to m that in most districts the people are too poor to buy salt at the present ra which are considered very low by Salt Revenue Collectors and others of t class. Indeed so badly off are people in different places in respect of

supply of salt that they have to resort to salt-earth and similar foul
satisfying their wants. An instance of struggles of this sort very
formed the subject of elaborate judicial investigation in the Madras Pre
The case was only typical of many others now and then cropping up
magisterial courts of the country, where poor people are punished acco
the letter of the law for no more serious offences than attempting to
themselves with mud and earth for the sake of the smallest modicum of
may yield, being too poor to procure the life-sustaining ingredient of
quality. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 5th August expresses simil
ments. The same paper of the 6th August points out how cholera ari
the use of dried fish and vegetables that have not been properly salte
to the question asked on this subject by Mr. McCarthy in the House
mons and the reply given to it by Mr. Cross, and says that if Mr. McCa
been well acquainted with the dearness and want of salt in this cou
would not have been satisfied with the explanation given by Mr. Cro
Satyă Shodhak (62) of the 3rd August says that the decision of the
High Court confirming a sentence passed on a person for possessing s
is calculated to encourage revenue officers in getting up vexatious pros
against poor people. In the Bombay Presidency it has been author
decided that possession of salt-earth is not an offence according to th
sions of the Salt Act, and if Government are at all anxious to secure an
ity of procedure in the different presidencies it is but just that they
afford relief to the people of Madras by informing the officers of the
partment in that presidency that it is no offence to possess salt-ear
provisions of the present Act are in many places ambiguous and this circu
is taken advantage of by revenue officers wishing to fill the Governmen
to the great detriment of the interests of the poor. It is therefore imp
necessary that the Legislature should take care to see that revenue
generally clearly expressed.]

Comments in connection with the proposed amendment of the Factory Act.

In an article headed "The proposed amendment of the Factory
Indian Spectator (1) of the 3rd August sa
Committee recently appointed by the Local
ment to collect evidence as to the desira
otherwise of amending the Factory Act has
menced its sittings. Though we are strong supporters of the cause of th
ing population in the city and of cotton mill operatives in particular, w
look at one side of the question alone. No doubt the object with w
Government has put itself in motion is praiseworthy. Anything that
ameliorate the social and physical condition of the labourer, anything that
from the thraldom of the capitalist, has our hearty approval. But in s
the efforts of the Government we must be first convinced that the nec
an amendment so soon after the introduction of the Act has arisen
present condition of the various growing industries in the city it is
that no needless official interference should be encouraged by furth
lative enactment. Enough and more than enough was said on thi
about the time the original Act was passed in 1881. The liter
the subject is ample for an unbiassed judgment. And the most i
point to be remembered in connection with any proposal for factory le
in India is the social and economic condition of the Native labourer
lation by analogy will never do. We have had enough of Anglicised
unsuited to the requirements of the Indians. Grave evils have risen f
legislation in other directions. An Inspector entirely new to the coun
in his official zeal, have found that certain provisions of the Act have no
quite well. From his inexperience of the habits and customs of the p
may have drawn inferences which may not stand the test of authority
perience. On the other side nothing should be left undone which
out on evidence to be really a grave neglect or omission on the part
owners. It is fair that both sides should be heard. Meanwhile it may
to note some points contained in the resolution of the Local Governme
23rd May 1884. It is therein observed that "the provisions of th
Factories Act" have been found in the Bombay Presidency "to b
and palpably inadequate." It was on the strength of the grave and

inadequacy of the provisions that the Local Government twice urged th
preme Government to amend the Act. But on carefully going over the r
of the two Inspectors, Messrs. King and Jones, we are constrained to sa
save in one or two particulars we have found nothing that could have justifi
Local Government in moving for an amendment. The provisions on the
appear to be sufficiently adequate. It is not a matter of surprise that th
perial Government should have itself felt the greatest reluctance to suppo
Bombay Government. In fact the reports themselves are "so gravel
palpably inadequate" as to offer no justification to any Government, how
sympathetic, to acquiesce in the suggestion of the Local Government. The
from the Government of India, No. 560 dated 25th April 1884, too p
indicates, if one can read between the lines, that the Local Governme
failed to make out a case for the amendment. And the following sente
the resolution is pointed enough:—"The Governor General in Council,
sympathising warmly with the objects which the Bombay Government
view, *decided on a careful consideration of the arguments for and against*
mediate amendment of the law not to introduce a general measure at the p
time." The only possible reason which can be adduced by the Bombay
ernment is that factories employing less than 100 persons have been re
from the scope of the Act and so far this mars the utility of the measure.
is no doubt some complaint against the small wool and cotton cleaning fa
in the backstreets of Bombay. But even here there is a qualified obj
And inasmuch as the introduction into the general body of the Act, in
for the whole of India, of a provision to include small factories employi
than 100 men and women is decidedly objected to by all the other pro
Governments without exception, it would be handicapping the small ind
elsewhere in India to introduce the provision with the view that the ut
the Act may not be marred in the city of Bombay. We fear even for thes
factories there is much exaggeration. As for legislation in favour of
number of holidays and hours of working proposed by the Bombay Gove
it has our hearty support. And we believe the mill-owners themselves
gladly welcome some such legislative interference. There are minor sugg
which the Municipal Act is strong enough to enforce—such as lime-w
cleaning of drains, ventilation, &c. When these are considered, the report
two officials dwindle considerably, leaving an insignificant residue which
no way justify a wider amendment of the Act. We believe the Commit
have to take one vital fact into consideration—and on this subject we wou
gest that the amplest and the most authoritative evidence be taken,—*viz.*,
the allegation regarding the physical deterioration of the operatives is borne
facts. What is the experience of each and every mill-company in Bombay?
statistical information regarding the present state of health of men whose
has averaged above 7 or 8 or even 10 years may set the question at rest. W
it will be found that on the whole at least 60 per cent. of the operative
good physical condition. The result of this test should then be compared
condition of health prevailing among ordinary labourers in the city not
ed in cotton or other mills. [The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 3rd August says
Bombay Government is determined, it seems, to have a new Factories
thinks that the present law does not protect the interests of the peop
are hard-worked to an extent injurious at once to their own health an
general interests of the mill industry in Bombay. Whether the genera
ests of the mill industry are affected or not in the manner the Govern
Bombay supposes we must leave to the mill-owners to judge. They w
the first persons, we think, to detect any decline in the working capacit
labourers they employ. As the *Bombay Gazette* observes, we must not
by the number of hours for which they are said to work. The *Ga*
shown that work here is not so heavy as in England. Here three labou
employed to do the work that would require only two labourers in
This taken with the fact that children are allowed to work alternately
show such a hopeless state of things as the Government of Bombay wou
us believe. A Committee is now sitting in Bombay to report on the
We hope the Committee will not make off-hand inquiries, but will
into the matter and ask the labourers themselves to say what they think
over some of them should be subjected to examination by a medical boa

if there have been any injurious effects on their constitution on
over-work. A new law should be proved to be necessary before i
The proof must come from the people themselves. If other Gover
averse to the introduction of a Factories Act in their territories, e
Bengal the number of working hours is greater than in Bombay, we
a clear case ought to be made out before fresh legislation in th
resorted to. The mill-owners should be allowed the fullest libert
their position.

Thanks the Bombay Government for trying to elicit public opinion before amending the Factory Act.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 4th August says:—The Supre
ment has given a pretty clear indication
as regards the proposals of our Local Gove
the latter has taken the very commendabl
of sounding public opinion before beginni
late. Anxious as the Government is to
Factory Act on the lines suggested in Mr. King's report, the invita
Chamber of Commerce and the Mill-owners' Association to send the
tatives to a Committee of enquiry is a step for which the warmes
Bombay are due to Sir James Fergusson's Government. The Con
be a thoroughly representative one, and will do its work honestly an
If in spite of this opportunity to speak out their minds our merchan
owners silently acquiesce in the proposals of Government, they w
thank themselves for anything amiss happening to the mill industr
quence of such repressive legislation. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (89)
date says that the Government of Sir James Fergusson should res
with the existing Factory Act and should abstain from displeasing
once more. If not, the Factory Act Committee should conduct
with open doors and the Government should give an opportunity to
to discuss the draft Bill by publishing it. The public of Bombay, an
those interested in the mill industry, should freely express their o
the proposed lagislation and should strengthen the hands of the V
does not see any necessity for it, by memorializing the Supreme G
The *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 3rd August says that the time has come
ment to intervene with the view of saving the labouring classes from
necessary that the poor classes should be prevented by law from
themselves to the ambition of the life agents of spinning and weavin

Comments in connection with the recent evening party at Ganesh Khind.

The Poona correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the
does not agree with the views expressed b
in its issue of the 26th July and reporte
of the Report on the Native Papers for th
ing 26th July 1884 in connection with
evening party at Ganesh Khind, and says:—The Natives are res
the difference that is apparent on the surface between the social gat
by Sir James Furgusson during his early days and the evening
organized. His Excellency earnestly meant to develop social
between Europeans and Natives by means of friendly gatherings, bu
failed for want of encouragement from the leaders of Native soci
wretched evening parties now given are the result. On the rec
there was no opportunity for Natives to mix with Europeans, and
could not have been gainers to an appreciable extent by paying the u
to His Excellency and by witnessing a theatrical performance. Bu
cannot be taken to task for this state of things. The mere fact th
cellency had the patience to listen to the whole performance, of w
not understand a single word, without giving the least indication
of disgust, is the best testimony of the noble disposition of that ge
of his desire to please Natives. The whole fault lies with us. G
generally actuated by good motives and are in earnest in bringing ab
between Europeans and Natives, but we instead of encouraging
counter to their views. By our acts we show that we do not dese
treatment which these officers show a readiness to accord to us, a
there is nothing strange in the fact that the distance between the
remains the same as years roll on.

Complaint against the Bombay Tramway Company.

In a paragraph headed "The Tramway Company and Indu Prakásh (10) of the 4th A company owes a great deal to the B it could not have done better than modest prayer for some conveniences which the public have them, viz., seating four persons on a form instead of five as at desirable reform, which the company can effect without much the company has had the gracelessness to refuse the public t the latter have now resolved to address the Governor in Coun memorialists will meet with better treatment at the hands of (*Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 7th August supports the pray memorial regarding the inconveniences suffered by the public tram cars. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85) of the same date says t to the public comfort shown by the Tramway Company sho tolerated.]

Says that the observance of Madras time in the mofussil should be countermanded.

The *Gujarát Mitrá* (80) of the 3rd August, in an article h unpopular Madras time," points out felt by the people by the continuan in the mofussil, and requests Gover discontinuance throughout the Bo Though it has proved more inconvenient in the mofussil than unjust that it should have been done away with only in the The Surat authorities and the local Praja Hitavardhak Sabha rialize the Bombay Government in the matter.

Comments on the Government resolution regarding the Honorary Surgeons of the Gokuldás Tejpál Hospital.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 8th August says:—Th Sir James Fergusson, which has a close of its career by several un added one more blemish to its reput resolution accepting the resignation Surgeons of the Gokuldás Tejpál be gathered from the views expressed by the Surgeon-Gen recommend the abolition of Honorary Surgeonships and t two paid Surgeonships to be held by Europeans. This is re the poor Dr. Pesikáka and Dr. Roland Blaney must be hea they had not accepted the Honorary Surgeonships. Eve General approves of the proposal of Dr. Carter to appoint ne geons, it is very doubtful if competent Native doctors who ca will come forward to accept those appointments after the from this episode. In this affair Sir James Fergusson has s regime those who command power are all in all, that the defe officers is nothing, and that Government rules are meant for s and not for the fortunate highly-paid ones. Not the slightes in the new resolution to the unpunctuality of Dr. Hojel. clear whether the new order directing the "Surgeons" of th the hours of their attendance in a muster are applicable to the Does Sir James mean to imply that the subordinate Surge punctual in their attendance while the head of the hospital at any time and devote his valuable time to private practic by this conduct greatly encouraged the influential clique of D who wish to keep down Native doctors. These European doc engage in private practice. We regret that we have to writ but Sir James has proved himself a very weak-minded Govern to be anxious to please well-to-do Europeans in some way the services of European officers are generally extolled in le resolutions at the time of their retirement on pension, not a said for these Honorary Surgeons who worked without regar On the contrary they leave the service with the blemishes and "unfitness as Surgeons" on their character. This cont us many lessons and the most remarkable feature of the affai himself introduced the system of nominating Honorary Surge has himself been instrumental in crushing it. [The *Bombay S*

same date says that the experiment of appointing Honorary
failed and that it should be tried once more. Government h
mistake in asking for the opinion of the Surgeon-General in
he recommends paid Surgeonships and if Government carry
mendation, they will be committing a serious mistake.]

Complains of the delay in the declaration of the result of the last Subordinate Magistrates' Examination.

The *Yajdán Parast* (128) of the 3rd August asks why
Subordinate Magistrates' Examinat
been declared though three months h
it was held. The delay is a public s
be remedied. It is exercising cruel
candidates to keep them in suspense f
If the examiners cannot finish their work owing to the pre
business, others should be nominated in their stead.

Comments on a case in which a pátil named Onákar was prosecuted at Hoshangabad for secretly helping the notorious highway robber Tántia.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 5th August says:—It i
and painful that the highway robbe
escape punishment for years together
nocent persons should suffer instead,
expressed our disapproval of the pol
persons secretly aiding Tántia. The
cites a case in which a pátil nam
sentenced to imprisonment by Mr. B
Commissioner of Hoshangabad, on the 12th April last, for secret
and remarks:—It was proved before Mr. Howell, the Sessions
prisoner Onákar, owing to the pressure put upon him by Tántia,
plundering operations. Not only this, but the pátil had to all
plundered by Tántia. It is said that Tántia forced himself u
his guest and escaped when the authorities tried to apprehen
way the poor pátil had to suffer for nothing. It is very wicke
way robbers, but in such cases as the one under notice the circu
party to be prosecuted should be taken into consideration. T
proved very troublesome to the people of Central India but
not been able to apprehend him. He forcibly enters the dwe
and exacts help from them. The people cannot at such a junc
against him. If they oppose him they endanger their lives an
prosecute such people is to do them double harm. The pátil O
be one of this unfortunate class of people. The authoriti
they mean to throw a cloak over their inefficiency by thus
men. [The *Poona Vaibhav* (54) of the 3rd August makes
remarks while disapproving of the action of the Bombay Gover
ing to the High Court against the decision of the Sessions Ju
who acquitted Gopál Náráyan, pátil of Bettigeri, of the char
Channyakatti. The *Vaibhav* says that it is unreasonable to
villagers to maintain their own against armed dacoits.]

Comments on the case of suicide by a Pársi liquor shopkeeper of Bombay, who drowned himself in a well for having been deprived of his license for selling country liquor.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 4th August says:—The
Pársi liquor shopkeeper named Dhan
aged 62 years committed suicide by
in a well at Khetwádi for having been
Collector of Bombay of his three licens
liquor from the first of August 18
attention than ordinary cases of sui
liquor and toddy strongly complain
exercised on them by the A'bkári Department, and this case is
tion in connection with the working of the A'bkári Depart
frequently said that the heavy fees exacted from sellers of liqu
the strict conditions often imposed on them have become un
dissatisfaction prevails amongst them on that account and som
that they have been ruined in their business. Several seller
were once considered to have become rich in the business are
debt. Inhabitants of Bombay as well as of the mofussil compla

of the A'bkári Department and wish for some relaxation, but as the o that department have become very anxious to augment Government they do not pay any attention to the public demand. It is to be regret matters should have reached such a point as to give rise to a case of We hope that this case is the first and last of its kind and that the au of the A'bkári Department and Government will see their mistake, tho in the day, and correct it. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (106) of the 3rd Aug that the authorities and the public will see from this case of suici amount of misery is entailed on liquor shopkeepers by the new arran for the sale of liquor. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85) of the 7th August s the ábkári authorities have been ill-advised in the strong measures now by them. The measures are as inconvenient to the public as they are i to liquor-sellers. The public should send a protest to Government aga severity of the measures of the A'bkári Department.]

Complains that Eau de Cologne is used to supply the place of spirituous drinks.

The *Káside Mumbai* (108) of the 8th August expresses approva severity exercised by the A'bkári Department, out the advantages arising from a reduction in t ber of liquor-shops in the city, and says that a reduction would be beneficial. It is howeve regretted that Eau de Cologne should come more frequently into req than before as a substitute for spirituous liquors. The use of Eau de Co liquor is very injurious to health and its large consumption in an undilut produces serious results. If therefore Government impose a duty on forbid its sale without a license, thousands of people will be prevent using it in place of liquor.

A complaint against the new arrangements introduced into Surat for the sale of toddy.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 6th August s the toddy sellers at Surat are complaining against the great changes effected this year in ditions of selling toddy in that city. The ments prevailing in the Bulsár Táluka for th toddy have been introduced into Surat. The authorities have pointed out the advantages of allowing toddy to be gardens abounding with date trees and have thus been able to incr Government revenue. As gardens in Bulsár are situated at a distance or three miles from the city, the arrangements have not been found to objectionable. But as Surat is the chief centre of toddy and as n gardens abounding with date trees are situated in the vicinity of the cit it is feared that the new arrangements will give rise to frequent cases o enness.

Makes suggestions for preserving the Queen's statue on the Esplanade.

A correspondent of the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 3rd August There is a beautiful statue of the Queen on the Esplanade, paid for by Khanderáo Gáikwád of It is a chaste work of art and means should b to protect it from the sun during the dry se the rains during the monsoon. At the same time the whole structur be open to the view of the people passing along the great public r present it is exposed to all the bad effects of the dews and the sun duri months. During the south-western monsoon it is protected from inju by an ugly corrugated iron extinguisher. This arrangement is a great and a public wrong, even leaving out of consideration the danger of the statue in the erection and removal of the roof. There should b spreading roof with edges twenty feet from the ground.

Says that the fishermen who carry on their business in the vicinity of the Hindu temples and burning ground near the banks of the river Sábarmati at Ahmedabad should be prevented from so doing.

The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 7th August says that th petitions have been made to the District M of Ahmedabad dated the 25th July and 6th N 1883 and 28th February and 29th June 188 tively by some of the inhabitants of that cit purpose of preventing fishermen from ca their work in the vicinity of the Hindu te burning ground near the banks of the river S the petitioners have simply been informed tha is being made in the matter. It is surprising that the Zilla Magistrate should not have yet concluded his enquiry in this trifling matter though 380 days have elapsed since the first petition was presented to him. This shows what length of time Magistrates and Collectors take in doing their work. As some serious results will ensue from the fishermen persisting to wound the religious feelings of the Hindus it is to be hoped that measures will be speedily taken to remove the cause of complaint.

Requests Government to appoint an additional Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad to dispose of arrears of work.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 4th August says that though an assistant has been appointed to the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Ahmedabad, the arrears have not been cleared off. Work has also increased in the subordinate court. It would be better if a third Subordinate Judge were appointed or if some other arrangements were made for disposing of the arrears of work. [The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 7th August expresses similar sentiments.]

Says that the salary of the Second Class Magistrate at Surat should be raised from Rs. 75 to Rs. 125 per mensem and that an additional Magistrate exercising the powers of a Third Class Magistrate should be appointed.

The *Suryă Prakásh* (83) of the 9th August says:—The salary of the present Second Class Magistrate at Surat is Rs. 75 per month. This is a very small salary, considering the authority he exercises in such a large and important city as Surat and the various important cases coming before him. Moreover a city officer is put to greater expense in keeping up his position than a táluka officer. We are therefore strongly of opinion that the pay of the City Magistrate should be raised to Rs. 125. Another Magistrate exercising third class powers should be appointed on Rs. 75 per month. Those cases that require the exercise of first class powers will be disposed of by the Huzur Deputy Collector and the rest by the Second and Third Class Magistrates. We hope the Commissioner, N. D., will see the justice of our recommendation and move Government on the subject.

Recommends Government to appoint Mr. Nánábhái Kávasji, Police Inspector, Surat, as special officer for apprehending highwaymen.

A correspondent of the *Gujarát Mitră* (80) of the 3rd August refers to the prevalence of highway robberies in Káthiáwár under the leadership of Manvar, says that a jamádár of Junágad named Ummar has been specially appointed by Government to apprehend the robbers, and observes that the appointment of Mr. Nánábhái Kávasji, the well known Police Inspector of Surat, will have the effect of allaying the fears of the people and will serve as an efficient check to the operations of the highwaymen.

A suggestion to the postal authorities of Pátan.

A correspondent of the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85) of the 6th August, writing from Pátan, refers to the delay in the arrival of the mails at that station owing to the flooding of the rivers Sarasvati and Banáras, and says that if the mails are conveyed to Pátan from the Unjha station during the rainy season no delay and inconvenience will be caused, as no rivers will have to be crossed on the way. It is to be hoped that the authorities will pay attention to this suggestion.

Complains of the wretched condition of the road from Ránder to Olpád.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 9th August says that the condition of the road from Ránder to Olpád has become very wretched. Carriages drawn by horses cannot go over the made road from Jahángirpura to Olpád owing to the accumulation of mud. Bullock conveyances have to suffer great hardships while passing over the road.

Local Self-government.

Comments in connection with the rules recently published by Government for regulating the election of members of local boards.

In an article headed "A breach of faith by the Bombay Government" the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 4th August says:—When the two Local Self-government Acts were being discussed during their passage through the local Legislative Council, we drew attention, among other things, to the necessity of providing in the body of the law that rules and regulations to be framed by the Local

Government under those Acts shall be published in a draf
view to invite public criticism thereon before they are finally
tively promulgated. The great principle underlying such
recognized by the present Government of India in the two im
issued in 1882 and 1883; and, if we are not much mistaken,
Government, along with the other provincial Governments, accepte
of the reform suggested in those two circulars. It is worthy of r
the legislative measures passed with a view to give effect to
government scheme in other provinces distinct provision has b
the publication of all rules and regulations in a draft form be
finally promulgated. We searched in vain for such a provision i
legislative measures when they were introduced last year, but we
that the defect in the Bills would be remedied during their passag
Council. Such did not, however, prove to be the case, and we we
appointed. Instead of a distinct provision in the body of the law w
its stead an assurance from the Local Government that it was it
publish such rules and regulations in a draft form previous to their fi
tion. In the first place the Honourable Badrudin Tyabji, who reco
randum as a rider to the reports of the Select Committee on the t
measures, wrote as follows:—"The objection which I raised to the ex
of making rules conferred upon Government was based upon the
giving as much publicity to, and inviting as much public discussion u
which when passed form part of the Acts themselves, as circumstanc
My opinion on this point of course remains unchanged, and I re
ernment not passing any rules under either of the Bills without fi
the drafts and inviting the fullest public criticism, especially from
of the Council." Thus wrote Mr. Badrudin, and we believe we ar
suming that he had an assurance from the honourable member in
Bills which led him to rely upon Government following the par
which he advocated. Again the Honourable J. B. Peile, C.S.I.,
Government in charge of the Bills, gave this explicit assurance wh
to the discussion on the Municipal Bill on the occasion of its se
He said:—"As to rules, these are for the most part to be made und
the municipalities themselves. Government has power to make
regulating the elections and there is no objection whatever on ou
publication of these before they are finally passed." There is no s
to be found in Mr. Peile's speeches on the occasion of the second
Local Boards Bill, but we believe that omission was not intentio
inclined to believe that the assurance upon the strength of which
wrote his memorandum, from which we have already quoted abo
been identical with that which Mr. Peile publicly vouchsafed
on the Municipal Bill referred to above. We do not think that
any doubt whatever as regards the fact of the assurance public
by Mr. Peile on behalf of Government in connection with t
Bill being also applicable to the Local Boards Bill. Now su
case let us see how such an assurance has been fulfilled
The *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 17th ultimo contains a n
Government in the General Department publishing in virtue of th
ferred by section 69, clause (*b*), of the Bombay Local Boards Act,
for regulating the elections of members of local boards, other t
under section 6, clause (*c*), and section 7, clause (*c*). There is nothi
fication to indicate that before publishing these rules the non-offi
of the Legislative Council were consulted. The rules published
not in the form of draft rules inviting public discussion. Now it
prising to us that the Bombay Government should have forgotten
on this point. It is hardly six months since the assurances were ei
or impliedly vouchsafed, and if this be the way in which the very
tion that vouchsafed the assurances acts, what need we expect
the course of time the present members of the Local Government
by others? And this particular objection would hold good
rules published were unobjectionable. But when some of the
rules are quite objectionable, and must be altered if ever

precaution for ensuring the success of the new policy is to be taken, the objection becomes all the more strong. We shall accordingly refer on the present occasion particularly to what we consider to be the most objectionable rule. That rule is rule No. 5. Now our chief objection to this rule is that it lays down a procedure for the naming and acceptance of candidates for membership which is sure to discourage respectable people from coming forward, because this procedure of a person naming himself as a candidate is not in accordance with the deep-rooted feelings and prejudices of the people in this country. The best procedure is that which was followed in Poona last year on the occasion of the first municipal elections, namely, that no person should be accepted as a candidate unless he was duly proposed and seconded by persons qualified to vote. A precisely similar procedure is laid down in Rule 20, which relates to the election by a táluka local board of its representatives for the district board. Under such circumstances we fail to see any reason why a different procedure has been laid down in this case only. We trust that the Bombay Government will forthwith remedy this defect.

Education.

Points out the necessity of starting a technical school in Sind.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 1st August says:—Why is it that we have not a single industrial, technical, or arts school in Sind? If Government do not wish to train our youths for the public service alone, it is high time that some steps should be taken to introduce and encourage a knowledge of the mechanical and industrial arts. Our enlightened Educational Inspector ought to devote his attention to this subject and secure at least one arts school for Sind.

Want of good feeling between the students of the Gujarát College and Mr. Kápadia, the lecturer in physics.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (116) of the 1st August says:—Anonymous letters complaining against Mr. Kápadia, lecturer in physics in the Gujarát College, have been received by all the teachers in the Ahmedabad High School, the professors and fellows of the College and Mr. Best. When matters have gone so far Mr. Best ought to make an enquiry in the matter. Mr. Kápadia is second assistant master in the High School, drawing a salary of Rs. 120 per month. Mr. Best has appointed him lecturer in the College, for which work he gets Rs. 83. How can one man do the work of two offices? He has to work for five hours in the High School, and how can he then find time to teach College students and the Matriculation class? He works for two hours only as second assistant master and teaches physics for two hours. This is injustice.

Railways.

Comments on the administration report of the Railway Department for 1883-84.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 3rd August says:—We are glad to observe that the Director-General has thought it fit to remove the vague impressions regarding the analogy of railway construction in America by which an ignorant public is apt to be carried away. Private enterprise and abundant capital, which are always forthcoming in the states of the west, are never to be had in this country "without assistance from the Government." This is no doubt true to a great extent. But against this statement of Colonel Stanton is the opinion of many an experienced commercial man that private enterprise can be reached in the shape of capital, and that without *any aid* from Government, but the conditions imposed by the State are so hard and the principles on which all railway concessions have been given away in the past are so faulty or objectionable that they act as a great deterrent to private capitalists embarking on their own account on Indian railways. Major Conway Gordon placed before the Select Committee the two sides of this important financial question in a very impartial manner. The Director-General of Railways has however omitted to point out the financial disasters which have overtaken many a railway in the west. Wealthy America can afford to bear the losses incurred by bogus railway companies or non-paying concerns. Considering the poverty of India undue stimulation of railway construction by private enterprise is more or less to be deprecated. The effects of such a rash course wi be very far-reaching. Another omission we have discovered in the report re lates to the *creation* of traffic *after* railways are made in America. The Gov ernment of India can never afford to imitate the tactics of the cornering railway kings. The abnormal extension in the United States is undoubtedl owing to the large number of speculative railways. India is wholly fre from this taint of speculation. There is not a railway that does not *pa* more or less. Even the protective railways earn something, now that the have worked for some years. Besides they serve the most useful purpose o being the channels of pouring food grains from the rich into the poor districts So far then the steady progress of 10,447 miles of railways in India up to 188 is satisfactory. And even from the point of view of net profits earned it i equally satisfactory. For the average dividend of neither continental railways save in France, nor of American railways reaches anything like 5·91 per cent on the total capital laid out. The number of European employés shows a increase of 199 over the preceding year, while there is a nominal diminution o 731 in the number of Natives. It is satisfactory to know that 95 per cent. o the entire body of railway servants are Natives. We however again mis the *crucial* test, namely, the table of salaries and wages earned by Europea and Native employés. The figures under their respective heads are the *tru* *criterion* of the *wage fund* earned by Natives. We pointed out this seriou omission last year and hoped that the Director-General would take the hint The fact shows how unwilling the official is to give the public that informatio which is due by right. Surely the public that have to pay for the rail ways are *entitled* to know what the foreign and the Native agencies cos respectively.

Complains that no Native witnesses were examined by the Select Committee on Indian Railways.

The *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 3rd August says:—It is very disappointin that the Select Committee on Indian Railways shoul not have allowed any opportunity to Natives to giv evidence before it. We learn that a Native at presen residing in England and who has been studying th question of public works in all its bearings for the last 2 years, wrote to the Under Secretary of State for India offering to give evidenc before the Committee, the chief members of which were officials, but no reply wa sent to him as his views were opposed to those of Government. He afterward directly requested the Chairman of the Committee to allow him to giv evidence before it and submitted the particulars of what he had to say. Bu his request was not complied with. From this it is clear in the first place tha no opportunity was offered for an expression of the views of the Natives on th subject and secondly that the only Native witness who offered to give evidenc was prevented from so doing. Considering this circumstance the Committee' enquiry must be regarded as one-sided, and it is no wonder that its report shoul declare that whatever Government do is right.

Advocates the reduction of the present heavy rates of freight on Indian railways.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (106) of the 3rd August points out the advantages tha would result from a reduction in the rates of freigh charged by Indian railway companies for the con veyance of goods and says that trade does no flourish owing to the high rates of freight charged b railway companies. If the rates are reduced, this country can very well com pete with America in the wheat trade. The export of cotton is also affecte by the heavy rates of freight and by the scarcity of waggons for its conveyanc in the busy season. If economy was practised in the management of railways the companies would suffer no loss by a reduction of the rates of freight The companies employ a large number of Europeans on large salaries. Thei work can be done as well by the employment of cheap Native agency. A Government have power to compel the guaranteed railway companies t practise economy and to reduce their rates of freight, they should use tha power and order them to employ Natives more freely than hitherto.

A complaint against the Ulwar State Railway.

A correspondent of the *Indian Spectator* (1) of 3rd August travelling fro Bandikui to Delhi says:—I saw about sixty passen gers and their friends, mostly women and childre huddled together under trees to escape the noonda heat. Traces of fatigue and faintness were visible on many a face, and th constant cry was "water." The people had come from great distances, an having no idea of time or space they had of course to wait for hours. Wh not make arrangements for their comfort and convenience? It always vexe one to see the class of passengers paying most treated with least regard. Th carriages were filled to suffocation, men and women together occupying some o them although there was other provision. Before the second station afte Bandikui could be reached we were overtaken by a very smart dust storm, whic was followed by a heavy downpour. Our carriage was in two minutes a poo of water. It leaked from the top, and the windows too allowed full play to th torrents to come in. My companions escaped to a neighbouring third clas compartment. I had to wait till the train stopped. Finding no guard o station-master on the platform I had to bribe the porter to remove the luggag to a third class carriage. And here I was ensconced all the night, being now and then forced to remain in very disagreeable company. At Ulwar the trai stopped for a very long time. There was a heavy rush by howling, shrieking passengers. The wretched little carriages were already full. I counted 13 passengers in one, 15 in another carriage. By the rules the guard should not allow more than 8 persons to sit in one compartment. But where was the guard, and where was the station-master? There was scarcely any responsible man on the spot The representative of the Ulwar State in railway matters was with us. He too was helpless, he explained. The porters and others did their best to put in all who came. This is State management! I am sure the Minister for Publi Works knows nothing about it. He is not likely to tolerate such a state o things for one day. But he has to go upon official reports. As in some othe matters, so in this of railway, State management means maximum of expens with minimum of responsible work in the interests of the public. Servants o the State forget that the public are their patrons and masters for the tim being.

Says that the system of granting pensions to employés should be adopted by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

The *Suryă Prakásh* (83) of the 9th August expresses approval of th conduct of Government in having exacted a stipula tion from the authorities of the B. B. & C. I. Rai way Company to allow pensions to the employés o the Rájputána Railway, which will shortly pass int their hands, and points out to the authorities th justice and expediency of initiating a system by which the employés of the B. & C. I. Railway Company might be placed on an equal footing regardin pensionary benefits with the present employés of the Rájputána Railway.

Municipalities.

Comments on the resolution of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay regarding the diversion of the night soil from Carnac Bandar to Warli.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 3rd August says:—The resolution passed the last Monday's meeting of the Corporation to sen the night soil collected at the Carnac Bandar dep to Warli through the main drain, which runs unde neath the first district, is a matter for small surpris It was a foregone conclusion. On that day the were as many as 11 European members against Natives, 4 or 5 of whom alone are known to ta any active inerest in municipal affairs or have paid any attention to the subje of drainage and the mischief likely to arise from throwing night soil into t main drains. These European members sided with the Commissioner. Th seldom think for themselves. The majority attend meetings when vexed questio have to be settled, because they are invited to attend and support the offic view—that view being in *their* opinion the correct one. Few of them feel a genuine interest in self-government. Why should they? They are mere bir of passage. Does Colonel Merewether or Dr. Blanc, does Mr. Thorburn Mr. Caroll, care much what happens to Bombay ten years hence? Will th be sorry when at the end of the period it is known to a certainty that t works which they actively supported in conjunction with Mr. Ollivant ha proved a costly failure, and that people have died in the city at the rate of per 1,000? The scheme is pronounced as problematical in all but official quarte And yet with utter disregard for the future health of the citizens they have vot it to a man. We are surprised at the arguments of the members most interested in getting the night soil depôt removed from Carnac Bandar. Colonel Merewether ridiculed the arguments of the people of the Kámáthipura district. Their first ground of objection was deficiency of water-supply. Is that to be gainsaid? And yet Colonel Merewether laughed out the objection! He said that fresh water may not be had, but sea water was to be found in abundance to flush the drains. Did not the Commissioner report that trials of flushing by sea water in England had proved failures? Then on what grounds did the gallant Colonel consider that sea water would do very well, when the fact of its being useless is everywhere admitted? And whence is surface water to be brought? You may have enough to flush some portions of the drains during the monsoon. But how during the dry weather? Are we to presume that sullage water will be introduced to drive down the solid matter from the pipes at Carnac Bandar? Who are the authorities that "have conclusively shown" that sea water from a "sanitary point of view is better" for the flushing of the drains? The only local authority who has hazarded such an opinion is Mr. Kemp. But with due deference to his abilities we must decline to accept his view. Is there a single instance of any town, as crowded as Bombay, which has to pass down night soil at the rate of 150 tons a day through a large extent of pipes, where drains have been flushed with salt water without any detriment or danger to the pipes themselves or to the health of the people? If such a successful experiment has been tried anywhere, we should like to know about it. [The *Bombay Chronicle* (79) and the *Rást Goftár* (115) of the same date say that the Corporation could not but adopt the course recommended by the Town Council. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (106), the *Yajdán Parast* (128) and the *Pársi Punch* (113) of the 3rd August express disapproval of the resolution adopted by the Corporation, the first two suggesting that night soil should be turned into manure.]

Comments on the proposal to sink artesian wells in Bombay.

The same newspaper says:—No practical man ever thought of benefiting Bombay by means of artesian wells. But it is as well perhaps that the question has been now authoritatively settled. The municipality must now think seriously about the Tánsa scheme. The best plan will be to suspend the drainage works except as experiments, and push on with a good scheme of water supply. But this is what the municipal officers will never think of. They are so anxious to give the people what they do not want that they have no time to think of what the people do want.

Complains against the assessment of charitable institutions by the Assessment Department of the Bombay Municipality.

The *Gujaráti* (99) of the 3rd August says:—Great mismanagement prevailed in the Assessment Department of the Bombay Municipality in the time of Mr. Hutchinson and now the reformed department has begun to tyrannize over the people. Under the new scheme for assessing properties places that are set apart for the use of the public and temples and mosques have been made subject to assessment. This has caused great commotion. Gardens set apart for the use of Hindus were formerly exempted from assessment, but now they are taxed. Temples are also taxed. The latter are not owned by individuals and yield no rent. The department does not act wisely in this matter. Does it intend to make up the loss suffered by it in former years? When lákhs of rupees were misappropriated nothing was done by it. When the municipality levies the water-rate on these charitable institutions, why should a fresh tax be imposed on them? It is to be hoped that the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation will attend to the matter and pacify the cry now raised.

Comments on the Government resolution on the subject of the dispute between some of the elected commissioners of the Surat Municipality and the president, Mr. White, in the matter of electric lights in that city.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 5th August says:—The resolution of Government on the subject of the dispute between the seven elected commissioners of the Surat Municipality and their president, Mr. White, appears to go for the most part against the commissioners. Though Mr. White does not quite escape censure, nothing has been said regarding the chief point of difference. Government have taken no notice of his arbitrary conduct in insulting some of the commissioners.

This will not fail to cause disappointment to those commissioners as well as t the public. We think that if an opportunity had been given to the commissioners who petitioned Government to have their say on the explanation furnished to Government by Mr. White and the report made by the Revenue Commissioner, the result would not have been the same as that now arrived at. Some of the particulars given in the resolution of the events that happened are erroneous. Government are mistaken in saying that one of the petitioners, Mr. Ishwardás, was a great advocate of the introduction of electric lights into Surat. In fact he was opposed to the measure from the very beginning, as can be seen from a reference to the recorded proceedings of the municipality. But Government have made a greater mistake than this in the matter of the extension of the Public Park at Surat. Government say that as 27 elected commissioners voted in favour of the proposition to extend the Park while only 3 commissioners voted against it the work of extension must be looked upon as approved by the public. But Messrs. Jamiyatrám Chintámanishankar, Munshi Lutfullákhán, Kálábhái, Dáyábhái and others voted against it. The president disregarded the proposal made by Messrs. Kálábhái and Dáyábhái that the extension should be postponed till the formation of the new board. In these circumstances the measure cannot be considered as approved of by the public. Government have erred, and have made the public err as well, by viewing matters in that light.

Advises the Surat Municipality to construct artesian wells in the city as an experimental measure.

The *Surat Akhbár* (82) of the 4th August refers to the successful working of artesian wells in Australia, Pondicherry and other places and advises the local municipality to spend about Rs. 10,000 on the construction of these wells as an experimental measure before carrying out measures for bringing water to the city at a cost of six lákhs of rupees. If these wells prove a success, the difficulties of supplying water to the city by means of pipes will be removed.

Complains against the levy of house-tax at Kaira.

A correspondent of the *Gujarát Mitrá* (80) of the 3rd August says that the people of Kaira are complaining against an enhancement of the house tax. A sub-committee has been appointed by the municipality to revise the tax. If the revised schedule is passed by the general meeting the poor people will have to suffer much. Mr. Spry ought to see if the members of the sub-committee have not made use of their position in fixing low rates for their own properties. Large buildings should be put under a separate class and the tax on them should be Rs. 5 or 7. Why does not the municipality levy a wheel tax? Such a course will obviate the necessity of oppressing poor people.

Comments on the rules for regulating municipal elections in Karáchi.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 29th July says:—On a cursory perusal of the rules for regulating the municipal elections in our city as sanctioned by the Commissioner we notice that the provision made by the municipality for qualified females voting by proxy has been omitted in the rules. This is doubtless an oversight, and we hope the provision will be at once restored. It is clear that most of the qualified Native ladies cannot vote in person. To rule therefore that they cannot vote by proxy is simply another form of ruling that they cannot exercise the suffrage vested in them.

Points out the necessity of enforcing early disposal of applications for copies of documents.

A correspondent of the *Dhárwár Vritt* (28) of the 31st July writing from Ránebennur says:—Under section 93 of the District Municipal Act the public are entitled to a perusal of the proceedings of a municipality, and Government Resolution No. 9368 dated 6th December 1881 rules that there is no objection to grant copies of such proceedings to those who are entitled to peruse them on payment of the necessary charges. Nearly 10 months ago a gentleman asked for a copy of the resolution passed by the managing committee of the Ránebennur Municipality on the 30th March 1881, but he has yet been unable to get it. It will be very convenient if the Bombay Government issue an order directing that applications for copies of documents should not be kept over for more than 8 or 10 days.

Native States.

Approves of the action of the Bombay Government in refusing to sanction the adoption by the Jám of Navánagar of a son born of Jánbái.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 8th August says:—If what we have hear be true, and we have every reason to believe that i is true, the Bombay Government have acted wisel in refusing to sanction the adoption by the Jám o Navánagar of a son by Jánbái. Because a forme Government of Bombay recognised the claims o Káluba, who was born of a Mahomedan wife of the Jám, it does not follow that the present Government should follow that evi example. It is to be hoped that the Jám will now devote himself to the tas of introducing reforms into his State. According to the information we hav received the advisers of this weak-minded prince will not allow him to remai quiet. They advise him to take his case to the Government of India, na before the Home Government. The Jám fears to follow this advice and it i to be hoped that he will never take this false step. It is said that about 5 or 6 lákhs of rupees were spent in obtaining the sanction of Government to th adoption of Káluba, and this coupled with other circumstances has involved th State in heavy liabilities. If the Jám does not desist from the false step o appealing against the decision of the Bombay Government he will becom more involved.

Berár Affairs.

Points out the advisability of taking measures for prompt disposal of civil business.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (13) of the 4th August refers to the remarks of th Judicial Commissioner of Berár on the subject of dela in the disposal of civil suits, and says that the peopl of the district of Amráoti have had during the pas year full experience of the inconvenience and troubl attendant on the insufficiency of judicial officers. I is indeed very strange that with all the growing income of the departmen arrangements should not be made to meet the convenience of suitors. It i necessary that the Judicial Commissioner should devise some measures for removing all cause for complaint. If the present number of Civil Judges is insufficient for the requirements of the province attempt must be made to supplement the service by the elevation of some competent subordinate officers t the rank of Extra Assistant Commissioners.

Protests against an enhancement of school fees and against the distinction made between Hindu and Mahomedan boys in the matter of the remission of fees.

In an article headed "School Fees made a Race Question" the sam newspaper says:—One of the consequences of the appointment of the Education Commission has been th enhancement of fees in the Government schools of th province. The fees hitherto levied in what are technically called the secondary classes were considere to be very low in proportion to the importance of th instruction and the cost which Government have t bear in maintaining this class of schools. We have been of opinion that th scale of school fees in this province was moderate. Indeed it was a very wis step that no high fees were demanded at the beginning. The fee rules hav undergone revision during the last decade. Once the boys of agriculturist who contributed to the educational cess were required to pay half the fee paid by non-agriculturists. The distinction though reasonable and still in forc in Bombay and the Central Provinces did not commend itself to the authoritie in this province and it was abolished after a short existence. We are informe that along with the secondary schools the fees payable in the primary school have also been increased about 50 per cent. all round. One circumstance however has struck us, and it is that 10 per cent. of the Mahomedan pupils are unde the new rules exempted from fees, while the same concession has been withhel from the Hindu boys. Is it because the Mahomedans are supposed in compariso with the other classes of boys to be less able to pay their fees or less incline to go to school, or is it because this class of the population has not take advantage of schools in the same proportion as the other sections of the community have done, that more favourable terms are offered to induce them to g to school more freely than they have yet done, or is the concession founded on an

other consideration? The first theory of poverty and disinclination cann
we think, be quite correct. We are told in the Resident's review of the Repo
on Public Instruction for 1882-83 that the percentage of the Mahomedan bo
to the total number on the rolls of Government schools rose during the ye
from 13·8 to 14·3, while there was no corresponding increase in the number
the Hindu boys. We also read in the report presented to the Education Co
mission by Mr. Lee-Warner that "owing to this special provision made f
the education of Mahomedans the percentage of Mahomedan lads under i
struction in the Urdu and Marâthi primary schools to the Mahomedan popul
tion is higher than in the case of Hindus. The percentage of the Hindu ma
population to the total male population of the province is 92·9, while that
the Mahomedans is 7·04; but the percentage of Hindu male scholars to t
total Hindu population is 1·9, while that of Mahomedans is 4·07." So wheth
owing to the "special provisions" or otherwise, the number of Mahomeda
lads already using Government schools is about four times the number of t
Hindu lads, judging from their respective proportions to the total populatio
And if they have been able to pay their fees all the while and if the proporti
of school-going lads, already large, is still increasing, it does not follow th
the Mahomedans are either backward in taking advantage of the instructi
imparted by Government or are unable to pay for it. We do not care
inquire who started this idea, but we do not think that the scheme was we
considered in all its bearings before it was sanctioned. Are not the Hindu
generally as well off or as badly circumstanced as the Mahomedans? Even suppo
ing that there exists in the province a larger proportion of well-to-do Hindus tha
Mahomedans, are there no poor Hindus who deserve the concession grante
to their Mahomedan fellows, and do not the former equally contribute towards t
educational or provincial taxes? The idea does not seem to have been co
ceived in an equitable spirit and we think that the distinction should not
allowed to exist. Knowing the people as we do we think that the concessi
of remission of fees in the case of 10 per cent. of school boys is really good a
wise and would be equally appreciated by both Hindus and Mahomedans if
were not given a sectional character, which besides marring its usefulness creat
a distinction in favour of one class of people at the expense of another.

RAOJI BHAVANRAO PAVGI,
Acting Reporter on the Native Pre

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
12*th August* 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Abkári:
  Comments on the case of suicide by a Pársi liquor shopkeeper of Bombay who drowned himself in a well for having been deprived of his licenses for selling country liquor 10
  Complaint against the new arrangements introduced into Surat for the sale of toddy 11
  Complaint regarding the use of Eau de Cologne to supply the place of spirituous drinks 11
Bombay Tramway Company: Complaint against the— 9
Complaints: Expression of opinion that the fishermen who carry on their business in the vicinity of the Hindu temples and burning ground near the river Sábarmati at Ahmedabad should be prevented from so doing 11
Court fees: Expression of thanks to Sir Richard Garth for his proposals regarding the reduction of— 5
Factory Act:
  Comments in connection with the proposed amendment of the— ... 6
  Expression of satisfaction with the action of the Bombay Government in trying to elicit public opinion before amending the—... 8
Gokuldás Tejpál Hospital: Comments on the Government resolution regarding the Honorary Surgeons of the—... 9
Impoverished condition of India: Comments on the — and suggestion of the means of effecting the regeneration of the country 3
Indian Cholera Commission: Recommendation to Government to appoint Dr. Vandyke Carter to the— 5
Judicial matters:
  Comments on a case in which a pátil named Onákar was prosecuted at Hoshangabad for secretly helping the notorious highway robber Tántia 10
  Complaint regarding the costly nature of the justice administered by the British courts in India 4
  Expression of opinion that the salary of the Second Class Magistrate at Surat should be raised from Rs. 75 to Rs. 125 per mensem and that an additional Magistrate exercising the powers of a Third Class Magistrate should be appointed 12
  Request to Government to appoint an additional Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad to dispose of arrears of work ... 12
  Suggestion for disposing of the heavy arrears of work in the High Court 4
Law of bigamy: Necessity of effecting a change in the existing — as applied to Hindu women 5
Madras time: Expression of opinion that the observance of — in the mofussil should be countermanded 9
Parties at the Government House: Comments in connection with the recent evening party at Ganesh Khind 8
Police: Recommendation to Government to appoint Mr. Nánábhái Kávasji, Inspector of Surat, as special officer for apprehending highwaymen in Káthiáwár 12
Postal matters: Suggestion to the postal authorities of Pátan ... 12
Queen's statue on the Esplanade: Suggestion for preserving the— ... 11
Resignation of office by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught: Expression of regret at the contemplated— 3
Roads: Complaint regarding the wretched condition of the road from Rándér to Olpád 12
Salt: Complaint regarding the dearness of — in India 5
Subordinate Magistrates' Examination: Complaint regarding the delay in the declaration of the result of the last— 10

Part II.—*Local Self-government*—

Local Boards: Comments in connection with the rules recently published by Government for regulating the election of members of— ... 12

Part III.—*Education*—

Gujarát College, Ahmedabad: Want of good feeling between the students of the — and Mr. Kápadia, the lecturer in physics 14
Technical school in Sind: Necessity of starting a— 14

Part IV.—*Railways*—

Administration Report of the Railway Department for 1883-84: Cor
ments on the— ... ...
B. B. & C. I. Railway Company: Expression of opinion that the syste
of granting pensions to employés should be adopted by the—
Freight on Indian railways: Advocacy of the reduction of the prese
heavy rates of— ... ...
Select Committee of the House of Commons on Indian Railways: Cor
plaint that no Native witnesses were examined by the—
Ulwár State Railway: Complaint against the—... ...

Part V.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay:
Comments on the proposal to sink artesian wells in— ...
Comments on the resolution of the Municipal Corporation of
regarding the diversion of the night soil from Carnac Bandar
Warli ... ...
Complaint regarding the assessment of charitable institutions
the — Municipality ... ...
Kaira: Complaint against the levy of house-tax at— ...
Karáchi: Comments on the rules for regulating municipal elections in-
Ránebennur: Complaint against the — Municipality for the delay in fu
nishing copies of certain proceeding ... ...
Surat:
Advice to the — Municipality to construct artesian wells in th
city as an experimental measure ... ...
Comments on the Government resolution on the subject of the di
pute between some of the elected commissioners of the — Mun
cipality and the president, Mr. White, in the matter of electr
lights in that city ... ...

Part VI.—*Native States*—

Navánagar: Approval of the action of the Bombay Government in
fusing to sanction the adoption by the Jám of — of a son born
Jánbái ... ...

Part VII.—*Berár Affairs*—

Disposal of civil business: Advisability of taking measures for mo
prompt— ... ...
School-fees: Protest against an enhancement of — and against the di
tinction made between Hindu and Mahomedan boys in the matter
the remission of— ... ...

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

C.R.

34567

INDIA OFFICE.
15 SEP 1884

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERAR

For the Week ending 16th August 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	450
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	484
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	200
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fortnightly	950
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	600
*16	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	200
17	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI			
18	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
19	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
20	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
21	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
22	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
23	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
*24	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Do.	200
*25	„ Chikitsak	Sholápur	Do.	200
26	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*27	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
29	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
32	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
33	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
34	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
36	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
37	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*39	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
42	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
*44	„ Mádhavi	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
45	„ Mahárásthtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	1,000
46	„ Mahárásthtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	100
*49	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
51	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
52	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*53	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
54	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	250
*55	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*56	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*57	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
*58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
60	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	150
61	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
62	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*63	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
64	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
*65	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
66	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	90
67	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
68	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240
*69	„ Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	150

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

CON 339

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
70	The Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
71	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	200
72	„ Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	175
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	200
*74	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
75	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
*76	„ Vinod	Poona	Do.	200
*77	„ Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
78	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	400
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	400
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	349
82	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
83	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	137
	GUJARA'TI.			
84	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
85	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	750
86	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	304
87	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*88	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	200
89	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	1,090
90	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	700
91	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	60
92	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	600
93	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Weekly	525
94	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,000
95	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	200
96	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
97	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
98	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	100
99	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
*100	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	200
101	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*102	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
103	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	525
104	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,400
105	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	115
*106	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	200
*107	„ Kapol-hita-wardhak	Do.	Monthly	200
108	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	700
109	„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	300
110	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
111	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	381
*112	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
113	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
114	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	700
115	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,814
116	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
117	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
*118	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	200
119	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
120	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	533
*121	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	200
122	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	408
*123	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly	200
124	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patra	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
125	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	50
126	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	738
127	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
128	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
129	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	150
*130	„ Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.	200
131	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	225
132	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	768
*133	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	100
	SANSKRIT.			
*134	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	100
	URDU.			
*135	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
136	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.	160
	PERSIAN.			
137	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	300
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
*138	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	200
	SINDI.			
139	The Sind Sudhár	Karáchi	Weekly	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă.*

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881,

Politics and the Public Administration.

Tries to expose the fallacy of the assertion that India was conquered by the sword and is maintained by the strength of the same instrument.

The *Vengurla Vritt* (73) of the 7th August says:—The agitation regarding the Ilbert Bill went a great way in tearing the veil off many a vile thought regarding Natives that found shelter in the white bosoms of Europeans, and in disabusing the minds of those Natives who were foolish enough to be beguiled by their sweet talk. So long as we were content to be ignorant and were fond of crediting the Europeans with divine attributes, they indulged in tall talk about amelioration of the condition of the people. But no sooner did we take leave of that passive attitude and take our stand on the principle of equality of rights and privileges between man and man than all that loud talk turned out to be meaningless, and we found them envying us for even the most trifling concessions made to us. Instances of this last trait of the character of Europeans have been very frequent of late. A word from a philanthropist like Mr. Wordsworth, condemning the unjust treatment accorded to Natives, is enough to disturb the mental equilibrium of the writers who take credit for divine attributes, and to lead them to indulge in rabid talk. The recent letter from *Plancus* furnishes a specimen of this kind of writing. The two main arguments which underlie the ravings of this writer are (1) that the British conquered India by the strength of the sword and (2) that they are maintaining their empire by the strength of the same weapon. The mere fact that the British are in power may serve to kick the beam in favour of whatever they may say. But if truth and history were allowed a potential voice they would tell a different tale. On what ground do the British parade the argument of the conquest of India by the sword? Let them point to a single battle which they won by their own prowess, unassisted by the Natives. Why should a people who originally landed on the shores of this country in a famished state, who insinuated themselves into the confidence of Natives by carrying on the profession of itinerant Márwári pedlars, and who after gaining a sure footing turned ungrateful traitors to their benefactors, vaunt so much about their military achievements? Why should a people who acquired bits of territory by mean intrigues and, like Hyder, did not shrink from reducing to a state of utter destitution their own master talk big about their valour? Who can give credence to the assertion that a people who made it a policy to fan the flames of quarrel between the different Native rulers with a view to serve sinister motives of self-interest, acquired their dominion by means of justice and strength? A people who swallowed the territories of their friends, who made free with the estates of those who sought their protection, and who deprived their enemies of their kingdoms by various artifices, have no right to proclaim to the world that they gained their empire by means of justice and by the strength of their sword. Instances illustrative of the lines of policy above indicated can be cited by hundreds from history, and it is therefore proper that Natives should not allow themselves to be led away by such specious arguments as those advanced by *Plancus*, but should try to view things in their true light.

Says that the present policy of Government is characterized by inconsistency.

The *Arunodayă* (18) of the 10th August says:—The professions of even-handed justice which are trumpeted by the British rulers in India are simply ridiculous. The present policy of Government is nothing if not inconsistent. While Government abolished the import duty on English piecegoods, the pressure of which was neither felt nor complained against, they have not seen their way to the abolition of the license tax, which is generally declared to be an unjust impost and the advisability of discontinuing which has been frequently pressed on the attention of Government. Arguments based on the principles of free trade were brought into full play to support the abolition of the import duty on piecegoods, but the same arguments evidently do not hold good in the case of Indian articles imported into England, as otherwise the English duty on Indian gold and silver ware would not have been allowed to continue. The very fact that notwithstanding the general cry for reduction in the overgrown expenditure of administration Government have thought fit to add to it sufficiently proves that there

is no unity of interests between the rulers and the ruled, and we cannot b
observing that this is a very undesirable state of things. In the current ye
financial statement Sir A. Colvin said that it was resolved to extend to the Bri
Indian soldiers the concessions regarding favourable rates of exchange in the
mittance of salaries that were enjoyed by the colonial soldiers, the effect of wh
was an addition of 18 lákhs of rupees to the military expenditure. If Governm
have resorted to this dodge with the view of giving a quietus to the public cry
reduction of expenditure there is no chance of success. The people of this coun
have become altogether callous of humiliation and contempt, and are sur
sustain their cry in the same way as a famished people continue to beg for f
even if they are kicked out, threatened and subjected to mean insults. The peo
of India have lost their former grandeur. Their riches have vanished. They
required to approach Government for any and every trifling concession.
deputation goes from Thána to attend on His Excellency the Viceroy with
view of personally explaining the grievances of the people in the matter of
stringency of the forest laws, but the Private Secretary informs the members t
the Viceroy has no leisure for an interview. The times of the Mogul rule w
in this respect certainly better than the present, inasmuch as in those times
subjects never expected to interview their rulers and therefore there was
occasion for disappointment. The present policy of Government howe
appears to be to act in a manner to give rise to complaints and then to hu
liate people by refusing to give them a hearing, and this policy is observed
officers from the District Collector to the Secretary of State and even by
Parliament and the Queen-Empress. Matters have reached such a pitch t
some ignorant people are willing to be thrown away into the sea instead
having to suffer such excruciating tortures. Of course such expressions m
be taken in their proper light as proceeding from ignorant and desperate peo
The inference is clear, however, that the people are incapable of bearing
heavy burden of taxes, and we hope Government will now adopt a course of ev
handed justice, encourage native trade, reduce the military and other expen
ture, and be ever diligent in promoting the welfare of this country. [T
Gujaráti (99) of the same date in a communicated article expresses somew
similar sentiments regarding the present policy of Government and advises
people to continue agitating in a constitutional way.]

Comments in connection with the question of a direct Parliamentary control over the affairs of India.

Reviewing the articles contributed by Mr. John Slagg, M. P., on the sub
of a direct and more efficient Parliamentary con
over the affairs of India, the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 1
August concludes as follows:—We believe we n
not say anything more as to the necessity of hav
some means of exercising a more efficient con
over the affairs of India. As days roll on the necessity is becoming more
more imperative, and if no timely note be taken of the state of feelin
England and in this country we believe the English nation will have to ru
carelessness. Russophobia is growing more and more upon the Indian off
mind; the marches of Russia in Central Asia are becoming more and m
resolute and menacing; and if the English nation does not possess itsel
some effective means of checking the actions of the Government of India,
probable that a pretext may be sought to wage war with Afghanistan or Ru
on the ground of insecurity of India, just as the Lytton Government di
the case of the Afghan War. The sooner therefore the evil is remedied
for all, the better will it be for both nations.

Discusses the question of the possible effects of Russian conquest on the different classes of the Indian people and advises Government to effect a reconciliation between the people and the official classes.

The *Mahárásshtră Mitră* (46) of the 14th August, discussing the questio
the possible effects of Russian conquest on the
ferent classes of the people of this country, says
Those who are at present maintaining themselves
service under Government will evidently suffer m
under the Russian rule. The cultivating classes
generally contented, and if some consideration
shown to them in the matter of salt, forests, ábk
license-tax, and court fees, they will not like to
thrown out of their present groove. As for the commercial classes they
be the greatest sufferers by a change of rule. As matters at present st

they are not able on account of foreign competition to make as handsome profits as they wish, and some steps in the direction of the encouragement of indigenous trades and industries to the exclusion of foreign trade would be greatly calculated to keep them loyal to the British interests. As for the Inámdárs, Jághirdárs and Native princes who have been unjustly deprived of their possessions and whose repeated demands for redress have remained unheeded, it is natural that they should cherish notions of possible good from the advent of the Russians and should therefore cast a wistful glance at the event. Be this as it may, it is clear that the people have been very much annoyed by the high-handed acts of the official classes. The people are unable to carry their grievances to the highest authority, and this circumstance serves to destroy all good feeling between the rulers and the ruled. The people censure the officials and the officials censure the people. And here the matter rests. The truth is altogether lost sight of and several complications are raising their heads. These complications and the oppression practised by the officials must disappear in order that a feeling of loyalty may spring up among the people. The ultimate effect of a conciliatory policy would be that a strong tie would be created between the people and Government, and the former would not only be averse to a Russian invasion but would actively assist Government in keeping off foreign invaders like Russia.

Does not approve of the appointment of a commission for demarcating the boundary line of Afghanistan.

In an article headed "The Demarcation Commission" the *Sind Times* (5) of the 8th August says :—We think what is most to be regretted and deplored is the appointment of such a commission at all. As Sir T. Mádhav Ráo happily puts it, the frontier line to be demarcated by the commission would after all be no better than "length without strength." And where again would this line be drawn? Not near Afghanistan, for that would be giving in the long run an unwelcome, dangerous neighbour to our ally the Amir. Not far away from Afghanistan, for the wild tribes inhabiting the Trans-Afghan frontier own no one's sway and are sure to draw down a Russian expedition by their raids in Russian territory. There is another consideration, moreover, which has escaped the attention of our contemporaries. If the line of demarcation is to be drawn in a territory which does not belong to the Amir, may we ask by what right the English and the Russian commissioners can assume to divide it without taking the rights of its inhabitants or their sardárs (if they have any) into account? The Amir, we read, declines to guarantee the safety of the English commission even while they pass through his territory, and there is some talk of the commission going *viâ* Persia. Here is our sturdy ally, to whom we give a handsome subsidy every year to enable him to serve as a good buffer, so to say, between us and the Russians and to keep Afghanistan in unity, integrity and independence, and he tells us that he cannot undertake to give a safe conduct to the commission through his kingdom. But suppose however that he does give this safe conduct, that the commissioners succeed in laying down a satisfactory line, that a new map is made, and that England is at last able to say to Russia "Thus far shalt thou go and no further," can any practical politician believe that Russia can never find a *casus belli* because of the existence of this paper line? Can it in the least curb the ambition of a future Skobeleff? Can it prevent the semi-savage tribes on the outskirts of the present Afghan boundary from coming in contact with Russia and from falling at last in her all-mastering grasp? It is inevitable that a civilised military power like Russia should subjugate the erratic, lawless tribes on her border. It is inevitable, we say, because the law of her existence necessitates such subjugation. Is such inevitable subjugation to be made a ground for war with Russia? It may be however that the object of the commission is not to draw a line in neutral territory, but to define the exact boundaries of Afghanistan in order to prepare the way for a formal treaty protecting Afghanistan from Russian encroachments. But will not such definition hasten, if anything, the progress of Russia towards the extreme outskirts of the Amir's territory? The Afghans are above all a mercenary people, and a skilful Russian general can easily stimulate their cupidity to a dangerous point,—to the point even of rebelling against the Amir, should the latter oppose their alliance with Russia for the plunder of Ind It cannot be denied that the Amir has no adequate control over his peop He does not occupy the position of a despot or independent monarch. He be unmade by his subjects, and he rules more or less on sufferance. The wh Afghan history is full of instructive lessons on this point, and it is in ignori them that the Russophobists who advocate the occupation of Kandahar sh their greatest weakness. The Cabulis and the Kandaharis would as one m rise in indignation against the perfidious "Feringhee," as they call our rule Before the Russians could invade us, we would have to dip our hands in blood of our Afghan allies and to well-nigh reduce India to insolvency. Charles Napier with true insight relied upon our present frontier as adequ for all purposes. Peshawar is no less than 690 miles from Samarkand, 4 miles from Balkh, and 200 miles from Cabul. "An army working its w by the northern line would still find the Khyber before it. Rightly Skobeleff say that the rank and file of such an army ought to enter upon th task with their thoughts on their Emperor and their trust in their God, surely they would never be likely to return to their country." Why th should the present base of operations be removed to a remote line, vulnera at all points? India has a natural frontier, which it would be folly to give All the money spent on railways, on occupations and on probable wars, wo mean internal misery and disquiet, the depletion of India's resources, and pauperism of her already impoverished sons. This internal discontent wo be more formidable than any Russian invasion, and if any preventive measu are required, they are required to prevent this certain discontent rather th any Russian invasion, of which the contingency is even now remote. W England wants above all is a policy of frankness and generosity towards Indian people—doing her duty for the day and leaving the morrow to take c of itself. She could have no stronger armour to combat the foe, supposing comes at all, than the attachment of her Indian subjects. There is no bet way of securing her hold on India than by directing all her thoughts to t object alone. [The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 11th August says:—For oursel we think the British power is too well placed and fortified to induce e Russia to lightly attack it. As observed by General Hamley, it is more lik that Russia would use her proximity to India as a check on England in Eu pean politics than that she would use it for any overt act of aggression India herself. But in any case the British Government in India must be the alert and be prepared for any emergency. The presence of Russia on borders of Afghanistan must always be a matter of anxiety. No delimitat commissions and no settlement of boundaries can withstand Russia's advan if she is so minded, and it is highly important that the British Governm should take time by the forelock and look to their frontier coast and inter defences, as Rája Sir T. Mádhav Ráo advises. There is no present occas for any alarm, but it is best to be prepared for the worst.]

Disapproves of the recent order of the Secretary of State that stores for State railways should be insured.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 10th August says:—The Secretary of State India appears to be just a Secretary of State English merchants. Latterly many cases have b brought to our notice in which the Secretary of S was prevailed upon to make arrangements perfe detrimental to the interests of India but highly c ducive to fill the pockets of English merchants. The latest instance of s scandalous jobbery is the resolution of that officer that the stores brought for State railways should be insured. The *Times of India* has succeeded showing that last year the loss at sea amounted to ½ per cent. But now Secretary of State has ordered that these goods should be insured at 1 per c against loss by sea. Such cases ought to be noticed and we shall be glad to our vernacular contemporaries, instead of fighting over trifles among th selves, spare their breath to fight common battles over such questions. Do right abuse may be good in its way, but when it is carried on for a lengt time it degenerates into a moral blemish and quite unfits the person to th rationally on any other topic.

Comments on the reforms proposed by the Government of India in the administration of revenue.

In an article headed "The proposed Land Revenue Reform" the same newspaper says:—Among the numerous evils brought into this country by the advent of the British may be reckoned the land revenue system as at present obtaining throughout the British territory. The rayats who are directly concerned with it and are the victims of it have on several occasions exerted themselves to the best of their powers to get the system reformed and settled once for all. But we are sorry all their endeavours have proved fruitless. It is only now during the Viceroyalty of the noble Marquis of Ripon that they expect to get the long merited reward of their former mighty efforts. The Government of India, we are glad to say, have set about working in right earnest in the direction of ameliorating the condition of the cultivating classes and have hit upon a scheme of improving the position of the tenantry by improving upon the present system of land revenue administration. The intended reform is based upon three considerations, viz., (1) increase in cultivation, (2) increase of produce due to improvements made by the State, as for instance by works of irrigation, railways, &c., and (3) rise in general prices. It is a happy circumstance that all these considerations have been duly attended to in the proposed measure. We are sorry however that considerations far weightier than these have been left unheeded. Everything has its dark side as well as its bright one, and this question is by no means an exception to that rule. We will confine ourselves solely to laying bare the faults of the reform, so that, whatever its merits, Lord Ripon may see his way to devising a more practicable measure, if he is at all bent upon having one. The main fault appears to us to lie in declaring the present revenue of a district to be its initial assessment without inquiring int the circumstances of each estate. The high-handedness of revenue officers and the subordinates of the Survey Department and the illiberal policy of the late Inám Commission have already worked immense mischief and account for the hue and cry that is so often raised everywhere against high assessments of land revenue. Asessments fixed and levied under those condition cannot therefore be taken as standard valuations and made the permanen basis of land revenue assessments in future. We would evidently have th present assessments thoroughly revised on a certain fixed principle before any ste is taken to improve upon them. Another objection is with regard to the price of the future. In some places cultivation and production grow faster than rent but in others where population is increasing the reverse is the case. Again th tenants are in the habit of profiting by way of competition, and it is quite clea from this that prices must vary from time to time. But the State would onl consider the prevailing prices for purposes of comparison. With these principa causes of frequent fluctuation in prices it is impossible to expect any paymen of rent from the rayat, who is known generally to support himself and his famil not on money but on the produce of his soil. Thus it is clear that prices, o fluctuations of prices, are not an index of the ability of the rayat to pay an cannot therefore be the basis of future revisions. The next objection is equall strong but of a more practical kind. "Accurate agricultural statistics are to b kept in the future." This is utterly impossible, for these statistics are generall kept, as they must be, by ordinary village officers, who being mostly uneducate cannot but be inaccurate and who being not adequately paid are often tempte to become dishonest. For all these reasons we hope the Government of Indi will be cautious in adopting the newly proposed reform, which, as above pointe out, is pregnant with a vast amount of mischief and injustice. Government ha better think seriously of their own responsibility and of the situation of th rayats before introducing such a change.

Makes suggestions regarding the appointment of successors to Lord Ripon and Sir James Fergusson.

A correspondent of the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 10th August says:— Your Anglo-Indian contemporaries have more tha once nominated Lord Ripon's successor. The thre names that have been most often brought forwar are Lord Spencer, Lord Rosebery and Lord Dufferin All three are likely names, and I should like to hav any one of them in the order in which I have placed them. But none can sa with certainty whom the gods will give us. The India Office oracles do no seem to have made up their minds. They would be the last to recomm any of the three peers named above. They want a "safe" man, who will w in secrecy and silence, profiting as much as could be by their "experienc If the Premier does not take the matter in hand soon, they are likely to r in a "dark horse." We must make a stand against doubtful appointments all kinds—an effete service man, a used up diplomat, an ignorant party man, bureaucrat who would be the source and centre of corruption. Let have a man whose sense of duty will survive all shocks. A man of hi reputation, socially and politically, with knowledge, sympathy and unswervi independence. We want a man of character to succeed Lord Ripon and carry on the work inaugurated by him amidst a hurricane of denunciatio Lord Ripon came in high hopes. Perhaps he underrated the force of Angl Indian opposition. Perhaps he exaggerated the strength of Native suppor Perhaps he attempted too much at a time. But whether he has succeeded c failed in his attempts, one thing is certain—he has energized the national lif Old India has become new India under him; and whatever happens now, th new India will never stagnate politically. It is the knowledge of this fact tha has made the Anglo-Indians so bitter in their opposition. They knew the ma to be honest, earnest and faithful to his word, and they did not like him instinctively. His very first measure of any importance justified their fears they felt that an avalanche was coming on and they set their teeth together swearing never to forgive him, to hate him with undying hatred, hound hi step by step, misrepresenting everything he said or did, so that he might retur home utterly discredited and fallen. His fate was to be a warning to othe rulers similarly minded. Such appears to have been the Anglo-Indian programme. Whatever Lord Ripon has failed in doing, he has certainly succeede in doing one thing—he has kindled in us a sense of political importance of whic most of us were scarcely conscious. He has done for us that which the wors of Viceroys after him will not be able to undo. The progress we have mad under him is of a nature that knows no stopping. It must go on and on, wha ever happens. But for a smooth working of the administrative wheel it i necessary that we should have a new Viceroy as like him as possible. Next t the Viceroy the appointment of the Governor is of the greatest importanc It is indeed of greater importance to us. A good Governor can save us from bad Viceroy, whereas the best of Viceroys will find it hard to save us from bad Governor, who may thwart and baffle the Supreme Government at ever turn. Bombay has been very unfortunate in her Governors. They have nominated Sir Arthur Gordon as Sir James Fergusson's successor. After s much experience of colonial men I would rather decline further offers of th kind with thanks. Why can't we have Lord Reay, one of the most promisin Liberals? He commands a fine position, has generous sympathies and is a ardent advocate of education. But all things considered, I would prefer S James Caird. Sir James is a friend of the rayat, the best English authority o agriculture, and the trusted adviser of his Government on all land questions. H has had Parliamentary as well as practical public experience for years. The he has been to India in an important capacity and has acquitted himself in manner that is highly creditable. His writings since his visit to this countr have raised him into an Indian authority. And I cannot point to a better proo of this than the way in which some of the Anglo-Indian papers have abuse and ridiculed him. While in India, Sir James looked at things with his ow eyes, and he stated his views on the bureaucratic administration of the countr without fear. His deductions were on the whole marvellously correct. Ther was a small flaw here and there, and his critics therefore tried to discredit hin But they have failed in the sight of responsible and competent judges. Wha a good thing would it be to have this fine old Scotchman as Governor! H warm interest in the country, his tact, judgment and well known impartiality together with the special knowledge of which he is master, mark him out a the likeliest successor.

Suggestion regarding the appointment of a successor to the late Mr. Kristodás Pál.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 10th August says:—The gap in the Vic regal Council and the other vacancies caused by th lamented death of Mr. Kristodás Pál will have to b shortly supplied; and we cannot name a bette successor than Mr. Narendra Náth Sen, the editor our only daily journal, the *Indian Mirror*. Unless h is more usefully employed, Mr. Sen may well be invited to fill at least some of the places vacated by his contemporary. He has position and ability, and always takes a prominent part, if not the lead, in the discussion of public questions. Mr. Sen is known to be an enlightened citizen and bears a blameless character. It is not always that we approve the strain in which the *Indian Mirror* criticises official irregularities, but we feel assured from an intimate knowledge that a greater friend of the Government and the public is not to be found in the country. The Sens, as a rule, shrink from public notice. But that is no reason why Government should not strengthen their own hands and win the confidence of the people by utilising the services of a family which stands foremost in more than one department of public usefulness.

Comments on the proposal to encourage the candidates selected for the Indian Civil Service to undertake a college course.

The same newspaper says:—It is doubtful if the offer recently made by the Secretary of State to selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service will be found tempting enough to detain them a year longer in England. The taking of a degree may not be a difficult matter; but it will disturb arrangements as to seniority and involve more expense than can be covered by the bonus of £150. And will the candidate be wise to undergo further strain for a year when the high pressure training of the previous two years has already taxed his energies to the utmost? The poor fellow must have some regard for his health. [The *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.]

Says that there is no necessity for framing new rules for regulating the grant of the six scholarships which it is proposed to revive for the encouragement of Indians studying in England.

The *Shiváji* (65) of the 8th August hears that the Government of India have under consideration certain rules for regulating the grant of the six scholarships which it is proposed to revive with the object of encouraging Indian students to undertake a course of study in England. In the opinion of some these scholarships should be awarded to the Statutory Civilians, who should be sent to England, while others say that they should be conferred on candidates going to England for the Civil Service examination. The *Shiváji* disapproves of both these proposals, tries to show that the object of reviving these scholarships will be frustrated by the imposition of such conditions on their grant, and says that the Government of India will do well not to trouble themselves with any new rules on the subject but to continue the arrangement which obtained in the case of the old scholarships.

Suggests some measures for preventing crimes committed for the sake of ornaments.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 10th August says:—Is anything like a record kept by the authorities of the murders committed in the country for ornaments? Not a week passes without cases of this kind coming to notice—poisoning, stabbing, drowning and often frightful mutilation of persons for their ornaments. And the victims are generally helpless children. What arrangements have the police made for their protection? If it is impossible to prevent such crimes, why don't they rule that infants with trinkets on shall not be left alone in out-of-the-way places? The British Government is so virtuous that it does not like interfering with the rights of a citizen. It will poke its nose where such meddling is least wanted; but where lives have to be saved and heinous crimes of every-day occurrence to be put down, it plays the prude—"Oh dear, dear, how sorry I can't do it!" Now in this matter we do not see why a rule may not be laid down once for all and a few stupid parents may not be lightly fined if they persist in tricking out their children in cheap jewelry and then leaving them to be robbed and murdered by the nearest beggar. We are living in very good times indeed—with castes busy excommunicating people, patriots busy clamouring for political rights, and Government busy humbugging everybody.

Attributes early senility and early death amongst the educated classes of Natives to political causes.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 14th August says:—We quite agree with the *Amrita Bazár Patrika* in the matter of the causes of the death of educated Natives at an early age. Early senility and early death amongst the educated classes of Natives are due more to political than to social causes. It is true that such customs as child-marriages and other social usages prevailing amongst the Native very pernicious and that their mode of living is defective. But it is a mi to attribute early death amongst them to these causes. Child-marriages other customs are some centuries old, but the educated men of the past ge tions did not as a rule die early. On the contrary they were robust and to a ripe old age. Even at present the inhabitants of those villages whic free from political influences and where the English language is unknow stout in body and live to a ripe age. Though the ruling authorities are anxious to deal justly with all their subjects, they do not quite succeed in object owing to the rash and inconsiderate conduct of many of their su dinate officers. The Natives have therefore reason to be somewhat un and the chief burden of that anxiety falls on the educated. As service, Gov ment or private, is not remunerative, and as indigenous arts and indus have very nearly become extinct, many persons find it difficult to main themselves. Their labours in acquiring knowledge of a high degree foreign language are seldom rewarded. If they are at all well rewarded, reward is secured at the sacrifice of other things. It is very difficult for th to work conscientiously. As leaders of Native society or as Governm officers, the educated Natives have frequently to fill delicate situations and h to strive their best to please both the rulers and the ruled. They seldom succ in doing this, for they cannot please the one without displeasing the other. M over educated Natives occupying high positions in life are frequently ill-trea and openly insulted by Europeans of the lowest classes with impunity. Na Viláyat Alikhán Báhádur, C.I.E., of Patna was insulted by an ordinary E pean. Though Lord Ripon sent an intimation to the Nawáb asking hin prosecute the offending European, he refused to do so, alleging that it would difficult for him to get redress. Such being the political condition of educated classes of Natives, their nerves and brains are very often severely ta The result is that they become weak in body, and it is natural that they sh die at an early age. This condition of things is painful, though it is r and it is necessary that measures should be taken to reform it. The rem does not lie with the Natives but with the rulers, who should not be behindh in looking seriously into the matter. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the August says that educated Natives do not as a rule die at an early age, considers that it would not be safe to generalize from individual instances that of the Honourable Kristodás Pál. The writer thinks that the hot clin of India has much to do with the question.]

Advises the Committee of the Bombay International Exhibition to ask the Home Government to extend Sir James Fergusson's term of office.

The *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 10th August enumerates the services done His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in the ca of the Bombay International Exhibition as the h of Government and as the head of Bombay soci and says:—The Exhibition Committee should m in the matter of asking the Home Government extend the term of Sir James Fergusson's office, it is necessary that the undertaking should continue to have the support advice of the chief through whose efforts the whole thing has been set going is no exaggeration to state that the Committee have asked his advice at ev step and that he has done his best to encourage the Committee. We are debted to him for giving the Exhibition a national character and for prevent it from becoming a mere speculative concern in the hands of some professi speculators.

Says that Madras time should be done away with throughout the Bombay Presidency.

The *Yajdán Parast* (128) of the 10th August says:—After the abolition the Madras time in Bombay it was expected tha would be done away with in other places also in Presidency. It is satisfactory that Government h wisely put an end to the inconvenience caused by observance to the people of Karáchi by ordering discontinuance. It is now clear that Madras time does not suit this Presiden and Government should order its discontinuance in those parts of the Pr dency where it is still observed.

Comments on the decrease in the consumption of opium in Káthiáwár and makes some suggestions for improving its consumption in that province.

The *Gujarát Monthly Journal* (100) for the Hindu m
and Jyeshth 1940 (May and June 18
on the 12th August says:—The peo
and the petty Girásias complain tha
get is dear and not of a good quali
complain that the consumption of op
is falling and infer that smuggling
increase. Both the complaints are true. Experience ha
opium sold in Káthiáwár from the Government warehouse i
quality, while the price charged is high. The farmers sell
Native princes, their adherents and those who pay a high pric
receive a bad stuff and have to pay a high price for it. Th
ought to be remedied. Arrangements ought to be made for
cheap opium from the Government warehouse, and instead o
of two sorts to be imported into Káthiáwár arrangements sh
bringing a good and moderately-priced drug into the pr
farmers should be prevented from selling an adulterated st
of the bad quality of the drug sold from the Govern
appears to be that opium is now brought from the Ahmed
and not from the Málwa market, as was the case formerly. C
of the dearness of the Government drug is that Government d
mediate payment and therefore the merchants charge a highe
the adulterated state of the drug, defective examination is resp
regards the decreased consumption of opium in Káthiáwár, i
that its use is going out of favour in the province. The great
from 1879-80 to 1882-83 was in 1880-81, and even this falls
expectations. Taking an average of one tola of opium per he
tion of opium amounts to about 37,500 pounds. But the
falls short of this figure by 5,000, and this circumstance stre
picions regarding smuggling. Several Tálukdárs attributed
the consumption of opium to the fact that the drug was sold
in those parts of the province which belonged to the Gáikwád
certain remedial measures, the effect of which is yet to be see
not known if the Gáikwád is bound by the condition wh
Káthiáwár Chiefs, that opium purchased by the State must be
its own subjects.

Some suggestions to the Bombay Factory Act Committee.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 11th August is informed t
Act Committee propose to work f
every Saturday. This is not enou
the Committee will not be able to g
work even at the end of six months
the labours of the Committee may prove beneficial to tho
necessary that they should use as much despatch as possible i
of their business. Moreover it is necessary that the Com
their work with open doors, in order that the public may kn
experts on the important questions on which they are examine

Grievances of the public regarding tramways.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 11th August says:—The se
Government on the subject of tram-c
course of preparation, is now ready an
by a large body of people. It ma
suggestions. They are all good suggestions, and we hope
comply with the request of the petitioners. [The *Yajdán Pa*
10th August says that the suggestions made in the seco
Government are just, and it is to be hoped that His Excellen
will pay attention to them now that the manager of the Tra
has disregarded the suggestions privately made to him by a g
Shápurji Sorábji. The travelling public hope that His Excell
the Company to do the needful in the matter.]

Complains against the defective measures for the conveyance to hospitals of men injured by accidents in Bombay.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 14th August says that it is high
that the municipal and police authorities shoul
something to supply the means of carrying per
injured by accidents to hospitals with more
fort and safety than are afforded by buggies
other hack-carriages. If the authorities have n
yet determined upon a particular kind of *dool*
carry the unfortunate poor to the hospitals, they might make use of si
cots until a better mode of conveyance suggests itself to them. More
the system of taking injured persons to police stations before they are t
to the hospitals is objectionable and should be done away with.

Complains against delay in the transaction of business by the treasury branch of the Collector's office at Karáchi.

A correspondent of the *Sind Times* (5) of the 8th August says :—The n
papers descant freely on "law's delay," but the
that takes place in the transaction of business in
ernment offices seems to me to be a matter for eq
serious comment. I will instance the treasury b
of the Karáchi Collector's office, where holde
Government promissory notes are subjected to great inconvenience i
covering the interest due to them. The Government paper is received
kept there for days together before the interest receipt is issued. The p
must dance attendance in the meantime and suffer worse consequences.
agents of Government who are charged with the duty of paying intere
Government paper seem to be oblivious of the fact that their principals
contracted to pay interest on a particular day, and if the obligation is no
charged on that day a breach of the contract is committed. Whether this b
will render Government liable to an action in a civil court is another ma
but it is not difficult to form a conception of the serious consequences that
ensue to the holders, apart from the loss of interest for a number of day
the amount due to them as interest. Many people live on the interest
receive on their Government paper and have no other source of income. T
are others who time their engagements with creditors and others in su
manner as to be able to fulfil them on the day they expect to receive int
on their Government paper. The delay under notice is inexcusable. I
if an explanation is called for from the treasury office the answer will be
the office routine occupies the clerks fully. But this is no answer. The c
in the public offices must learn to distinguish between emergent and ord
work. If the filling of a few printed forms of receipts cannot be done
hour or two, surely there is something rotten in our public offices. The cal
tion of interest on a few thousand rupees involves no great arithmetical pro
I write in the public interests, and trust the treasury office will give no fu
cause for complaint to the public.

Grievances of suitors in the Court of Small Causes at Bombay.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (106) of the 10th August complains of the tr
and inconvenience caused to suitors in the Cou
Small Causes at Bombay by the clerks employe
the different departments of the Court. Clien
vakils, members of European firms, and cunning p
manage to have their business done sharp. As the Court is intended for
benefit of the poor, it is the duty of Government to see that the poor ar
oppressed.

Complains of the want of grazing ground in the district of Ahmednagar.

The *Nyáyă Sindhu* (50) of the 11th August says that great inconveni
is caused to the people of the district of Ahmedn
by the closure of grazing grounds. Orders prohib
the grazing of sheep and cattle in forest nun
have been issued and crowds of people can be se
the streets of Nagar wishing to present petitions against those orders. S
are a very useful class of animals to the cultivating classes, and it is very dist
ing that Government should have deprived people of the facilities for gra
sheep. It may be urged that waste revenue numbers should be utilized
grazing purposes, but in many cases such numbers do not command the
veniences of ingress and egress for cattle, being surrounded on all side
cultivated fields. Where such conveniences are available we do not urge

forest numbers should be granted. There has been a great clamour f grazing grounds, and we suggest that the authorities should see their way silence it.

Points out the necessity of enacting a uniform rule for Native and European servants of Government in the matter of attending public meetings.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 10th August says:—The unconstitution proceedings of the authorities at Umballa in prohib ing Native officials from joining the public meeti convened there some time ago to memorialise t Secretary of State for India with regard to the age candidates for the Indian Civil Service has been ve properly taken notice of by the Committee of t Indian Association of Calcutta. That energetic body has addressed a comm nication on the subject to the Government of India calling upon them to la down definite rules regarding attendance of officials, European and Nativ at public meetings. If European and Eurasian officials can attend a publ meeting to inveigh against constituted authority, because an "exalted" offic secretly or openly supports it, how can Native officials be prevented fro joining a meeting not for the purpose of overthrowing the Imperial Go ernment, but for submitting a humble memorial and praying for redre of what is admittedly a universal grievance? Is there to be one rule f attendance at public meetings for Europeans and another for Natives? Th is the question which needs to be disposed of to avoid future bickerings. supporting the prayer of the petitioners we sincerely hope that, born and br as he has been in the free atmosphere of England, the noble lord at the he of the Government of India will not fail to accede to it with a view to deci the important point which has more than once created ill-feeling in t country.

Says that orders regarding the acceptance of presents by Government officers should not be made applicable to school-masters.

The *Dhárwár Vritt* (28) of the 7th August says that the rules laid dow by Government in the matter of acceptance presents by Government officials, though very ju and proper, ought not to be enforced in the case school-masters. The writer cites a case in whi Government ordered a school-master to make over the Oriental Translator the turban that was present to him by the Gáikwád of Baroda in token of the satisfaction of His Highne with the answers of the boys of the school, observes that such presents do n constitute illegal gratification and adds that it is to be regretted that Gover ment should have insulted the Mahárája by such an order.

Points out the necessity of constructing a bridge on the river Chandrabhága at Pandharpur.

The *Shetakaryáncha Kaivári* (14) of the 15th August refers to the inco venience caused to the pilgrims going to Pandharp by the absence of a bridge on the river Chandrabhá to connect the Bársi road with the town, and poin out the necessity of diverting towards this obj a portion of the funds which it is proposed to ra for the construction of dharmashálas for the convenience of pilgrims.

Suggests a reduction in the charges of the Postal Department for money orders, &c.

The *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 10th August says:—Probably few thin are more cheerful to contemplate than the gradu expansion of the work of the Postal Department India. The readiness with which complaints of sorts are attended to, the solicitude which the depa ment displays to meet the conveniences of the peo as a whole, and the improvements and beneficial changes which it always w lingly admits, secure for it the confidence and popularity of the Natives. T novelties which it introduces are never looked upon with suspicion, but so succeed in ingratiating themselves into popular favour. One thing howev we will suggest, though we will not venture to say that it is not alrea present before the minds of those who rule the department. It is that in things cheapness of charges should above all things be aimed at. That is t great secret of success in India. For this reason we would suggest that t Postal Department should try and see if it cannot reduce some of its charg such as the rate of commission on inland money orders. We are almost certa that even a small reduction in that direction is likely to benefit bo department and the public. The same may be said of the commiss value-payable parcels and some other charges of the same nature.

Grievances of the letter sorters in the Postal Department.

A correspondent of the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 14th August cor of the hardship caused to letter sorters in the Department, and particularly to those employed railway mail service, by the meagre and insu remuneration received by them and by very st leave rules, and points out the necessity of increasing their salaries. The says that Superintendents and Inspectors receive batta when on tour, necessity for granting batta is more apparent in the case of sorters than in t of the higher class of officials.

Complains of delay in the payment of money orders at Pátan.

A correspondent of the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85) of the 13th August, from Gujarát Pátan, says that the people who r money orders suffer great inconvenience by being obliged to call at the local post office fo ment for two or three days, the post office not sufficient funds to meet the calls. The postal authorities ought to make arrangements for removing the cause of this complaint.

Local Self-government.

Comments in connection with the appointment of a committee to frame rules under the Local Boards Act.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 10th August says:—Though th Boards Bill and the District Municipal Bil become law for the Presidency for the last four r the executive have found little leisure to giv any practical effect beyond appointing a con of the Collectors of the various districts to fra rules under the two enactments. What between migrations from P to Mahábaleshvar and back again to Poona, the state of the weath many State affairs of graver import, it is scarcely possible that loc government can be taken in hand so as to provide the machinery to work out the details in practice. For that matter Hon'ble Councillo as well sleep over the affair, at any rate till the retirement of the V Meanwhile the framing of rules may account for the delay. And who a persons who have been invited to assist the Government in drawing the Of course the band of district autocrats, the very persons who almost to have set their faces against giving a fair trial to the scheme of loc government on the broad lines laid down by the Government of India resolution of 18th March 1882. Is it possible that these officials, to power is so sweet, sitting in solemn conclave in a secret chamber, can rules that will in any way promote the objects for which the two Ac been passed? It must be remembered how indefinite are some of the im sections of those Acts, notably those that refer to the qualifications and of members and financial control. The Right Hon'ble the President a Senior Member of the Executive Council assured the Hon'ble Mr. M and the Hon'ble Ráo Sáheb Mandlik that every care would be taken th rules were not framed in a hole and corner fashion and smuggled i official *Gazette* without first giving the public an opportunity for criticis we all know the ways of bureaucracy and the value to be attached to promises and assurances. Had the author of the Local Self-governmen been at all serious to make them a reality rather than mere legislative m he would not have contented himself with inviting District Collectors frame the rules. Two weeks ago we asked whether non-official Native men were invited to co-operate with these officials. We repeat that questi Surely it would be absurd for the Government to say that half a dozen gentlemen of education, fully conversant with the practice and de municipal administration under the old Acts, were not to be found to g benefit of their experience to this conference of Collectors. If there earnest desire on the part of the Government to take the people into co and to show them that it is intent upon making self-government a even on the lines of the "cautious" and "safe" policy it has laid d

ought to have ere this invited a representative from each o
of the Presidency. Is outside light needless? Of course i
officials believe in their own infallibility, no light from wit
avail. Judging from the attitude of Government all throug
hope that any independent non-official representatives will be a
the conference. So that there is not the faintest hope of local s
being fairly tried. Even after the rules have been published
Gazette there is little chance of the objections which public bodie
tions or representative individuals may take being considered.
assurance that they will be attended to? The Government i
dental wisdom may reply that these have no weight or that
material. What then will be the net result of the procedure
Government will draw up a roseate report for submission to th
of India, saying that local self-government has been fairly la
Presidency and the rules framed for practical work have met
from the public. It may not be so pharisaical as to make no m
objections which the public may have advanced. It will only
in a passing manner and characterise them as either impracticable
consideration. Whatever is feasible or whatever is worthy of conside
emanate from the bureaucracy itself—that bureaucracy which has
voice already declared that it has not the least desire to transfer
managing local funds hitherto vested in its own body to the
popular bodies, for it has administered them hitherto in a "hig
manner. The official presidents sit in judgment on their own
their hands in admiration at the miracles they have worked
chiefly consisting in diverting or even misusing local funds fro
mate purposes to objects the most illegitimate. These are the men
invited to frame rules under the new Acts! Can the independen
any confidence in them? So virtually, as we have said over a
local self-government will only prove a delusion and a snare—a
which to deceive the Supreme Government and a snare to those w
bute to the local funds either in tálukas or districts. Nay, we
surprised if the experiment halts at the preliminary stage by
Ripon retires. The moment he turns his back on India the rea
the bureaucrats have been anxiously waiting in all parts of the
begin. The Collector-presidents may by their action so fa
experiment as to make it out a complete failure, and the legisla
may not be allowed to stand idle. Inspired reports may pou
Revenue Commissioners of Divisions openly declaring that t
lutely take no interest in the experiment, that meetings have
be postponed for want of a quorum, that the members of the l
more or less hopelessly illiterate, and that there is a retrogression
gress, and winding up with the conclusion that in the interest
themselves the old system temporarily superseded,—the syste
the administration of local funds was "highly successful,"—sho
to. And then farewell to the fads of the "radical" Viceroy!
end. That we do not make this forecast in a haphazard manne
spirit will be plain from the two latest instances that have com
ledge. These emphasize what the public have said about Colle
namely, that they are determined to give no scope whatever t
the matter of self-government. And so far the experiment mus
only. Our readers are well aware of the exposure we made
reckless mismanagement of local funds by the late permane
the Ahmedabad Municipality. Though the Government tried
resolution to screen the wrong-doer, we are still of belief tha
cation of the funds of the Ranchhodlál Chhotálál Charitable Di
from other illegal acts, is sufficient to bring that official before t
Had the Government meant well by the people, it would hav
example of Mr. Fernandez. Instead, we see him indirectly re
present Collector getting the new bridge connecting two parts
road" named after him! Fancy the official who wasted tw
city's funds on a road which is unimportant, and otherwise plung

abad Municipality into heavy liabilities, being considered so far worthy
public honours! But even in giving names to the new road and the bri
the municipal commissioners were *never consulted*! A road on which pu
moneys had been expended was named *without* consulting the representati
of the public in the local committee! What was commenced illegally
been thus concluded illegally. But of course from the Collector-preside
point of view the mismanagement of the funds is considered "highly succ
ful." Such are the ways of your Collector-presidents, who are now sitting
solemn conclave to give effect to Lord Ripon's scheme of rude political edu
tion! But let us point out another instance of official high-handedness. H
we speak in reference to meetings of municipal commissioners. These
called as it best suits the convenience of the president himself, as if the con
nience of the majority of the commissioners was no concern of his. The ob
may be this. The more inconvenient the hours of holding meetings the les
opposition from the independent representatives, most of whom may not be a
to attend. The president can then ride a coach and six through the busi
before him. He can drive before him the servile and effete *jo-hukums*. T
may follow the cry "Wah! Wah!" How wonderfully is business despatch
That is the proper way to carry on local self-government! And so the
lector and the *jo-hukum* congratulate each other, *salam* and be *salamed*,
return home happy at having assisted at the solemn farce! But ther
another phase of convening meetings at hours inconvenient to the major
The Collector-president may call a meeting at the unearthly hour of six in
morning or a little later on. He may find himself unable to attend it. S
circular will go round coolly changing the hour of the day. These alterati
so annoying in themselves and otherwise inconvenient, appear to be rather
rule than the exception. Under such a regime is it possible for any independ
citizen to act as a municipal commissioner? Yet such are the general tactic
Collector-presidents everywhere! And the independent commissioners of Ahm
abad to their bitter chagrin got the same experience at the hands of t
present president. On the 2nd instant a meeting was convened by that off
at 8 A. M. The hour was afterwards changed to 12 in the noon. It is not for
commissioners to ask for the reason. Their duty is simply to obey. Tha
the way the spirit of independence is fostered and local self-government
mulated on the "safe" and "cautious" line on which Mr. Peile and his colleag
have passed the Act. And these are the Collectors who are now sitting to fr
rules. May we hope that some curb will be put upon the power of presid
to convene meetings at inconvenient hours or to change the hours when f
every now and then? Certainly not. And as with the calling of meeting
with the graver matters of qualification, election, financial control and so
There is not the least inclination to leave the people to do things for themsel
This convention of meetings at inconvenient hours, inconvenient places, and e
alterations of hours, sometimes without any notice at all, are the crying e
everywhere. The wail comes from every quarter. We have just before
similar complaint from Chingleput in the Madras Presidency. The presid
of the local fund board of that place, Dr. Macleane, called a meeting of
board on the 31st ultimo. Two gentlemen of the committee, Messrs. T.
Chariar and K. Naidoo, pleaders, left Chingleput and repaired to the offic
the Collector about 1-30 P. M. only to be told that the meeting was to be l
at his house instead of at the *kacheri*. Proceeding thither, though not with
inconvenience, they were to their astonishment told by the peon posted at
gate that Natives should enter the bungalow by the southern gate, the north
being reserved for Europeans. Fortunately one European gentleman,
Nailer, who met them on the road, accompanied them. So they took their
course with Dr. Nailer. This gentleman, when in the meeting room, was as
to take his seat, while the two Native vakils were not. Nay more; as t
were taking their seats, to which they were entitled by membership, Dr. M
leane exclaimed discourteously—"The business is not commenced. You
wait outside. We shall call you." It is added that at the time the pro
hour of the meeting had passed. It was 2-35 instead of 2 P.M., and yet it was
served in that defiant tone, for which Collector-presidents are everywhere kno
"that the business of the meeting had not commenced"!! We give these

ticulars as they have been given to us. Is it possible for Native gentlem
position and independence to help Government under such conditions?
they, with a spark of self-respect, attend meetings convened in the fashion
scribed above? Is it possible, we ask, that self-government can ever su
even experimentally when the instruments employed by the State are s
mical? It is owing to such high-handed procedure of Collector-presidents e
where that there is a loud cry, and a most reasonable one, that non-o
presidents are most desirable if self-government is ever to become a re
What is said of Ahmedabad and Chingleput is true of every other locality.
Lord Ripon must be convinced by this time how formidable and deadly i
opposition which the bureaucracy in India offers and will offer in order to b
his statesmanlike measure into contempt and to thus indefinitely retard
political education of Natives which alone can make them better citizens e
way. [The *Gujaráti* (99) of the same date expresses somewhat similar
timents.]

Education.

Does not approve of the contemplated cancellation of the resolution excluding Eurasians from the Engineering College at Roorkee.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 16th August says:—The Simla c
spondent of the *Bombay Gazette* states tha
Secretary of State for India contemplates
cancellation of the resolution excluding Eura
from the Engineering College at Roorkee. If
statement be true it will be received by the N
public with feelings of regret and consternation
simply because the proposal will narrow the field of competition for Nat
but chiefly because it is calculated to encourage a handful of Europeans in
objectionable tactics against Natives, and they will be emboldened to set
faces against any and every measure for the benefit of Natives. After carr
the day in the controversy regarding the Ilbert Bill, if the Europeans s
succeed in having things their own way in this instance, it will be dif
to say what they will not do. The order of the Secretary of State in the m
of the Roorkee College is every way just and there are no weighty groun
favour of its rescission. If however the Secretary of State is led to canc
order by the threats indulged in by the Anglo-Indians, it will be no insi
cant proof of his imbecility. We hope however that the Secretary of
will not give occasion for such a charge and that the report above allud
will prove unfounded.

Complains that drawing classes in Government schools have not been successful and makes suggestions for improving them.

The *Yajdán Parast* (128) of the 10th August says:—Nearly three
ago drawing was introduced as a subject of stu
the Government schools in Bombay, and the p
have a right to know the progress it has made in
period. We hear that the work of teaching the
drawing is being carried on very perfunctorily
slowly, and that the number of students is dwin
down day by day. The great obstacles in the way are the inconvenient
of instruction and the system of levying a special fee of 4 annas. It is the
of the Director of Public Instruction to enquire into the matter, to publ
report, and to make suggestions for putting the work on a new and sound
ing. The reforms needed are:—(1) The system of levying a special fee
annas for teaching drawing should be abolished; (2) instruction on the su
should be imparted during school hours; and (3) the study of drawing s
be made compulsory.

Railways.

Approves of the scheme of railways proposed by the Government of India.

The *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 10th August says:—The Governme
India deserve the gratitude of the people of
country for having matured a scheme of rail
which, without imposing additional burden on the
payer, is calculated to benefit the country imme
and to insure it, so far as human agency can, from famine. More railway
unquestionably the pressing want of the times. The Famine Commissi

recommended their construction as highly urgent, and the press has long b crying for it. Railways have conferred immense advantages on rich and vanced countries like England, but they have also their uses for a poor coun like India. The country at large is indeed poor, yet it has unexhaus resources for supplying food to its millions of inhabitants. At no period time is the country as a whole ever wanting in the quantity of food necess to feed its inhabitants. What is necessary is that in some way or other food already existing in the country should be brought within the reach of t portion of the population which for the time may be starving for want of In modern times railways are the best known means of cheap and easy conv ance. It is plain therefore that we must have as many railways as our circu stances can afford to bring food from our granaries to our very doors. T scheme reflects great credit on Lord Ripon's Government and puts forth additional claim for the gratitude of the teeming millions of India.

Necessity of constructing over-bridges upon the railway level-crossings on the Frere Road and the Queen's Road.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 12th August says:—We agree with local English contemporaries in thinking that railway companies should be compelled by Gove ment to construct over-bridges upon all import level-crossings of their lines. The railway compan put the public to great inconvenience by not constru ing such bridges. The necessity for constructing over-bridges upon the seve level-crossings of the G. I. P. Railway on the Frere Road is very great. It not be unjust to compel the G. I. P. Railway authorities to do the need Though much has been said regarding the necessity of erecting a new bri near the Byculla Station, nothing has been done in the matter and the tr line cannot be extended to Parel. The B. B. & C. I. Railway is a open to a similar charge with respect to the level-crossing at Chaupáti. T railway authorities agreed to construct staircases on their line passing al the Queen's Road when the stations on that road were built. But this has been done up to this time. Such a state of things ought not to be allowed continue any longer. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the same date expres similar sentiments.]

Requests that the railway line from Bijápur may be opened for passenger traffic.

The *Rámdás* (58) of the 10th August hopes that the mana of the Southern Marátha Country Railway will no time in opening the Bijápur line for passen traffic. It cannot be that the line is not yet fit traffic inasmuch as it has been opened for go traffic, having been certified to be safe. We think that the authorities will well to remove the inconvenience suffered by the public by opening the line passenger traffic.

Complains of the disregard shown by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company to the interests of Natives.

The *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 10th August says:—Though the Nat receive justice in the matter of employment in traffic department of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, locomotive department of that railway is still ba ward in doing justice to them. The company's act will be enough to show how the railway companies generally carry out orders issued by Government to employ Natives as engine-drivers whene possible. The authorities of the G. I. P. Railway Company act as if the was created for the maintenance of Europeans only. There are 108 eng drivers in the locomotive department of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, am whom it will be difficult to find 25 Natives. Many Natives are fit for the p but every year when a certain number of new Native drivers is taken Europe are also brought in. Thus the high proportion of European drivers is kept The privileges enjoyed by European drivers in the matter of pay, batta, leave, are superior to those enjoyed by Natives. Native engine-drivers are not per ted to work on the mail trains, but are generally employed on local or goods tra They are made to work from 15 to 20 hours during the busy season, tho they get overtime allowances for the extra work. The maximum allowance a Native driver is Rs. 4 per diem, while that of a European is Rs. 8. Europ

apprentices get from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 per diem, but the Native apprent
not get more than ans. 12. While a new European driver gets rapid pro
his Native seniors do not get any. But the difference of treatment ow
the difference in the colour of the skin does not end here. European driv
one month's privilege leave after serving for one year and sick leave on ha
Native drivers do not enjoy these privileges, and when they are absent o
leave they have to sacrifice their whole pay. Government wish to see N
extensively employed as engine-drivers, but are they aware of these pract
railway authorities?

Points out the necessity of starting a railway station at Málád on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 11th August says:—For years past
has been a cry for a station at the town of Má
the Sálsette Táluka of the Thána District,
apparently no heed has as yet been given to it.
town of Málád is situated on the B. B. & C. I.
way line midway between the stations of Gorega
the south and of Borivli on the north. In point of the number of inhab
Goregaon and Borivli are far behind Málád. A suggestion was made by
interested in the new station that the railway company might well clo
two stations and open a central one, but the company are naturally disin
to incur the additional expense of erecting a new station. The disincli
of the railway authorities to abolish the two existing stations appears r
able enough, and no one, we think, can well complain of it. But we fail t
that there is any just ground for refusing the request that a temporary s
should be opened at the desired point as an experimental measure, and
perhaps at the cost of the people, if the railway authorities grudge the
This reasonable request of the people has now been finally refused by the
way authorities. We observe that the G. I. P. Railway Company are fast
plying their stations in the suburbs of Bombay. Whilst they have on
local line between Byculla and Kalyán no less than 12 stations, the B
C. I. Railway Company have on their own local line between Grant Roa
Verár only 10 stations.

Comments on the system of making appointments in the revenue department of the Indus Valley State Railway.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 5th August says:—When the Indus Valley
Railway was in its infancy almost all the officer
inexperienced, and in an intellectual point of
they were, with a few exceptions, half-edu
Times have now changed, and the plea of ne
can no longer be sustained. The Government
been constrained to make this admission, and have therefore recently deter
upon conferring superior revenue appointments according to the stand
meritorious service. This is as it ought to be. Service on State railway
not be an exception to service in other Government departments, and t
nothing, in our opinion, which justifies such an exception to be made.
matter of fact, however, service on State railways, whether considered so
politically, or in any other imaginable light, stands much below other G
ment employments. Now what we should like to know is whether the
torious service alluded to above is really the standard by which appoin
are now governed. We believe it is not. We will, in the way of an ex
take the recent announcements in the *Gazette of India*. Two very youn
subordinate clerks of but small education, have been nominated as traff
didates of the superior scale. We enquire on what grounds these nomi
have been made and whether they are in accord with the instructions o
ernment recently recorded. Can any of the candidates lay claim to
superiority (a term held in extreme ridicule among the educated and th
to-do), or to long and meritorious service, or to practical knowledge
heterogeneous materials which comprise the railway administration
must answer in the negative. Their having been selected in violati
distinct promise by Government as to the manner in which such sel
should be made, and in supersession of many deserving men, should hav
denounced by us as a piece of jobbery, were it not for the respect we en
for the officials of the Indus Valley State Railway, in whose power it n
to make a representation to those concerned to rectify what is looked u
the service as a scandal. We said that three essentials are considered

State as necessary to qualify a person for the superior· scale. more generous were it ruled that any one of the three was su pretensions rank high, and we know for certain that they prep most every instance to the detriment of the service. We are r admirers of social distinctions and privileges, especially on rail of the candidates claim any social superiority, or as much as a the rank of officers now on the Indus Valley Railway? Where i meritorious service? Their selection appears to us wrong in pr therefore consider it our duty to draw public attention to it.

Municipalities.

Draws attention to the dangers of overhead telephone wires.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 10th August says:—We b attention of the members of the Town Municipal Corporation to the dange telephone wires in the city. We de that the Telephone Company should b underground wires. High officials interested in the compan into consideration any appeal which the Corporation may mak But if local authorities cannot be moved, the next best thi memorialise the Government of India. The Corporation should public interests entrusted to its care so far as its relations wi prise, such as the Tramway, the Electric Light and the Teleph are concerned. Hard and fast agreements once made are al cancel, and the greatest care is needed that public interes prospective, are in no way jeopardised. See how the Tra behaves with the public! And why? Because the concessio too much in its favour, while the interests of the public were by the Commissioner, the Corporation and the Government of t

Advises the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to put a stop to the further construction of drainage works.

The same newspaper says:—It is not too late to hope th effort may be made by the Corporatio put a stop to the further constructi works in divers parts of the city till t experiment in the completely sewe Kámáthipura have been fully tested. membered that there was a distinct resolution passed some y effect that no leap in the dark should be taken until the trial in t district had fairly succeeded. That resolution was not agreed t struggle. From the very day that the slavish Corporation of adopt the report of the make-believe commission on drainage been divided as to the success of the scientific scheme. Th sewerage is a mistake has been contended for a long time. B committed the city to the scheme, it is meet that a trial of the alone should be made before taking any further step. That und are a *sine quâ non* for a large city is a proposition that is being c Even in so cold a climate as England, says the *Madras Mail*, " of sewer gas in subterranean sewers is extremely rapid, and i the houses connected with the sewers is of frequent occurrence train typhoid and other fevers." Further on it is observed tha efficient gas traps such a system is apt to produce evils much m those it abated." The Paris Roving Commission observed th cleanliest habits of the French poor it was so difficult to ma syphons that the system had proved a disastrous failure, result the rate of 45 to 50 per 1,000. Now is it possible that an o Bombay can succeed when Paris has failed? And can anybod cleanliness of the poor Hindu is to be preferred to that of the F still they try to force upon us their precious system of traps an are only traps to ensure death. It is clear that Madras has controversy on underground drainage. The difficulties which municipality there to construct surface drainage are precisely Bombay. But Madras, with a cooler head and knowing character of the underground system, has adopted the cheaper, safer and ever way wiser plan which our officials here have condemned in their wisdom. T system they have adopted at Madras suggests one important question, wheth it is not wisdom even at the present stage of our drainage works to pause. is not too late yet. Under the circumstances is it not needful to first undertal the scheme for a plentiful supply of water and in the meanwhile fully test t results of the Kámáthipura sewered district? Nay more, to watch the resul of the open drainage system in Madras? Surely there can be no harm do by delay. Delay in the matter will rather be advantageous than otherwis We earnestly appeal to the sense of the members of the Corporation to pause ar consider before they allow themselves to be further betrayed into acceptanc of a system admittedly defective. "It has been said," says our able conten porary of Madras, "that if the ten principal cities in India with their populatio of 3,000,000 applied their sewage to agricultural purposes instead of pollutin the seas, canals and rivers, they would be capable of producing manure equal value to £1,500,000, and capable of producing £15,000,000 worth of food p annum." And yet the wiseacres of the local Corporation were not afraid pass with a light heart that resolution to pollute the breeze blowing from th westerly side by diverting the night soil there! Even as a temporary measu it was the rashest step ever taken by a body of men supposed to have comm sense. Did it not occur to any one of them that as a temporary measure manuring establishment might be improvised at some place near or behi Kurla? They could have saved Warli from being fouled and might have test the value of converting night soil into poudrette.

Comments on the resolution of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay in the matter of the diversion of the night soil from the Carnac Bandar to Warli.

Referring to the report that was recently submitted to Parliament touchi the scheme drawn up by Mr. Harrison for deali with the drainage of the valley of the lower Tham the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 10th August says: What have the Municipal Commissioner, Color Merewether and the devoted band who have divert the outflow of the night soil from the Carnac Band to Warli to say to this project, which, be it remembered, is no make-belie scheme of small men with small experience, but a project which has be drawn up by experts and has been approved in almost every detail? V ask the Corporation whether it is too late even now to retrace the step it to the other day to have the night soil pumped out at Warli? Is not Mr. Har son's scheme feasible for Carnac Bandar? The cry about the "vile abomi tion" and unmitigated "nuisance" has emanated from Colonel Merewet and his confréres. The nuisance has been, we believe, greatly exaggerat It is not felt beyond 200 yards of the depôt east, west, north and south. B as the chairman *sáheb* of the Port Trust cannot put up with the smells, t affair must be denounced as a huge nuisance and vile abomination. T pollution of rivers in England, and especially of the Thames, has been lou protested against for years, but so long as there was no effectual remedy p posed the citizens had to endure it. And here it is necessary to remember t the nuisance in the Thames is far greater than the paltry one at the Carnac B dar. The evils of the pollution of the Thames are real and affect large clas of people using or visiting it. There is no large class which is affected by t Carnac Bandar nuisance. The "vile abominations" are confined to a limit area and to a few hundred men at the most. We appeal to the independ Corporators, who have all along been strongly opposed to the diversion Warli, to insist upon the scheme of Mr. Harrison being tried at the Carn Bandar. Let one of them call for the report by that gentleman, and in t meantime a resolution be recorded that the experimental pumping out of t night soil at Warli be held in abeyance *sine die*. [The *Indu Prakásh* (10) the 11th August says:—In the face of the Municipal Commissioner's warni that sea-water is unsuitable for flushing purposes, that surface-water is r enough and that no scheme for the introduction of night soil into the sewer feasible until our water-supply is improved, the wise heads of our Corporat have sanctioned the introduction of night soil into the Kámáthipura drain. W poor Kámáthipura, which ordinarily is the greatest sufferer from mortali

should be chosen for this foul experiment it is difficult to say
wether may well pooh-pooh the fears of the residents of Ká
would be interesting to know if the gallant Colonel would l
sincerity of his convictions by himself residing in the heart of

Native States.

Censures the Anglo-Indian press for its unfair treatment of Native States.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 11th August says:—Th
press that was recently much exerc
of Holkar now appears to have turne
mir. A correspondent of the *Eng*
that there is anarchy all over Káshn
subjects of the State are desirous of the British rule. If there
this report we ask if there is a single instance of a subject of t
emigrated and lived in British territory. On the contrary s
may be cited in which British subjects have of their own accor
territories of Native States. We cannot say how far the subj
dent Native States may be attracted by the imposing exterio
administration. It appears that some Englishmen have ma
their profession to make much of small matters concerning N
thus to expose them to public ridicule. It is the duty of Gove
the lie to such ignorant and ungrateful persons as indulge in
tions of annexation, forgetting how useful Káshmir proved dur

Disapproves of the policy of degrading the Native States of Káthiáwár for the faults of their rulers.

The *Gujarát Monthly Journal* (100) for the Hindu months
Jyeshth 1940 (May and June 1884) bu
12th August says:—It is but reasona
doer should himself suffer for his evil
should not be affected by them. A
principle a prince ought himself to su
deeds and not his State. In civilized countries if a king is fo
he is deposed but no change takes place in the rank or status
But this world-renowned principle is not observed in Káthiáwá
if the Rána of Porbandar is unfit for continuing on the thro
honours and powers should have been curtailed. But why
have been reduced from the first class to the third for the fa
If the prince is unfit why not appoint a person to represent hin
the State? If there are some political reasons for not a
policy during the lifetime of a prince, why not assure his su
rights will not be interfered with? Until this policy is adopte
prince, and his heirs and subjects must remain discontented
instance. If the prince Káluba of Jámnagar is unfit to be heir
Chief, how can his son, who appears to be innocent, becon
heirship? It therefore seems necessary by way of justice
prevailing in Káthiáwár of making the States suffer for the fau
rulers should be reformed.

Approves of the advice said to have been given by the Honourable Mr. Peile to the Diván of Navánagar to desist from intrigues.

The *Gujaráti* (99) of the 10th August says:—Mr. Maganl
Navánagar, has not succeeded in his
and now intends going to Calcutta
of appealing to the Supreme Gov
the decision of the Government of
matter of the adoption of an hei
But if the information given by one of our friends be true, the
Peile is said to have severely taken Mr. Maganlál to task and is sa
ly reprimanded him for his intrigues. The Honourable Mr. P
folly of undertaking disgraceful jobs for the sake of service,
indeed very valuable to such men as wish to become independ

A complaint against the Rána of Porbandar.

The same newspaper says:—We cannot say when the Rá
will mend his ways and when his s
happily. He can never be expected
benefit the State. There is some
everyday in the State. Religious feuds frequently occur, a
other States, and the Rána is unable to put a stop to the
his weakness. A few days ago a marriage procession of the H

caste was proceeding with tom-toms along a street where was situated a mosque. The Mahomedans obstructed them and a fight ensued. The tile-turners went to the Rána and complained of the ill-treatment they had received. The Rána told them to start another procession the next day and to pass by the same quarter, and he promised to be on the alert. The result was a serious affray. The Rána arrested several Mahomedans, liberated them on bail and sent the case to Rájkot for trial. Colonel West is making enquiries in the matter. What we say is that the Rána is very much to blame for fomenting the quarrel. Why does he not attend to the protection of the life and property of his subjects and why does he not introduce reforms into the State? It would be well if the Political Agent passed some resolution regarding this state of things, now that he is engaged in enquiring into the matter of the affray between the Hindus and the Mahomedans. The way adopted by Colonel Barton for reforming the Rána was quite improper and unjust. Instead of imposing fines on Native princes it is better to adopt conciliatory ways for reforming them.

A complaint against Major Nutt in connection with his management of the Gondal State.

The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (84) of the 13th August says:—Major Nutt gives over charge of the Gondal State on the 25th August. We recommend him to do justice to those who have unjustly suffered at his hands before giving over charge. The Police Superintendent, Miya Ismáel, trumped up certain cases against Ravji Jhaverchand, the *vahivatdár* of Dhánk. Five of these cases have been investigated by the First Class Magistrate of Dhoráji. Not only did he dismiss them, but he also pronounced them to have been got up. Major Nutt should therefore duly punish the parties concerned in getting up those cases. Mr. Ratanji, the Chief Justice, had also joined the party of Shirastedár Báwámiya, and therefore there were little hopes of getting justice from him. The subjects of the Gondal State believe that Mr. Ratanji had also a part in misleading Major Nutt, for he produced a letter alleging that he had received it by post but which was pronounced on enquiry by Mr. Hammick, the Judicial Assistant, to have been fictitious. Mr. Hammick also stated that Mr. Ratanji had deceived Major Nutt in making the latter believe that the letter was genuine without first making any enquiries into its genuineness. The Government then issued a resolution ordering the prosecution of the guilty parties. But Major Nutt has not taken any steps in that direction, fearing perhaps that further investigation might bring him and Mr. Ratanji into more disgrace. A duly qualified vakil has been without cause prevented from practising in the Gondal State. Major Nutt should withdraw this order before giving over charge.

Disapproves of the proposal to grant allowances instead of territories to the younger brothers of Káthiáwár princes.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (110) of the 8th August says:—A perplexing question has recently cropped up in Káthiáwár. It is the custom in that province that the heir-apparent succeeds to the throne and his younger brothers are granted two or four villages in proportion to the extent of the dominions. But as this system diminishes the power enjoyed by the State, the heirs-apparent have resolved to discontinue that system and to grant an allowance to their younger brothers. It does not appear that the latter will be satisfied with this arrangement, because the grant of territory helps them to keep up their position, while the grant of an allowance does not. As the offsprings of the younger brothers multiply their condition will become miserable, and after the lapse of many years their progeny will be inferior in status to a low Rajput. Government ought therefore to adhere to the present system.

Berár Affairs.

Points out the necessity of encouraging the study of scientific agriculture in Berár.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (13) of the 11th August says:—The population of Berár is mainly composed of the agricultural classes, who depend for their livelihood upon the produce of their soil. Nearly seventy per cent. of the population of the province are agriculturists. The impoverished condition of the agricultural classes in the Deccan and other provinces furnishes a lesson which our authorities here ought not to los sight of. The agricultural classes of Berár ought to become the object of thei constant care, and everything that may tend to encourage them in the pursui of their profession should be done. Education is now-a-days making its influence felt among the lower classes, and in order to make the agricultural classe take more interest in it they should be initiated into the science of agriculture The fertility of the soil in Berár, coupled with its power to retain moisture, and the advantage of light assessment—advantages which are really exceptional—are a great inducement to people to pursue the agricultural profession, and in order to make this profession a more profitable one a knowledge of the science of agriculture is absolutely necessary. How to impart this knowledge of the science of agriculture is the question. In the Bombay Presidency agricultural classes have been attached to high schools, where students are given scientific instruction and are trained in the management of small farms. These classes have formed the nucleus whence the sons of agriculturists may go to their fields and profitably make use of the scientific instruction received by them in the improvement of their lands. The want of such agricultural classes has been felt here and the educational authorities should remove this want by establishing agricultural classes for giving instruction in the science of agriculture to the sons of agriculturists of this province. The establishment of these agricultural classes would give employment to our Bachelors of Science and would also encourage many young men to pursue a scientific study of agriculture.

RAOJI BHAVANRAO PAVGI,
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
20*th August* 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Administration of India: Expression of opinion that the present policy of Government is characterized by inconsistency 3

Advance of Russia in Central Asia:

  Disapproval of the appointment of a Commission for demarcating the boundary lines of Afghanistan 5

  Discussion on the question of the possible effects of Russian conquest on the different classes of the people and advice to Government to effect a reconciliation between the people and the official classes 4

Appointments: Suggestions regarding the appointment of successors to Lord Ripon and Sir James Fergusson 7

Bombay Tramway Company: Grievances of the public regarding the— .. 11

Bridge on the river Chandrabhága at Pandharpur: Necessity of constructing a— 13

Civil Service of India: Comments on the proposal to encourage the candidates selected for the — to undertake a college course ... 9

Complaints:

  Defective measures for the conveyance of men injured by accidents to hospitals in Bombay 12

  Delay in the transaction of business by the treasury branch of the Collector's office at Karáchi 12

  Want of grazing grounds in the district of Ahmednagar ... 12

Conquest of India: Attempt to expose the fallacy of the assertion that India was conquered by the sword and is maintained by the strength of the same instrument 3

Direct Parliamentary control over the affairs of India: Comments in connection with the question of a — 4

Factory Act: Suggestions to the Bombay — Committee 11

Grant of six scholarships for the encouragement of Indians studying in England: Expression of opinion that there is no necessity for framing new rules for regulating the — 9

Judicial matters: Grievances of suitors in the Court of Small Causes at Bombay 12

Land revenue: Comments on the reforms proposed by the Government of India in the administration of — 7

Madras time: Expression of opinion that — should be done away with throughout the Bombay Presidency 10

Opium: Comments on the decrease in the consumption of — in Káthiáwár and suggestions for improving its consumption in that province. 11

Police: Suggestions regarding some measures for preventing crimes committed for the sake of ornaments 9

Postal matters:

  Complaint regarding the delay in the payment of money orders at Pátan 14

  Grievances of letter sorters in the Postal Department 14

  Suggestion regarding reduction of the charges of the Postal Department for money orders, &c. 13

Presents: Expression of opinion that the order regarding the acceptance of — by Government officers should not be made applicable to schoolmasters 13

Public meetings: Necessity of enacting a uniform rule for Native and European servants of Government in the matter of attending — ... 13

Senility and early death among the educated classes of Natives: Attribution of — to political causes 9

Sir James Fergusson's term of office: Advice to the Committee of the Bombay International Exhibition to ask the Home Government to extend — 10

Stores: Disapproval of the recent order of the Secretary of State that — for State railways should be insured 6

Viceregal Legislative Council: Suggestion regarding the appointment of a successor to the late Mr. Kristodás Pál 8

Part II.—*Local Self-government*—

Local Boards Act: Comments in connection with the appointment of a committee to frame rules under the — 14

PART III.—*Education*—

Drawing classes in Government schools in Bombay: Compl
the — have not been successful and suggestions for improvi
Engineering College at Roorkee: Disapproval of the cont
cancellation of the resolution excluding Eurasians from the

PART IV.—*Railways*—

B. B. & C. I. Railway:
  Complaint regarding the disregard shown by the — Compa
  interests of Natives ... ...
  Necessity of starting a railway station at Málád on the —
Indus Valley State Railway: Comments on the system of makin
ments in the revenue department of the — ...
Over-bridges upon the railway level-crossings: Necessity of c
ing — on the Frere Road and the Queen's Road ...
Railway line from Bijápur: Request that the — may be opened
senger traffic ... ...
Scheme of railways proposed by the Government of India:
of the — ... ...

PART V.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay:
  Advice to the Municipal Corporation of — to put a stop to t
  construction of drainge works ...
  Comments on the resolution of the Municipal Corporatio
  the matter of the diversion of the night soil from th
  Bandar to Warli ... ...
  Request to the members of the Town Council and the
  Corporation of — to attend to the dangers of overhead
  wires ... ...

PART VI.—*Native States*—

Gondal: Complaint against Major Nutt in connection with the
ment of the — State ... ...
Káthiáwár:
  Disapproval of the policy of degrading the Native States
  the faults of their rulers ... ...
  Disapproval of the proposal to grant allowances instead
  tories to younger brothers of Native princes in —
Native States: Censure on the Anglo-Indian press for its treatm
Navánagar: Approval of the advice said to have been give
Honourable Mr. Peile to the Diván of — to desist from in
Porbandar: Complaint against the Rána of — ...

PART VII.—*Berár Affairs*—

Study of scientific agriculture in Berár; Necessity of encouragi

---

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

AL.]

NAT

ISHED IN T

the Wee

List of N

Names of Newspapers.

ENGLISH.
pectator
Star
Journal of the
Sabha
es

ANGLO-MARA'THI.
dhu
hakshu
ayă
rakásh
kásh
pinion
ar
Sindhu
yáncha Kaivári
Patrika
(Berár) Samách r

MARA'THI
yă
t
Samáchár
dhákar[1]
k
yă Samáchár
Vritt
Vritt
Bodhak
ágar
ahari
unch
hu
arsh
itră
ru
k Mitră[2]
h Vaibhav
Judaism
vádi
htră Hitechchhu
htră Mitră
amáchár
ritt
Chandrika
indhu
an
i Vaibhav
náth
aibhav
Chandrika
árvajanik Sabhech
m Dip
ă Dipika
dan
odhak
i
uchak
nt
ă
Hitechchhu

quently admits English ar

Pag

ay: Complaint that
s for improving them.
of the contemplated 17
ns from the — ... 17

e — Company to the
...
on the — ... 18
m of making appoint- 19
...
essity of construct- 19
... 18
be opened for pas-
... 18
f India: Approval
... ... 17

stop to the further
... ... 20
orporation of — in
from the Carnac
... 21
nd the Municipal
verhead telephone
... ... 20

with the manage-
... ... 23
States of — for
... ... 22
instead of terri-
... 23
treatment of — 22
en given by the
from intrigues ... 22
... ... 22

ouraging the —. 23

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PA

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESID

For the Week ending 23rd

List of Newspapers and Pe

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of pu
	ENGLISH.	
1	The Indian Spectator ...	Bombay
2	„ Mahrátta ...	Poona ...
3	„ Morning Star ...	Ahmedabad
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha ...	Poona ...
5	„ Sind Times ...	Karáchi
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.	
6	The Din Bandhu ...	Bombay
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu ...	Poona ...
8	„ Dnyánodayă ...	Bombay
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh ...	Poona ...
10	„ Indu Prakásh ...	Bombay
11	„ Native Opinion ...	Do.
12	„ Prabhákar ...	Do.
13	„ Pramod Sindhu ...	Umráwati (
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári ...	Bombay
15	„ Subodh Patrika ...	Do.
*16	„ Vaidarbh ...	Akola
17	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.
	MARA'THI	
18	The Arunodayă ...	Thána ...
19	„ A'ryávart ...	Dhulia...
20	„ Bakul ...	Ratnágiri
21	„ Belgaum Samáchár ...	Belgaum
22	„ Bhála ...	Sholápur
23	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1] ...	Sátára ...
*24	„ Chháva ...	Dhárwár
*25	„ Chikitsak ...	Sholápur
26	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár ...	Bombay
*27	„ Dakshin Vritt ...	Kolhápur
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt ...	Dhárwár
29	„ Dnyán Bodhak ...	Belgaum
30	„ Dnyán Ságar ...	Kolhápur
31	„ Ganga Lahari ...	Násik ...
32	„ Hindu Punch ...	Thána ...
33	„ Hitechchhu ...	Kaládgi
34	„ Israel[1] ...	Bombay
35	„ Jagadádarsh ...	Ahmednagar
36	„ Jagan Mitră ...	Ratnágiri
37	„ Kalpataru... ...	Sholápur
*38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2] ...	Belgaum
*39	„ Katáksh ...	Poona ...
40	„ Kesari ...	Do.
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav ...	Dhulia...
42	„ Lamp of Judaism ...	Bombay
43	„ Lokahitavádi ...	Poona ...
*44	„ Mádhavi ...	Dhárwár
45	„ Maháráshtră Hitechchhu ...	Bombay
46	„ Maháráshtră Mitră ...	Sátára...
47	„ Nagar Samáchár... ...	Ahmednagar
48	„ Násik Vritt ...	Násik ...
*49	„ Nibandh Chandrika ...	Poona ...
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu ...	Ahmednagar
51	„ Panchánan ...	Málvan
52	„ Pandhari Vaibhav ...	Pandharpur
*53	„ Pisháchanáth ...	Bombay
54	„ Poona Vaibhav ...	Poona ...
*55	„ Prabodh Chandrika ...	Jalgaon
*56	„ Pratod ...	Islámpur
*57	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak ...	Poona ...
*58	„ Rámdás ...	Bijápur
59	„ Saddharm Dip ...	Alibág...
60	„ Sanmárgă Dipika... ...	Bombay
61	„ Satyă Sadan ...	Alibág...
62	„ Satyă Shodhak ...	Ratnágiri
*63	„ Sharabh ...	Alibág...
64	„ Shetakari ...	Umráwati (A
*65	„ Shiváji[1] ...	Poona ...
66	„ Shubh Suchak ...	Sátára...
67	„ Suryakánt... ...	Ellichpur
68	„ Suryodayă... ...	Thána ...
*69	„ Svadesh Hitechchhu ...	Bombay

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contain

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Editi
	Mara'thi—*continued.*		
70	The Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Weekly
71	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.
72	„ Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.
*74	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.
75	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.
*76	„ Vinod	Poona	Do.
*77	„ Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.
78	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly
	Anglo-Gujara'ti.		
79	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.
82	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.
83	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.
	Gujara'ti.		
84	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly
85	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily
86	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly
87	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.
*88	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.
89	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily
90	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly
91	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.
92	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly
93	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Weekly
94	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.
95	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly
96	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.
97	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.
98	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.
99	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly
*100	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly
101	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.
*102	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly
103	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily
104	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly
105	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly
*106	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.
*107	„ Kapol-hita-wardhak	Do.	Monthly
108	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekl
109	„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly
110	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly
111	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly
*112	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly
113	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.
114	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.
115	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.
116	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.
117	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.
*118	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly
119	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.
120	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.
*121	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.
122	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.
*123	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly
124	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patra	Ahmedabad	Monthly
125	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly
126	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly
127	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.
128	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly
	Ka'narese.		
129	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly
*130	„ Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.
131	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.
132	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.
*133	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.
	Sanskrit.		
*134	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnight
	Urdu.		
*135	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly
136	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.
	Persian.		
137	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly
	English, Mara'thi and Urdu.		
*138	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly
	Sindi.		
139	The Sind Sudhár	Karáchi	Weekly

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report
which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the
paper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the nu
In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same a
Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that
or *d*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is,
never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the
absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well kno
with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Gover
the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

cation.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
...	Weekly	400
...	Do.	200
...	Do.	175
...	Do.	200
...	Do.	200
...	Do.	300
...	Do.	200
...	Do.	200
...	Monthly	400
...	Weekly	200
...	Do.	400
...	Do.	349
...	Do.	600
...	Do.	137
...	Weekly	25
...	Daily	750
...	Monthly	304
..	Do.	500
...	Do.	200
...	Daily	1,090
...	Weekly	700
...	Do.	60
...	Monthly	600
...	Weekly	525
...	Do.	1,000
...	Monthly	200
...	Do.	475
...	Do.	400
...	Do.	100
...	Weekly	1,000
...	Monthly	200
...	Do.	659
..	Quarterly	200
...	Daily	525
...	Monthly	1,400
...	Weekly	115
...	Do.	200
...	Monthly	200
...	Tri-weekly ...	700
...	Monthly	300
...	Weekly	200
...	Monthly	381
...	Weekly	200
...	Do.	225
...	Do.	700
...	Do.	1,814
...	Do.	200
...	Do.	400
...	Monthly	200
...	Do.	375
...	Do.	533
...	Do.	200
...	Do.	408
...	Quarterly ...	200
...	Monthly	200
..	Weekly	50
...	Monthly	738
...	Do.	300
...	Weekly	500
...	Weekly	150
...	Do.	200
...	Do.	225
...	Do.	768
...	Do.	100
...	Fortnightly ...	100
...	Weekly	200
...	Do.	160
...	Weekly	300
...	Weekly	200
...	Weekly	500

in the Report under different heads,

alics, and the number of the News-

as to the number of copies issued.

is the same as that adopted in the
tem is that when the long *a* (आ
in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion,
hat when the short *a* appears to be
the well known *Mitra*, it is printed

the Government of Bombay in

Makes certain remarks on the British rule in India.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 15th August says:—The
to be founded on a rock, and
a thousand years more. It is
we should often compare the
rule with the old year of the M
the prestige of the Moghul name had faded into a
anarchy reigned in its stead for a short time, and th
English bayonets, followed by English order and peace.
the mission of civilisation to barbarism. Indian ba
English civilisation. Undoubtedly a civilised governn
A feeling of security, justice and growing enlightenment
of the numerous blessings that we have received at the
Government. There are no thugs, no dacoits. Our inst
our superstitions are all respected. Instances of in
oppression do not affect the real liberties and comforts t
enjoy. Yet we constantly feel that the British Govern
that it can do for us. There are no Mán Singhs and T
are not trusted so much as we have a right to. We are
the consciousness that we are a conquered people.
turn. And we wonderingly ask ourselves how long
going to last. We are two different peoples bearing
each other, but there is no cordiality, no sympathy, b
if we are a weaker people; no matter if the position of t
all notions of equality; there must be at least sympathy
be one of kindness and of love to last for any len
English and the Indians stand as far apart as ever. The
Englishmen are in India for India's good is a standing
men themselves. But all Englishmen from Mr. Glad
ready with it whenever there is any necessity. It is pr
really profit by British rule, but not in the way that
is the great difference between the Moslem and Christia
Moghul emperors were resident sovereigns, and India
India. The gold that was every year sent in heaps to t
always found its way back to the Indian bázárs and to
ministers, or contributed towards the construction of
glories of India as well as of the emperors that raised
luxury-loving of the Moghuls knew the necessity of a
no exodus to the hills and the enormous expense atte
subjects were not made to pay the expenses of an Egyp
But England rules India from a distance. India has no
Her wealth is sent over to England. English Governo
permanent residents. They carry away periodically m
of Indian money along with them to England. Thu
poorer every day, and India is being daily impoverish
has it in her power to remedy all this. The wealth of
India. More kindliness, cordiality and sympathy mi
the two races. England would then be impregnable
rule would be broad-based upon her Indian people's wil

Complains that England does not take any interest in India.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 17th August says:
Secretary of State presented
end of the session to a jaded, a
Commons, the members of wh
impatient for the attractions of
speech must have been a very tame affair, as he seems
either to attract or to distract the attention of the Hou
from forests, which he fixed upon as a sign of the prosp
finances. Of course to one whose business is to tell the
the revenue has increased, the wails and groans of the p
ships in respect of our forest laws know no bounds, are
Perhaps Mr. Cross found no injustice in the continu

which, while it disproportionately taxes the trade, leave
services and the professions untouched. There were other
importance, but the Under Secretary did not think them w
We are sorry to observe that even in the case of those who
with India professions and actions should not correspond
motion is brought forward about this time asking the minist
Indian budget earlier, and a promise to that effect is given
unfortunately for us these promises are honoured more in the
their observance. These tactics force upon us with greater r
sion of Mr. Slagg that unless a standing Parliamentary Comm
to look after our affairs no permanent improvement can be r
dition. [The *Kesari* (40) of the 19th August expresses similar
Pársi Punch (113) of the 17th August makes similar comm
style.]

Says that it is not safe to count upon the fidelity of the Afghán people.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 12th August but received o
says:—"His Highness the Amir of
Civil and Military Gazette, "is
guaranteeing the safety of the Afghá
mission. Abdul Rahman alleges t
unable to cope with the hostility of h
Englishmen." This statement is an unvarnished fact. T
which the Amir gets from the English Government every
go any way towards softening the ill-feeling between the
English. It is absolutely impossible to count upon the Ami
when the hour of danger really comes. The Afgháns are t
were in the days of Sir William Macnaghten and Sir Louis C
if the English had never set foot in Afghánistán these stalwa
have been anything but friendly towards them. And now th
the British as their mortal enemies, as the devastators of
home, nothing can eradicate the deep-rooted hatred that th
powerful neighbours. The Amir may be pensioned, he may
in English gold, but his people will as surely prove too stro
the time comes to choose between the Russians and the En
known how readily the Afgháns run with the hounds and st
They will take English gold and secretly welcome the Russ
and loose in all ways. It is also quite possible that they
Russians and English alike as enemies so soon as an army of ob
among them, whether it is an English or a Russian one. I
to look to India and to count on the Indians when the great s
for Afghánistán never did and never will deserve the confiden
government.

Suggestions for reform in the constitution and powers of civil and criminal courts.

The *Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha* (4)
received on the 20th August says:—"
conditions which every civilized
justice must fulfil are, firstly, that
should be presided over by competen
according to the quality of the work before them, and whose fai
taint of corruption; secondly, that the justice administered
possible, carry public feeling with it and give assurance to th
fair and impartial hearing in all cases; and thirdly and lastly
administered should be cheap, speedy and final, as far as may
tration of justice in British India necessarily presupposes t
another essential condition for which there is no place in self-g
namely, that the machinery of administration must be cont
resort by a foreign race of rulers, whose political prestige a
should be preserved intact. Judged by these tests we do n
existing constitution of our civil and criminal courts, howeve
be upon the old Native models, is as satisfactory as one would
in keeping with the advance that has been made in all other
fact is that while fair progress has been made in all other dep
the subject of judicial reform, especially in the constitution
criminal courts, has not received the same measure of attentio
been codified and the procedure of our courts has been ela

model of the most advanced countries, but the machinery of th
antiquated and unsympathetic as it was in the early part of the cen
in the interval public spirit and intelligence of the people have ac
grown the condition of things in view of which the courts w
instituted. The main principles on which this constitution was or
may be described to be a jealous exclusion and depreciation of po
and a distrust of the purity and efficiency of the Native judiciary
of the scale. This jealousy and distrust can alone account for th
system of checks and appeals involving in their operation an en
of power, money and time, and untold vexation and harassment
parties. It was thought at the time that European supervision
could not possibly be made too thorough and minute, although th
tion made it necessary that the second hearing of every conte
criminal proceeding should take place before a relatively more ine
nal than the court of the first instance. The association of the p
work of administration was in those days thought to be unsafe, anc
the old pancháyats and village authorities were stripped of their p
were summarily transferred to stipendiary officers whose chief rec
was that they were inaccessible to popular influences. The same
foreign domination made it necessary to centralize executive an
functions in one and the same hands, and for the same reason
Native agency was jealously excluded. These guiding principles
quite intelligible, and might have been even necessary, in those ea
it cannot be denied that this necessity has long since ceased. The
of the Native judicial service on more liberal salaries, the institutio
tive examinations, the growth of higher education, the codificatior
the elaboration of the procedure, the amalgamation of the Sadar a
Courts, the rise of an independent and respectable bar, the admit
and intelligence of the Native judges, the development of public sp
secured recognition for itself in the co-operation of jurors and ass
honorary magistrates—all these and many other indications of the
a strong justification for advocating a reform in the constitution
These reforms being too long delayed, the evils and abuses which
up in the course of years have brought discredit upon the adminis
vaxatious delays and the heavy costs of our civil litigation, the
system of appeals and second appeals, the oppression practiced by
authorities who subordinate their judicial functions to the needs o
tive power, the alienation of public feeling which but too often
with the wrong-doer from its suspicion of police and magisterial
ness—all these evils call for urgent and speedy reform. These co
stitute the main subject of criticism in the Native newspapers, anc
to the bitterness of race antipathies. We think that the time has n
full and careful investigation of these complaints with a view to th
adequate remedies. Under the East India Company's rule advanta
of the renewal from time to time of the Company's charter to inquir
administration of the country, and measures were adopted to redres
grievances. This periodical revision has been discontinued since
therefore becomes more than ever necessary that the Government o
itself undertake this inquiry by means of a small committee compo
sentatives from the different provinces. A mixed Native and Euro
tee formed on the model of the Education Commission, which h
excellent work, should go about and make enquiries on the spo
the varieties of constitution and national aptitudes, and discuss wi
men on the spot the reforms called for by the altered condition
and approved by practical men conversant with the details of this
ant subject. With the report of such a committee before it the G
India will find its hands strengthened for effective action, and
deliberately proceed to carry out such legislative and executiv
may be deemed necessary and practicable. The main heads of
might be laid down for the guidance of such a committee may b
set forth:—1st, how far and in what direction the present constit
civil courts of original and appellate jurisdiction can be safely al

avoid the complaints of vexatious delays and heavy costs and conse
failure of justice; 2nd, whether the complicated system of first and s
and third appeals can be simplified without prejudicing the necessary g
tees for the administration of justice; 3rd, to what extent is the p
combination of judicial and executive functions undesirable, and if a c
has to be made, what plan can be proposed which will secure the main
in view; 4th, can the system of trial by jury be extended to all serious of
triable by the sessions courts, and if so, under what guarantees? 5th
the agency of honorary magistrates and civil arbitrators be extended
its efficiency increased by the adoption of bench tribunals? In regard
first point our view is that a radical reconstruction of our courts is
urgently called for, and the plan we propose has the merit of being a
safe, economical and efficient, and it has the high authority of Sir Fitz
Stephen. At present the subordinate courts are found to be establish
every táluka or two and exercise jurisdiction in all manner of suits
Rs. 5,000, and there is one subordinate court in each zilla town with unli
jurisdiction. The District and Assistant Judges exercise no original jurisd
except in a few rare cases where Government or its officers are concer
parties. The test of value as separating jurisdiction is a fallacious
About 80 per cent. of suits are of the nature of small causes in respect of
only one appeal is allowed to the district court. For the most part, ho
no appeals are preferred, except where parties wish fraudulently to gain
In the remaining 20 per cent. of suits relating to land and houses by f
most part are contested, and they go up in appeal to the District or As
Judges. This illogical division of work entails a needless waste of tim
money, and often causes vexation and failure of justice. The plan we p
is to reconstitute these courts on a more logical basis. We would stren
the court at the zilla town by constituting a District High Court, composed
District Judge, the Assistant Judge, and one or two first class Subordinate J
The court so constituted should have cognizance of all cases which do not
within the category of Small Cause Court suits. The District High Court
sit as a bench or in division courts to decide all cases regarding land
houses and personal status in the first instance and finally. The other
should exercise only small causes jurisdiction within their limits, and the Su
nate Judges presiding over them, being thus relieved, could be utilised for
nal work as magistrates of the first or second class. This arrangement
distribute civil work according to the presumed competency of the judge
strong District High Court would do away with the necessity of first a
thereby diminishing the chances of delay and minimising costs to a most se
extent. It would also strengthen the district bar and promote cordial rel
between the Native and European members of the district courts. The
in fact based upon the model of the original side of the Presidency High
and the Small Causes Court. As regards the second point the present sys
appeals from the Subordinate Judges to the Assistant or District Judges is o
two objections. Firstly, the District and Assistant Judges are not trained
discharge of original work to deal effective justice in appeal. Too often the
is, in the words of Sir FitzJames Stephen, from a presumably more compet
a less competent tribunal. And secondly, the Subordinate Judge knows th
guage and manners of the people, takes down the evidence in his own han
decides according to his knowledge of the credibility of the witnesses an
probability of the facts attested to by them. The superior judge is a foreig
race and feeling, is imperfectly acquainted with the language, has not the wi
es before him, and yet is called upon to sit in judgment upon questions b
law and fact, and his appreciation of the facts is final, the second appeal
confined only to points of law. This arrangement appears to us to be very a
lous and defective. As might be expected, in a large majority of cases he co
the decisions appealed from, and to that extent the costs and delays of this s
hearing are needlessly thrown away. In the minority of cases whe
reverses the decision of the lower courts, the chances are equal that he m
in the wrong, and parties take up the matter in second appeal to the
Court, which as often confirms the decision in appeal as it sets it aside a
stores the decree of the Subordinate Judge's court. All this procedure is un

sarily burdensome. Under the plan we have proposed the first s
appeal would be to the High Court, which should not be, as at pr
to accept decisions on questions of fact any more than those
greater work would be thrown upon the district court if proper p
taken to give finality to every well-considered judgment. The d
would moreover be relieved of its appellate functions in conside
additional original work thrown upon it. The third point relates t
tion of judicial from executive functions. In this Presidency the
completely carried out in civil matters, and in criminal cases it is
as can be wished so far as the higher grades of courts are conc
only in the case of District and Assistant Collectors and Mámlatd
combination of functions is maintained. As a matter of fact, I
District Collector very rarely exercises original powers. His appe
may be left with him, and if it is necessary for maintaining pres
be still allowed to have in reserve his criminal powers. As regards l
and deputies, we think that it would be a change for the better in
of their duties to relieve them of their criminal functions. These
necessarily on tour throughout the district for eight months in th
it is a great inconvenience to the parties and witnesses to be oblig
their camp. We are aware that the prestige of criminal power
necessary by these officials for the exercise of their other funct
radical change like this may not be practicable or safe. Sir FitzJa
attaches great weight to this consideration, and in deference to h
are willing to concede that these officers may be allowed to ex
criminal powers when they are at head-quarters for one-third of th
regard to the Mámlatdárs, no such prestige can be pleaded as an e
have no objection to this class as a body, but it cannot be deni
miscellaneous work takes up too much of their time. They ca
compared with the Subordinate Judges in judicial training. Under
have proposed, the Subordinate Judges, being relieved of their hea
work, would find time to take over from the Mámlatdárs much of th
work. If a sudden change be not desirable we are prepared to lea
latdárs in possession of their third class powers, and would relega
work to the Subordinate Judges, assisted in convenient places by
in the numbers of honorary magistrates wherever available.
ment of transferring criminal work to the Subordinate Judges w
Government during the last famine, and the results were very
Such a transfer would tend at once to increase the confidence of
provide checks against all possible abuse of power, and educate t
habits of self-reliance and obedience to law in a way which is
possible under existing arrangements. On the fourth point w
the time has now arrived for a judicious extension of the jury sy
trial of all sessions cases. The Government has already under
law power to extend the jury system to all districts, but, like the r
tion to municipal boards, this power has been very sparingly exerc
Presidency the jury system has obtained outside the Presidency
Poona District only, and there the results have been eminently
The system of assessors labours under the defect that no r
attaches to the office. It is no wonder therefore that the work is
done. In the Poona District the same set of people act as jurors a
and there can possibly be no reason why the same set of men
satisfaction as jurors and work indifferently as assessors, except
not feel the same interest in their work. The jury system may s
tended under proper guarantees, and it will associate the people in
criminal administration. It is the most practical adaptation u
circumstances of the old pancháyat tribunals. A criminal co
jury is condemned not by Government authorities but by the voic
people. This in itself is a very great advantage to both the Gov
the public. Its educating influence need not be enlarged upon
be no loss of prestige in the free concession of this right to peop
proved that they are well fitted for it. The conferring of this ri
European accused by the recent Amendment Act has made it m
than ever that this invidious distinction between Europeans and N

be removed from the statute book. As regards the guarantee
ful working, we think that the provision which allows a refere
the High Court in cases where the judge and the jury differ i
provision. It has worked admirably hitherto, and may be exp
the same results hereafter. No other guarantee appears to us
for the safe working of the system. In regard to the fifth
Government have already taken the initiative in appointing hon
in a few places and in directing them to sit as bench magistra
lature has conferred this power on the local authorities, and as
already been made we think there can be no serious objectic
extension. The justices of the peace in England correspond
magistrates, and the powers of these latter should be develope
model. The right to try all municipal cases and all cases under
as the forest, ábkári, salt and opium, the right of licensing liqu
lar other powers should be conferred upon these mofussil ge
person able to read and write who has an assured annual inco
five hundred rupees should be made a magistrate within defined
magistrates should not be permitted to sit separately. Sittin
stated times, there would be no chance of abuse of power. T
one of them would be corrected by the action of his colleagu
and a healthy publicity would be ensured. In this way a gr
cellaneous work can be safely handed over to the representativ
In civil matters they would act as conciliators and munsifs
towns or villages. This extension of powers would make local
a reality. It would enlist the sympathies of the people a
interest. Without these powers the recent concessions in reg
municipal boards might not unlikely in the course of yea
failures. In England these powers are joined together in the
this combination of functions accounts for the success of the s
similar trial must be attempted here if Government are anxio
of their liberal policy.

Asks Government to inaugurate a system of trials with the aid of juries instead of assessors in the Sholápur District.

The *Kalpataru* (37) of the 17th August says :—Now that
thought fit to raise the city of Shol
tion of the judicial head-quarters st
tricts of Sholápur and Bijápur, it i
they should consider the question o
system of trials with the aid of
assessors. The training of the past twenty years is enough
for the concession asked for. The High Court may be c
matter.

Comments on the severity of the sentence passed by an Honorary Magistrate of Poona in a certain case.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 18th August takes Mr. B
Honorary Magistrate in the city of P
the severity of the sentence of three
passed on a person who was guilty of
flowers from the Budhwár municip
accused pleaded that he did not kno
any prohibition against plucking flowers in the garden, and co
was an ignorant menial the excuse appears to be very plausib
municipality has provided no boards in the garden prohibit
touching fruits and flowers, and this circumstance ought to h
due weight by the Magistrate in passing the sentence. Mr.
inexperienced, and we would therefore suggest that he should e
vested in him with caution. It is reported that the accused
an appeal against the Magistrate's decision, and though it is
the probable result of the appeal, it is sad to think the a
actually undergone the sentence of imprisonment though the
subsequently cancelled. This case is very well calculated to
importance of the suggestion put forth some time ago that se
nal cases should not be enforced until appeals are dispos
recommend to Government the adoption of this suggestion.
of the 15th, the *Poona Vaibhav* (54) of the 17th, and the
19th August also comment on the severity of the sentence in

Comments on the scheme of allowing discount on instalments of land revenue paid in advance.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 19th August says:—The resolutio
Government of Bombay anent the scheme of
ing discount on instalments of land revenue
advance, though apparently beneficial to the
turists, seems on a closer examination to be
lated to prove detrimental to the interests
class, and we cannot therefore be very sanguine about the result of th
scheme. Even Government are not very confident in the matter an
therefore intend this as a merely tentative measure. The earliest notice
reform came from the Government of Lord Ripon, and this circumstance
fies to the fact that His Lordship has been constantly working at the prob
amelioration of the condition of the Indian peasant. However, the new s
would not appear to have been conceived as much for the benefit of th
as for that of Government. The major portion of the peasantry of Indi
especially of this Presidency, is in a wretched condition. It is true that
throw their very heart into their work, but what with the demands of Gover
and the sávkár, they find it very difficult to maintain themselves. It is
fore not understood how such people can pay their instalments of land re
in advance,—people that generally meet Government demands from the pr
of the harvest of the year. For if they could be in a position to pay in ad
they would be the last to allow themselves to be ruined by the sávkárs. Th
scheme does hold forth encouragement in the shape of discount, but it
enough. A discount of an anna in the rupee cannot be sufficient in the
such people. It is not enough even to cover the interest on a loan raised
the view of paying Government instalments in advance. In these circums
if Government at all desire that their scheme should bring forth good
they must raise the rates of discount considerably. The evils of this s
would come into greater prominence in times of scarcity. Of course Gover
revenue would not be jeopardized by the instalments of land revenue
been paid in advance, but the ryots would be the greatest sufferers on a
of their scanty savings having been already utilized for payment of Gover
instalments. Unfavourable seasons have of late been rather the rule th
exception, and the new scheme would on such occasions produce results s
to those which follow from the present system of realizing revenue under a
cumstances. [The *Dátardun* (93) of the 21st August expresses similar senti
The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 19th August says:—The resolution is
creditable to the Government of Sir James Fergusson. The ryots wil
by the earnestness displayed by Sir James in this matter, and we hop
they will not fail to avail themselves of the scheme. As the rate of di
is not very attractive, we suggest that, if possible, it may be raised to
cent. Moreover Government should notify that in times of famine thos
who may have paid their instalments of land revenue in advance will
proportionately share in any remissions that may be granted or will hav
share credited to them to be adjusted with the amount due in subsequent
This arrangement would give a fresh stimulus to the ryots to avail them
of the scheme. We also suggest that this excellent resolution should be
lated into the different vernaculars in a simple style, and that the trans
should be freely distributed amongst the ryots with a view to make
acquainted with the scheme.]

Distress in the districts of Sholápur and Ahmednagar on account of want of rain.

The *Kalpataru* (37) of the 17th August says:—Rain having held off
date, the people of Sholápur have begun to lose
and the effects of a famine are being felt. The
of the villages which entirely depend upon the
harvest are intent upon leaving their homes.
distress among cattle is unbearable. There is no fodder and in some place
has been a water famine. The price of fodder has run up as high as Rs. 3
per thousand sheeves. The circumstance that the people of some of the
in the Sholápur Táluka and of Tuljápur and Dháráshiv are purchasing fo
such high rates is enough to give an idea of the general state of affairs.
will Government attend to this? [The *Nyáyă Sindhu* (50) of the 18th
makes a similar complaint regarding the Ahmednagar District.]

Complains that no information regarding the number of persons attacked by cholera in the district of Dhárwár is available in the recent weather reports published by Government.

The *Arunodayá* (18) of the 17th August asks if the which regulates the contents of the reports published by Government. do they not furnish information rega ber of persons attacked by cholera die from the disease in the district perusal of the recent reports publishe *ment Gazette* shows that the informa has not been furnished, not only for any particular week but fo We have faith in the information furnished by Government, an necessary that information on this important subject should be public. We are afraid that the district officers are responsible noticed by us, and we hope that our attempt at bringing it to l its being supplied. It appears from the figures given by the that cholera is raging violently in the district of Dhárwár, but official figures are available for comparison has given room jectures.

Grievances of Native Hospital Assistants.

The *Military Instructor* (138) of the 17th August says:— the *tapis* that Government propose t Mr. Hanmantráo Ghorpade or Mr. Yerrowda Hospital to the Pánchgani ship. If there is any truth in the rumour we say that the ought to open his eyes to the injustice that would be caused t men who have experience of field service. The Hospital Ass class greatly discontented, and the reason assigned by them f tent is that there is no justice in their department. It is Surgeon-General should look into this complaint and set ma 1877 a circular was issued directing the separation of the m civil portion of the Medical Department. But the separation ha effected. If it is not proposed to carry out the separation, the should see his way to direct a change of places between the offic and military branches with a view to place all of them on a The salaries of apothecaries have recently been increased thou was made in the matter, while there has been no increase in t of Native Hospital Assistants, though we have fought for then Nay, some concessions in the matter of pensions have also be the apothecaries. Native Hospital Assistants are equally, than the apothecaries, and it is therefore just that Governmen to the demand for increased remuneration to the former class o

Objects to the adoption of Maráthi as the language of the Agricultural Department in the four Kánarese-speaking districts.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 18th August says:—We in the new Agricultural Departme organizing, Mr. Ozanne intends to a the language through which all cor be conducted even with reference to t districts of Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kána We doubt whether this will conduc of the agricultural classes in the districts we have just name department is to do the good expected of it, it must try to be than a department of mere routine and red-tape. It must be itself to the sympathies of the *ryot*; in other words, the ryots o in the Presidency should be able to understand its proceeding appreciate its work. Departmental convenience may be secu one language for the whole Presidency, but it will be secure of public usefulness. It is even to be doubted whether the Ozanne intends adopting will secure departmental convenien ment will have to correspond with most of the other dep Kánarese districts whose proceedings are all conducted in K Mr. Ozanne's department will correspond with the Collector' Maráthi, the latter shall have either to correspond with the for or to adopt Maráthi for the special purposes of the Agricultu

The arrangement will only tend to produce confusion as far as the Kána districts are concerned. Nor are we able to see any justification for dispen with a language which is spoken by 31½ lákhs of people in the Presidency. Government of Bombay some years ago sanctioned Mr. Pritchard's schem substituting Maráthi for Kánarese in the customs offices in the Kánarese tricts. Persons knowing Kánarese but not knowing Maráthi who had ser in the offices for many years were directed either to learn Maráthi withi stated period or to resign service. A similar tendency is being betrayed no connection with the Agricultural Department to the detriment of the Kána districts, and we cannot too highly protest against it.

Says that Dr. Maconachie, Opthalmic Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital, should be prevented from serving as medical adviser to a Life Assurance Company in Bombay.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 21st August says:—Mr. Slater of Oriental Life Assurance Company states in his le on the subject of the controversy regarding the c parative longevity of Europeans and Natives Dr. Maconachie is medical adviser to another Assurance Company in Bombay. We ask the B bay Government why such highly-paid Governm doctors should be allowed to accept private serv Government servants are prevented from engaging in private business and fr becoming directors or auditors of joint-stock companies. How then can Maconachie act as medical adviser to a private company? We suggest Government should order Dr. Maconachie to give up the post of med adviser to a private company, which he now occupies, in order that he devote more attention to his work in the hospital.

Complains of the arbitrary conduct of the A'bkári Department in the matter of closing a distillery at Uran.

The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85) of the 20th August says:—About the en July last Mr. Mervánji Kharsedji Háthikhánávála informed that the authorities saw no necessity renewing the license for his distillery at Uran f the month of August. The distillery, which is closed, was an old one. Its license was renewed ev year and its proprietors have not been guilty of anything for which they co be deprived of their license. The authorities have not hesitated to cr down without any cause the business of poor men in order to satisfy avarice of a few rich men. Such an act of blind justice in the British do nions, though unworthy of credence, has actually happened. We recomm Government to send for the papers connected with this case and to exan the length to which the arbitrary conduct of ábkári officers has gone. proprietors of the distillery had spent a large amount of money on it and entered into contracts with others for the supply of liquor. Is there no of getting compensation for the loss thus entailed without any cause? hope that if Government send for the papers connected with this matter enquire into it they will not fail to see in this an instance of unwarrant arbitrary conduct on the part of their officers.

Disapproves of the reduction in the number of *Márfatiyás* carrying on business in the Customs House at Surát.

A correspondent of the *Gujarát Mitrá* (80) of the 17th August, sig himself "A Merchant," points out the inconveni caused to the merchants of Surat by the customs thorities having issued licenses to only two *Márfat* (agents who transact business for their principals) of about ten persons who have hitherto been d that work, and says that by Section 102 of Act VIII. of 1878 merchants ha right to nominate *Márfatiyás* with the sanction of the Customs Commissio The two *Márfatiyás* who have been recently granted licenses have been appo ed by the Commissioner without any merchant having asked for their n nation. The merchants do not know the new *Márfatiyás* and are unwillin empower the latter to sign for them. The *Márfatiyás* are not paid by Gov ment and they have no advantage in curtailing their number. During the b season the two *Márfatiyás* will be unable to cope with the work. I to be hoped that the customs authorities will pay attention to this complaint grant licenses to all the *Márfatiyás* with a view to afford convenience to mercantile community.

Disapproves of the policy of condemning public buildings on the reports of whimsical officers.

The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 21st August c
the policy of condemning as useless
which are declared by crotchety offi
some reason or other. The writer d
able length on the loss suffered by
the demolition of the Peshwa's palac
by the transfer of the District Court to Shahibág and by th
arsenal from the Gáikwád's palace, and says that whenever pro
ing particular buildings are made by whimsical officers Go
try to know the truth by appointing a commission of Nat
into the allegations of those officers.

Does not approve of the proposal to postpone the Bombay Exhibition till 1887.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 18th August says:—The d
projected Bombay International Ex
seem to be over. The scheme has be
the guarantee fund has swollen to a
more than meets the expectations o
enthusiastic supporters; and now comes the depressing news
from the Secretary of State is on its way here postponing t
1887. This is putting it off to a period distant enough to chi
and interest in the project just when the president and membe
ing committee have succeeded in attracting public attention t
with their labours. The reason of the postponement is said to
there will be a Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London, and i
the International Exhibition in Bombay be held in the same
with the former. But the *Bombay Gazette* has well shown that
less fear. The London Exhibition will be held in the autumn
will begin in the cold season. The exhibitors at the former w
time to send their articles here. The India Office is perhaps no
the whole thing stands. It is to be expected that Sir James F
his best to prevent the postponement of the exhibition to a
1886.

Says that a Mahomedan gentleman should be appointed sheriff of Bombay for the next year.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 19th August says:—Con
about the next Sheriff of Bombay.
Sir James Fergusson wishes to gra
giving the shrievalty to Mr. Navroji
we and the Pársi community sh
We must not, however, forget th
Mahomedan community. Though twelve Native gentlemen,
have up to this time been appointed to the shrievalty, no M
man has yet been appointed to it. It is Sir James Fergus
forget any more the claims of the Mahomedan community t
The Mahomedans will never forget this good deed of Sir James
able Badrudin Tyabji, Professor Mirza Hairat, Messrs. Rehi
Sayáni, Jairájbhái Pirbhái, Fájalbhái Visrám, Jumábhái Lá
Kamrudin and other Mahomedan gentlemen are fit for the ho
hoped that Sir James will not fail to act upon this suggestion.

Grievances of the passengers by the tram-cars.

The *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 17th August says:—We
very numerously signed petitions ha
ed to His Excellency Sir James F
certain useful changes and improvem
ing of the Bombay tramways. We fully sympathise with the
hope that His Excellency will take the various recommendatio
favourable consideration. Some of the improvements suggest
those relating to the number of persons to be accommodated
the issuing of printed time-tables, the shortening of delays ca
the different stations, and the lowering and reducing to a sys
charged, are so urgently required that we think the Tramway
might have granted them of its own accord. But if the Tra
which is not always unmindful of its true interest, shows itself
instance to meet the wishes and conveniences of the people, w

ment ought to intervene in the interests of the very large classes
the tram-cars. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (106) of the same date e
sentiments.]

Disapproves of the reply sent by Government to the petitioners who complained of the inconvenience suffered by passengers by the tram-cars in Bombay.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 21st August says:—Th
Government to the petitioners who co
inconvenience suffered by passengers
in Bombay is not at all satisfactory.
India stated that His Excellency the G
authority to interfere in the manageme
way Company, but the reply shows that
has the power. It is however to be re
has not used the power for the public good. The reply does not
pal complaint regarding the inconvenience caused by the new sy
tickets. The bye-laws regarding transfer tickets, a copy of whic
to the reply, are a simple reiteration of the old bye-laws in a be
shed is built near the Bori Bandar junction for the convenienc
the public will not be satisfied. While some notice appears to
principal complaint made by the petitioners, other grounds of co
even been touched upon.

Does not approve the contemplated abolition of the system of transmitting money orders by telegraph.

The *Satyá Shodhak* (62) of the 17th August understan
several cases of fraud the authorities
Department propose to abolish the sys
ting money orders by telegraph, whi
cently inaugurated. Apart from the
proposed abolition is calculated to en
graph Department, it will cause serious inconvenience to the pu
wise to take measures for preventing frauds, but it will not be p
ther do away with an institution which contributes to the public
at the same time adds to the revenues of a public departmen
Chronicle (79) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.]

Local Self-government.

Comments on the rules for municipal elections recently published in the *Sind Official Gazette*.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 12th August but received on the 1
There is one thing which we cannot u
rules for municipal elections recently
Sind Official Gazette. In the last
general rules for the whole of Sind
which were incomplete only because the wards of each city were
A complete set of rules, with the scheme of wards, was publishe
that very *Gazette* and now a similar set of rules is published
The clause we refer to occurs in all these three sets of rules, but
stand its bearing in the last of them. It takes the form of an
runs as follows:—"The registered owner of a house recorded i
Land Registers shall be deemed the person assessed for house-tax
and so qualified to vote." Now clause (*j*) gives the franchis
assessed to house-tax at not less than Rs. 3 per annum, or to ot
cipal taxes at not less than Rs. 5 per annum. It so happe
there is no such thing as house-tax at Hyderabad, and what we
stand is the necessity of this clause (*j*) and its explanation in
for the municipal elections of that city. It will be remembere
opposition was made in and out of the Legislative Council to th
Municipal Amendment Bill conferring on the Government a
frame executive rules. In justification of them it was urged by
Mr. Peile that the local circumstances of each municipal town
diverse and peculiar, and that such sections were peremptc
provide for these diversities and peculiarities. In Sind, howev
ties appear to think that one set of uniform rules is all that
follows that in their opinion there are either no peculiarities a
the cities of Karáchi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, and Shikárpur, o
liarities and diversities need not be consulted in framing rules

If they hold the latter view it is clear they are running directly counter t
opinion of the Bombay Government as expressed through Mr. Peile. If
hold the former, then they are bound to explain to the public what is mea
giving municipal suffrage to house-tax-payers in Hyderabad, when as a m
of fact there are no such tax-payers in that city at all. We are not quite s
any direct municipal tax is at all levied in Hyderabad; at least the printed co
the municipal rules and bye-laws is quite silent on the point. We have how
a faint suspicion that the wheel-tax is levied, and if this is so, clause (*j*), s
as it relates to direct taxes, is not without meaning. But every boy in Hy
abad knows that house-tax is not levied there, and surely our worthy C
missioner in Sind knows this fact as well as ourselves. May we not there
ask what the explanation and the clause, so far as they refer to house-tax, m
What strikes us is that in their ardent passion for uniformity the author
have forgotten the fact that there is but little, if any, direct municipal tax
in Hyderabad, that house-tax is quite unknown there, and that a qualifica
based upon the payment of these taxes is therefore quite out of place in
city. What is decidedly not out of place in it is exactly what finds no pla
the rules. The property qualification is specially appropriate to the
circumstances of Hyderabad, and was therefore proposed by the municip
in the draft rules published by us in this paper. Why it has not met
the approval of the Commissioner in Sind we do not know. But we know
if this qualification is not adopted, the result will be that a landlord posse
of property worth more than Rs. 5,000, who is neither a Government ser
nor a Government pensioner, neither a pleader nor a trader, will hav
right to vote at all, while a hackney-carriage driver paying Rs. 5 or mor
respect of wheel-tax will have this right. The fact that a qualification re
upon the payment of a tax which does not exist has been inserted in
Hyderabad rules proves that very little care has been bestowed on them.
matter is very important and we trust it is not too late to rectify the mis
that has been evidently committed and to sanction the original rule dr
by the municipality conferring the municipal franchise on owners of ce
immoveable property.

Education.

Approves of the withdrawal by the Secretary of State of the resolution excluding Eurasians from the Roorkee College.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 18th August says:—We are not sor
hear that the Secretary of State has withdraw
famous Roorkee Resolution which formed the t
of much not unnatural denunciation. Lord
was, we think, fully justified in demanding its
drawal, since it professed to benefit one class a
expense of another. The natives of India, we
it necessary to repeat over and over again, are not for measures of this
All they wish for is justice and fair play. But we do not think the withd
of the Roorkee Resolution will lead to much good unless the agitati
followed up and the abolition of the Cooper's Hill College is secured i
interests of the Engineering Colleges in India. This is the question
really deserves to be fought out by Natives and Eurasians alike, for bot
equally interested in maintaining that the Government is not justified in p
nising a college in England for the supply of engineering talent to I
when the latter country has talent of the sort more than enough fo
necessities.

Does not approve of the withdrawal by the Secretary of State for India of the resolution excluding Eurasians from the Roorkee College.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 17th August says:—A telegram rec
from Simla by a daily contemporary announce
the Secretary of State for India has determined
the rescission of this well-considered resolution.
hope the announcement proves untrue. Bu
should like to know the grounds of the alleged
mination of the State Secretary and how the
lution affects the interests of those who have
vociferating to the top of their voice for its abolition. The service intere
Englishmen in the Engineering department are served by the existence
Cooper's Hill College in England, and they can have therefore nothi
complain against. When the interests which the Englishman has m

heart are thus served, we fail to see what it is that makes
the resolution. It is a pity that while indulging in tall
kinship and A'ryan brotherhood he should attempt to mov
in the breast of a Native for an honourable career. We are
of State should show a disposition towards weakness in a
noble Viceroy has shown a clear-sightedness worthy of imit
Kimberley. Before giving his ear to false and groundless
beseech His Lordship to consult the Viceroy on the subj
both the sides of the question.

Comments on the question of encouragement to female education.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (106) of the 17th August says:—Th
correct in holding that it is a gross
to devote nearly the whole of the
tional grant to the education of th
The decided tone of the reply g
Fergusson to the deputation that recently waited on him
the projected Female High School, however, inspires us wi
injustice will not be allowed to continue. The *Times of In*
length of saying that if the financial position of the local G
admit of an increased educational grant it might abolish
high schools for males and divert the funds towards the new F
This suggestion appears to us to be inadequate. Why shoul
to spend exactly one-half of the present educational grant
tion? Looking at the question from a standpoint of jus
female section of the population is entitled to that consi
Government were justified in spending large sums on the
But circumstances have now changed and the cause of fe
greater claims on the liberality of Government. If Mount
immortalized his name as the father of male education
Sir James Fergusson perpetuate his memory by promoting
education? [Several of the vernacular papers, the most
which are the *Indu Prakásh* (10), the *Native Opinion* (11),
(54), and the *Shiváji* (65), do not favour the idea of start
for females. They consider that the present state of
not reached a stage at which such institutions can be
Prakásh (10) of the 18th August in its Maráthi colum
in favour of not only a high school but a college for
contend however is that the present state of our society do
taking advantage of such institutions, and the scheme mu
off. The funds that have been collected are considerable a
some interest, which should be utilized for establishing p
the existing female schools and in founding a respectable
to the girl that passes the Matriculation Examination.
gradual development of education in females and will in
50 years bring about a revolution in popular ideas which
for the establishment of a female high school.]

Says that the authorities of the University of Bombay should publish reports of the meetings of the Senate.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 18th August points
that would result from the public
rities of the Bombay University
meetings of the Senate and says:—
stand why meetings of the Senate
closed doors. Important matters
those meetings and the public have a right to know them.
Madras allows reports of the meetings of the Senate to ap
If any of the Fellows of the Bombay University were to
meeting of the Senate that it should allow reports of its
in newspapers, we feel sure that the proposition would be
majority.

Says that the District Book Depôt at Kaládgi should be placed under the management of a separate officer.

The *Hitechchhu* (33) of Kaládgi of the 17th August doe
policy of saddling the Head Maste
school at that place with the wo
Book Depôt. School-masters have
writing work in order that their le
not suffer, and it is therefore uni

Head Master of the Kánarese school should be burdened with the work o
District Book Depôt. The latter work is enough to engage a separate of
It is said that a gentleman offered his services for the work, but his offer
rejected. It is to be hoped that the educational authorities will direct
attention to this matter.

Railways.

Comments on the report of the Special Committee of the House of Commons on Indian railways.

Reviewing the report of the Special Committee of the House of Com
on Indian railways, the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the
August concludes as follows :—Thus the Commi
while they confirm for the most part the proposa
the Government of India and lay down general
as regards some points of railway administra
leave open questions of detail which may still become the battle ground bet
the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India in Council.
cannot help expressing our disappointment at the somewhat indecisive tor
many of the answers of the Committee, and regret that so much time and la
should have been expended for the attainment of so little good. The only
tinct gain from the deliberations of the Committee is the settlement o
general beneficial character of railways, which perhaps scarcely admitted o
serious doubt, and of the question of gauge. On other points there mus
main the same uncertainty that prevailed before. The decisions of the
mittee will cast but very faint light on their right settlement. As regards
proposals of the Government of India it is to be regretted they were not p
before the Committee at the very threshold of the enquiry, as in that
they would have received discussion from every succeeding witness. As
most of the witnesses who preceded Major Conway Gordon groped i
dark with regard to the exact character of those proposals, and muc
their evidence was thrown away on random guesses. The particular prop
of Lord Ripon's Government we have no objection to, but we do think
have not received the discussion before the Committee which they dese
[The *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the 17th August expresses similar sentimen

Complains of the disregard shown by the G. I. P. Railway Company to the necessity of constructing overbridges on the level-crossings on their line.

The *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 17th August says:—Unless Govern
adopt some stringent measures to check the arbi
conduct of the G. I. P. Railway Company in obs
ing traffic in the thickly populated parts of the
by not constructing overbridges on their line,
is no chance of relief. The complaint regarding
narrowness and the dilapidated condition o
Byculla bridge has continued for some years wi
any action having been taken in the matter, and the Company have pa
attention to the necessity of constructing an overbridge on the level-cro
at Nesbit Lane. The Company also evade erecting an overbridge on the
Road level-crossing, where the traffic has of late immensely increased.
Company disregard the performance of their duty to construct overbridg
level-crossings and ask the municipality and the Port Trust to contribute
respective shares towards the construction of such bridges. The munici
ought not to contribute anything for the purpose and the Company s
bear the entire cost of constructing the overbridge on the Frere Road.
agree with the *Times of India* in saying that Government should n
deterred by this arbitrary conduct of the Company, and that they should
some stringent measures to compel the Company to remove the hindran
present caused to the public by the absence of an overbridge on the
Road.

Requests the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company to erect a station near the Indála Tank.

A correspondent of the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85) of the 21st August ref
the controversy regarding the removal of the st
of Borivli and Goregaon from their present sit
the construction of a new station between these
places, points out the advantages that would
by the erection of a station near the Indála Tan
says that if the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company were to erect a stati

the vicinity of the Indála Tank, as promised by them s convenience would be afforded to the inhabitants of about rounding Málád.

Points out the advisability of extending the Ahmedabad-Wadhwán line of railway as far as Hyderabad.

A correspondent of the *Sind*. *Sudhár* (139) of the 16th must be well aware that there are way stretching from Bombay to di One of these lines goes to Ahmed and runs as far as the frontier c Government spent large sums of n by which to bring this line as far as Hyderabad. This rou villages of Nagar Párkar, Rahmaki, Badin and Tando Mu this line had been opened commerce would have increased, found it easier to go to places of pilgrimage and important near the route, provinces lying to the east, which are fr famines on account of want of rain, would have been easily and other necessaries of life, and the line would have prove the people of Sind and even to the Government. It is not b Government pay no attention to this matter now.

Municipalities.

Comments on the general character of the proceedings of the Municipal Corporation and the Town Council of Bombay.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 17th August says:— the Corporation and Town Coun late been quite erratic. Both bo play such an amount of imbecilit outside public who watch the pr government. To these Bombay grading instead of advancing. A sion is to be attributed to one cause more than another, it subserviency of some of the city's representatives. Where allowed to have sway over those of the city, no other resul Between the committee of local funds in the districts and Council there is hardly any difference. If any, that differe and not of kind. As to the Corporation, that body is ability and debating powers it is so limp. If it follows more than another, it is the lead of the chief executive—tha on whose acts, at times so high-handed, the members ar judges. In short, while the Town Council is growing iml tion is earning the unenviable reputation of being designat

A complaint against the Assessment Department of the Bombay Municipality.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (106) of the 17th August complains which the Assessment Departm Municipality tries to increase its When the department failed in securing increased assessment b according to the number of rooms in them, it has adopted vacant pieces of ground within the compounds of bungalows a will be the principal sufferers by this system. In the distr Gámdevi, where it is customary to leave open space betw large gardens and where plots of ground are kept apart as ing with the Hindu ideas of living, endeavours are being mad to assess these vacant pieces of ground irrespective of th redound to the credit of the department if it assessed all t city on an equitable basis and made the rich pay their due But it is tyranny to thus squeeze out money from poor inl or those living on their rent. Moreover, great trouble ha preferring appeals to higher authorities and a strong-mi often succeeds in carrying his point while the poor have assessments imposed on them. As the officers of the de well that they cannot succeed in their plan if they begin the well-to-do and influential classes, they first try their hand

Complaint against the Municipal Secretary of Sholápur.

The *Kalpataru* (37) of the 17th August, referring to months' imprisonment passed on employ of the Sholápur Municipal ting a sum of Rs. 3, asks why the should not be prosecuted for a similar offence. The Municipal Secretary also been guilty of passing a receipt for a certain sum which has not credited in the municipal accounts. What then accounts for the differe treatment accorded to the latter officer? Is it because the former was an offic receipt of a salary of Rs. 8 or Rs. 10, while the latter is an officer with a resp able salary of Rs. 200? Is not the Secretary bound to account for the s received by him? But who should say it? The investigation made by Managing Committee into this and other charges against the Secretary was made with open doors. It is difficult to say what mysteries are involve this affair. More than a year has elapsed since the President directed that papers on this subject submitted by the Managing Committee should be culated to all the Commissioners for perusal, but nothing has yet transpire the matter. Who knows if there have been no secret intrigues in the affair

Complains of the sale of rancid *ghee* and oil in the bázárs of Surat.

The *Gujarát Mitră* (80) of the 17th August complains of the sale of ra *ghee* and oil in the bázárs of Surat and of the inj caused to the health of the consumers of those artic who are chiefly people of the poorer classes, and s that no stringent measures appear to have b taken to put a stop to the sale of those articles. Not only is fat mixed with *g* but oils of various sorts are also mixed with it. The perpetrators of s frauds should be brought to justice. It is to be hoped that some string measures will be adopted for preventing the sale of rancid *ghee* and in Surat.

Complains of mismanagement in the municipality of Ahmedabad.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (116) of the 15th August says:—The managem of the Ahmedabad Municipality is going from ba worse instead of improving under the auspices of scheme of local self-government. Injustice and management are rife and the poor and the rich not equally treated. The Municipal Commissioners are allowed to put build materials on public roads, their drains are allowed to discharge water on s roads and they are at liberty to violate the municipal law, while the poor are secuted for these very offences. Such a state of things is to be regretted. wish that the management were reformed for the sake of the poor payers.

Points out the necessity of a road between the Camp and Gharikáta in Karáchi.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 15th August says:—It is a matter of g surprise to us that with all the innovations introdu into Karáchi no thoughts have yet been given to introduction of a road through the plain betw the Camp and Gharikáta. It is a notorious that for years past this way has been used as a public thoroughfare, inasmuc it saves a distance of a quarter of a mile's tramping to the weary pedest proceeding to the town. It is a common occurrence to see scores of peo traversing this way from Rambaugh to the Camp and *vice versâ*. We wo propose that a road be started from Elphinstone Street, skirting the Artil Lines and passing along the plains over the present beaten paths, connected with the metal road edging the east side of Gharikáta w runs nearly at right angles to the Bandar road near the jail. We trust subject will now meet with due attention from our city fathers, particularly there is a flourishing surplus from municipal funds available.

Native States.

Complains that the tours of Káthiáwár officers are a matter of great expense to the princes.

A correspondent of the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 18th August says:—W ever a Political Agent is on his tours, his establish is generally fed at the expense of the State in w territory it may be travelling. I am told that so times the advent of Political officers is celebr with illuminations in their camps, as if their arr was an event of some special importance. I shall give one or two partic instances which will show how much is done by the Native States for the Po cal officers. Verával is a town on the sea-shore in Junágad territory. Political officers of the province generally resort to this place during the weather and make long halts there to enjoy the refreshing sea-breeze. Junágad Darbár had to erect a good many bungalows on the sea-shore for residence of the officers and some in the town for their establishments. La amounts have been spent, and more are being spent on these buildings, and for whom? Is it for the benefit of the poor ryots from whom the money is rigorously exacted, or even for the convenience of the State officials who are to look after the good of these ryots? No; it is for the convenience and comforts of the Political officers and their establishments, who are paid princely salaries and who also receive good battas. The money spent on these buildings would have been more usefully applied to works of public utility. It is really a pity that the authorities of the State should be so liberal in such expenditure when hundreds of other public works of general utility remain unnoticed for want of funds. At Bhávnagar a separate department has been started under the title of Sarbharai Kháta (purveying department). Its duties are to look after and provide for the comforts of all the Political officers and their retinue whenever they travel through the Bhávnagar territory. A large establishment consisting of a number of clerks, servants, carriages, carts, &c., is entertained for the purpose, and lákhs of rupees are spent on that account every year. This is what they call the hospitality or liberality of Native States, but in my opinion it is misdirected prodigality. I entreat the Chiefs and the Kárbháris of Káthiáwár to look to the real interests of the dumb subjects whom the Almighty has entrusted to their care and avoid such useless prodigality. The Political officers also, who have been specially appointed to look after the good of the people, should check such expenditure. Many of the Chiefs in Káthiáwár are solely guided by their Kárbháris or agents, and some of them are so ignorant that their agents make them believe in any stupid thing calculated to serve their own purpose. The Rájkumár College is a means of dispelling this sort of ignorance, but the good which that institution actually does is not as much as was expected of it. Many of the Chiefs for whom high expectations were entertained when in the College have failed to meet those expectations. They have either given themselves up to pleasures, or their Kárbháris have intentionally and interestedly kept them out of the management of their affairs.

Requests the Political Agent of Káthiáwár to help the Thákor of Morvi in constructing a tram line from Morvi to Wadhwán.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (116) of the 15th August says:—The young Thákor of Morvi projected a tram line from Morvi to Wadhwán, but the project has for the present fallen through. The construction of the projected tramway would have greatly benefited the inhabitants of Káthiáwár and Cutch. The Thákor agreed to keep the road in repair at his own expense should the other States give the necessary land. But at the annual meeting of Tálukdárs recently held at Rájkot some of them declined to permit the line to pass through their lands. We hope that the Political Agent will interfere and make arrangements for the carrying out of the scheme and thereby lay Káthiáwár under deep obligations. The necessary plant and materials have already arrived from England and the Thákor is very anxious in the matter. It is manifest that great works are not accomplished save with the assistance of Government. If the Political Agent intervenes the matter will soon be settled.

Complains of the inconvenience and trouble suffered by the Hindu pilgrims to Ambáji at the hands of the Rána of Dánta.

The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 21st August dwells on the inconvenience and trouble caused to the Hindu pilgrims to Ambáji by the conduct of the Rána of Dánta and says that the pilgrims chiefly suffer in three ways, *viz.*, (1) by the Darbár having enhanced the pilgrim tax to more than double its former proportions; (2) by the Darbár having granted a monopoly for the supply of the necessaries of life, which circumstance accounts for the sale of unwholesome articles at high prices; (3) by the accumulation of filth on the hill. It is to be hoped that the Political Agent will speedily attend to this matter. Some cases of cholera have already occurred in different parts of Gujarát, and if the epidemic breaks out on the hill owing to want of sanitary measures it will do great harm.

RAOJI BHAVANRAO PAVGI,
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
27th August 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

A'bkári: Complaint against the arbitrary conduct of the — Department in the matter of closing a distillery at Uran 11
Administration of India by the British: Complaint that England does not take any interest in India 3
Advance of Russia in Central Asia: Expression of opinion that it is not safe to count upon the fidelity of the Afghán people 4
Agriculture: Objection to the adoption of Maráthi as the language of the Agricultural Department in the four Kánarese-speaking districts ... 10
Appointments: Expression of opinion that a Mahomedan gentleman should be appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the next year ... 12
Bombay International Exhibition: Disapproval of the proposal to postpone the — till 1887 12
Bombay Tramway Company:
  Disapproval of the reply sent by Government to the petitioners who complained of the inconveniences suffered by passengers by the tram-cars in Bombay 13
  Grievances of passengers by the tram-cars 12
British rule in India: Remarks on the— 3
Customs: Disapproval of the reduction in the number of *Márfatiyás* carrying on business in the — House at Surat 11
District Book Depôt at Kaládgi: Expression of opinion that the — should be placed under the management of a separate officer 12
Hospital Assistants: Grievances of Native— 10
Judicial matters:
  Comments on the severity of the sentence passed by an Honorary Magistrate of Poona in a certain case 8
  Request to Government to inaugurate a system of trials with the aid of juries instead of assessors in the Sholápur District ... 8
  Suggestions for reform in the constitution and powers of civil and criminal courts 4
Land Revenue: Comments on the scheme of allowing discount on instalments of — paid in advance 9
Postal matters: Disapproval of the contemplated abolition of the system of transmitting money orders by telegraph 13
Public buildings: Disapproval of the policy of condemning — on the reports of whimsical officers 12
Public Service: Expression of opinion that Dr. Maconachie, Opthalmic Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital, should be prevented from serving as medical adviser to a Life Assurance Company in Bombay ... 11
Want of rain: Distress in the districts of Sholápur and Ahmednagar on account of— 9
Weather reports: Complaint that no information regarding the number of persons attacked by cholera in the district of Dhárwár is available in the recent — published by Government 10

PART II.—*Local Self-government*—

Rules for Municipal elections: Comments on the — recently published in the *Sind Official Gazette* 13

PART III.—*Education*—

Engineering College at Roorkee:
  Approval of the withdrawal by the Secretary of State of the resolution excluding Eurasians from the— 14
  Disapproval of ditto 15
Female education: Comments on the question of encouragement to— ... 15
University of Bombay: Expression of opinion that the authorities of the — should publish reports of the meetings of the Senate ... 15

PART IV.—*Railways*—

B. B. & C. I. Railway Company: Request to the — to erect a station near the Indála Tank 16
G. I. P. Railway Company: Complaint regarding the disregard shown by the — to the necessity of constructing overbridges on the level-crossings on their line 16

PART IV.—*Railways*—continued.

Railways in Sind: Advisability of extending the Ahmedabad-Wadhwán line of railways as far as Hyderabad ... ...
Report of the Special Committee of the House of Commons on Indian railways: Comments on the— ... ...

PART V.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad: Complaint regarding the mismanagement in the municipality of— ... ...
Bombay:
  Comments on the general character of the proceedings of the Municipal Corporation and the Town Council of— ... ...
  Complaint against the Assessment Department of the — Municipality.
Karáchi: Necessity of a road between the Camp and Gharikáta in— ...
Sholápur: Complaint against the Municipal Secretary of— ...
Surat: Complaint regarding the sale of rancid *ghee* and oil in the bazárs of— ... ...

PART VI.—*Native States*—

Dánta: Complaint regarding the inconvenience and trouble suffered by the Hindu pilgrims to Ambáji at the hands of the Rána of— ...
Káthiáwár: Complaint that the tours of — officers are a matter of great expense to the princes ... ...
Morvi: Request to the Political Agent of Káthiáwár to help the Thákor of — in constructing a tramway from Morvi to Wadhwán ...

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R
For the Week ending 30th August 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	200
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fortnightly	950
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	700
*16	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	200
17	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI			
18	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
19	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
20	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
21	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
22	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
23	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
*24	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Do.	200
*25	„ Chikitsak	Sholápur	Do.	200
26	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*27	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
29	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
32	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
33	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
34	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
36	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
37	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*39	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
42	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
*44	„ Mádhavi	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
45	„ Mahárásthtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	1,000
46	„ Mahárásthtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
*49	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
51	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
52	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*53	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
54	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	250
*55	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*56	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*57	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
*58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
60	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	250
61	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
62	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*63	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
64	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
*65	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
66	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	90
67	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
68	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240
*69	„ Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	150

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also

CON 443

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R
For the Week ending 30th August 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	475
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,400
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,038
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	200
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fortnightly	950
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	700
*16	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	200
17	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI			
18	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	555
19	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	100
20	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	450
21	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
22	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
23	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	275
*24	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Do.	200
*25	„ Chikitsak	Sholápur	Do.	200
26	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*27	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	425
29	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	140
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	116
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
32	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
33	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
34	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
36	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
37	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	200
*39	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,200
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
42	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	220
*44	„ Mádhavi	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
45	„ Maháráshtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	1,000
46	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
*49	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	200
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	185
51	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
52	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	103
*53	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
54	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	250
*55	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*56	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*57	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
*58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
60	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	250
61	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
62	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	140
*63	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
64	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
*65	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
66	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	90
67	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
68	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240
*69	„ Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	150

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Ed
	MARA'THI—*continued.*		
70	The Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Weekly
71	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.
72	„ Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.
*74	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.
75	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.
*76	„ Vinod	Poona	Do.
*77	„ Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.
78	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.		
79	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.
82	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.
83	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.
	GUJARA'TI.		
84	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly
85	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily
86	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly
87	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.
*88	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.
89	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily
90	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly
91	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.
92	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly
93	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Weekly
94	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.
95	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly
96	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.
97	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.
98	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.
99	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly
*100	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly
101	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.
*102	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly
103	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily
104	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly
105	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly
*106	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.
*107	„ Kapol-hita-wardhak	Do.	Monthly
108	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-week
109	„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly
110	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly
111	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly
*112	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly
113	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.
114	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.
115	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.
116	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.
*117	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.
*118	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly
119	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.
120	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.
*121	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.
122	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.
*123	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterl
124	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patra	Ahmedabad	Monthly
125	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly
126	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly
127	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.
128	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly
	KA'NARESE.		
129	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly
*130	„ Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.
131	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.
132	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.
*133	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.
	SANSKRIT.		
*134	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnigh
	URDU.		
*135	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly
136	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.
	PERSIAN.		
137	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.		
*138	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly
	SINDI.		
139	The Sind Sudhár	Karáchi	Weekly

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Repor
which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and th
paper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the n
In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same
Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that
or *d*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is,
never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when th
absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well kn
with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Gove
the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Points out the necessity for a reform in the governing machinery of India.

Reviewing Mr. Slagg's articles on the subject of real control on Indian affairs by Parliament, the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 24th August says:—Though fully agreeing in the statesmanlike view that the only safe policy on which the government of India should be carried on is to govern for the sake of the governed and to judge of the success of that policy by the extent to which the subject populations are educated to dispense with British aid, we are not one of those who long for the day when the British must leave India bag and baggage. Situated as the Indians are, it may be centuries before such a consummation takes place. The writer then dwells at considerable length on the views of Professor Seeley, Mr. J. S. Cotton, Mr. DaCosta, Lord Northbrook, and Mr. Knight on the subject of a scheme for the better government of India and concludes as follows:—We have now shown exhaustively how vital is the urgency for a reform in the Council of India. That reform will be incomplete if it fail in making the new machinery responsible to Parliament for every act. That better government can only be brought about by demanding from time to time of the servants of the Crown here an account of their stewardship is a proposition which will hardly be challenged. In the days of the E. I. Company stock and reckoning were taken every twenty years by means of a Select Committee or Royal Commission. All that has changed, and the twenty-six years that have elapsed since the direct government of India by the Crown have amply shown how great the urgency is for a sort of committee performing similar functions so that the just grievances of Indians may be redressed and the highest aim of the Government of British India may be attained. This can be achieved only by reforming the governing machinery. The defect, and a most serious one, lies there. The object for which Miss Nightingale, Mr. Slagg, Messrs. Digby, Knight and others have been agitating is therefore identical. But each proposes a different remedy. In this article we have endeavoured to the best of our ability to adduce conclusive evidence from the most recent writers on Indian politics to show how imperative is the necessity for a reform, root and branch, in the *governing* machinery—that initial foundry wherein all legislative and administrative acts are formed for the weal or woe of two hundred and ten millions of Her Majesty's subjects.

Does not approve of the policy of subsidizing the Amir of Cabul by supplies of arms.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 22nd August says:—It is really strange that the British Government should go on supplying the Amir of Cabul with money and arms, when he is unable to guarantee the safe passage of a commission of peace through his dominions. The arms sent to the Amir will pass into the hands of his people, whose hostility to the British the Amir cannot overcome. Strange political foresight that arms a fierce and revengeful enemy with murderous weapons, and disarms loyal and peaceful fellow-subjects!

Points out the necessity of exercising strict supervision over the doings of Anglo-Indians.

The *Poona Vaibhav* (54) of the 24th August says:—Coming events cast their shadows before. We observe a change in the attitude of the rulers towards the ruled. Does a comparison between the treatment accorded to Natives during the early days of the British rule and that now accorded furnish any indications favourable to the future of the British administration of India? Now let us examine who are responsible for this state of things. If there is any danger to the British rule in India from any quarter it is from the Anglo-Indians. If the Indians are oppressed, if they are denied justice, if they are excluded from high administrative posts, nay if they are obliged to starve themselves, it is on account of these Anglo-Indians. Again if the people are now disaffected, if their disaffection hereafter grows wider, if Government in spite of all their wishes are unable to accord just treatment to their subjects, if the latter are not able to obtain their due privileges, nay if Government are subjected to the necessity of losing this empire (which God forbid), the Anglo-Indians must be responsible for every one

Politics and the Public Administration.

Points out the necessity for a reform in the governing machinery of India.

Reviewing Mr. Slagg's articles on the subject of real control on Indian affairs by Parliament, the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 24th August says:—Though fully agreeing in the statesmanlike view that the only safe policy on which the government of India should be carried on is to govern for the sake of the governed and to judge of the success of that policy by the extent to which the subject populations are educated to dispense with British aid, we are not one of those who long for the day when the British must leave India bag and baggage. Situated as the Indians are, it may be centuries before such a consummation takes place. The writer then dwells at considerable length on the views of Professor Seeley, Mr. J. S. Cotton, Mr. DaCosta, Lord Northbrook, and Mr. Knight on the subject of a scheme for the better government of India and concludes as follows:—We have now shown exhaustively how vital is the urgency for a reform in the Council of India. That reform will be incomplete if it fail in making the new machinery responsible to Parliament for every act. That better government can only be brought about by demanding from time to time of the servants of the Crown here an account of their stewardship is a proposition which will hardly be challenged. In the days of the E. I. Company stock and reckoning were taken every twenty years by means of a Select Committee or Royal Commission. All that has changed, and the twenty-six years that have elapsed since the direct government of India by the Crown have amply shown how great the urgency is for a sort of committee performing similar functions so that the just grievances of Indians may be redressed and the highest aim of the Government of British India may be attained. This can be achieved only by reforming the governing machinery. The defect, and a most serious one, lies there. The object for which Miss Nightingale, Mr. Slagg, Messrs. Digby, Knight and others have been agitating is therefore identical. But each proposes a different remedy. In this article we have endeavoured to the best of our ability to adduce conclusive evidence from the most recent writers on Indian politics to show how imperative is the necessity for a reform, root and branch, in the *governing* machinery—that initial foundry wherein all legislative and administrative acts are formed for the weal or woe of two hundred and ten millions of Her Majesty's subjects.

Does not approve of the policy of subsidizing the Amir of Cabul by supplies of arms.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 22nd August says:—It is really strange that the British Government should go on supplying the Amir of Cabul with money and arms, when he is unable to guarantee the safe passage of a commission of peace through his dominions. The arms sent to the Amir will pass into the hands of his people, whose hostility to the British the Amir cannot overcome. Strange political foresight that arms a fierce and revengeful enemy with murderous weapons, and disarms loyal and peaceful fellow-subjects!

Points out the necessity of exercising strict supervision over the doings of Anglo-Indians.

The *Poona Vaibhav* (54) of the 24th August says:—Coming events cast their shadows before. We observe a change in the attitude of the rulers towards the ruled. Does a comparison between the treatment accorded to Natives during the early days of the British rule and that now accorded furnish any indications favourable to the future of the British administration of India? Now let us examine who are responsible for this state of things. If there is any danger to the British rule in India from any quarter it is from the Anglo-Indians. If the Indians are oppressed, if they are denied justice, if they are excluded from high administrative posts, nay if they are obliged to starve themselves, it is on account of these Anglo-Indians. Again if the people are now disaffected, if their disaffection hereafter grows wider, if Government in spite of all their wishes are unable to accord just treatment to their subjects, if the latter are not able to obtain their due privileges, nay if Government are subjected to the necessity of losing this empire (which God forbid), the Anglo-Indians must be responsible for every one of these results. If any complaints of oppression are made at the present day they are made against Anglo-Indians. If anybody alleges that immorality is fast spreading among the rulers, the allegation must be taken to have reference to the Anglo-Indians. On the whole the Anglo-Indians wish ill of the British Government and therefore resort to acts of the nature above indicated. Government however seem to countenance their acts. Government connive at the offences of these people, courts of justice deal leniently with them, and the authorities shrink from reforms which however beneficial to the country are opposed by the Anglo-Indians. The recent case in which one Mr. Webb, who was charged with having assaulted a person and confined his wife in his cabin where she died, was discharged by the Calcutta High Court with a fine of Rs. 100, is an instance in point, the particulars of which cannot but make every human being shudder. To show leniency to an offender of Mr. Webb's stamp is to court disaster. Do not our administrators recollect that the death of Lucretia was enough to bring down a royal family like that of the Tarquins? The Indian people may lack the spirit which characterized the Romans, or they may not be as impatient as the latter, or their loyalty may be very firm, and singular cases like that above referred to may not be enough to disturb their equanimity; but when such instances recur frequently and when it becomes clear that Government encourage such acts by conniving at them, the result is difficult to anticipate. We think that the consequences of such a state of things will be very serious. It is therefore advisable that Government should take due note of this warning and recognise the necessity of consulting the interests of the ruled and of exercising strict supervision on the enemies who obstruct the stability of the empire.

Comments on the case in which one Mr. Webb, who was charged with having assaulted a person and confined his wife in his cabin where she died, was discharged by the Calcutta High Court with a fine of Rs. 100.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 24th August says:—The more one looks into the particulars of the Webb case, the more is he struck at the complete and scandalous failure of justice in this matter. The Magistrate himself had declared that the object of Mr. Webb in confining the coolie woman was dastardly, and yet he was fined Rs. 100; and Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Calcutta declared that the fine was adequate and that no case had been made out by the Appellate Judge for the High Court's interference. We must say with our Bengalee contemporaries that this case is a typical one, and many more such cases will dim the prestige of British justice.

Complaint against the conduct of European soldiers at Sátára in a certain case.

The *Bodh Sudhákar* (23) of the 27th August says:—The European soldiers of Sátára have invented a new way of amusement. They introduce lighted matches into the head-loads of hay carried by the road and conceal themselves behind trees to see the fun. Recently we witnessed a scene of this kind and we advised the sufferer to lodge a complaint with the Huzur Deputy Collector, but he would not do so, nor would he mention his name and the name of his village, but said that he would fain lose his head-load instead of subjecting himself to the trouble of criminal prosecution. These sufferings of the poor are traceable to the defects in the administration of Government. Thanks to the administrators and their laws! Ye who sing the praises of the British Government and discredit the Marátha rule, take note of this case!

Comments on the administration of the Forest Department.

In an article headed "Forest Conservancy," the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 24th August says:—The Secretary of State for India is rather taken aback with the prompt and energetic zeal of the officers of the Forest Department. From his remarks on the report of the department for 1882-83 he evidently appears to think that their zeal has gone rather too much beyond even the most sanguine hopes of the highest authorities in Indian affairs. He does not say so plainly, because that would damp the hearts of the zealous officers—a result by all means to be deprecated. Moreover it is not in the Anglo-Indian bureaucratic policy to snub an officer for over-zeal, especially when this over-zeal is so highly beneficial to the State as to throw every year in its coffers something like nine lákhs of rupees. We, however, who have no such traditional policy to keep, may be allowed to suggest that the departmental officers should now be told to put a check on their departmental zeal. In their anxiety to show themselves off in the annual reports the forest officers have been rather blind to supplying the legitimate wants of the agriculturists. The law on the point has all along contemplated the necessity of providing for the wants of the people. The Secretary of State, it is said, has expressed in general terms his approval of the measures taken by the department "to supply the people with the means of obtaining wood for fuel and agricultural purposes." Government have given certain distinct pledges in this matter, and we are glad to see that the State Secretary recognises the solemn necessity of fulfilling those pledges. We are disposed to think that the officers of the department do not show the same laudable desire to fulfil those pledges. Forest after forest has been reserved. Even the hill slopes in private occupation are all being included in forests. By a pure and simple notification in the official *Gazette* lands containing forests are reserved. The result of such an indiscriminate reservation is a great diminution of private forests. It may perhaps be said without much error that the Forest Department has a tendency to monopolize this important branch of trade. We therefore propose that this tendency towards monopoly should be checked, as it renders the people dependent on Government. The forests are mostly of the "reserved" kind. The so-called *gáiráns* (grazing lands) have also been partially reserved, and almost all places from which the villagers used to get their supply of fuel and wood for agricultural purposes have been shut against them. The natural wants of the people must, however, be supplied, and the consequence has been that numbers of trees in private lands have been felled down. The work of destruction, stopped in one direction, is being carried on in another with full vigour. No method of rearing forests can be called perfect or complete which does not make due provision for fulfilling the natural wants of the people. They have been, in this Presidency at least, hemmed in from all directions. We therefore recommend the immediate opening of all village *gáiráns* for the free use of the villagers without any restrictions and the gradual creation of village forests. We have already on more occasions than one remarked that the department ought to make free grants of wood more liberally than has been hitherto done. It is only in extreme cases, when the distress is too palpable, when for instance the whole of a village or the majority of houses have been destroyed, that such free grants are made. This is not just. The people have been accustomed from times immemorial to use the forests freely. Now that these time-honoured privileges have been curtailed, Government are bound to make free grants on a more liberal scale. The department has been quietly raising its revenue. The officers assert that even now the limit has not been reached. In one year the increase in the revenue amounted to Rs. 2,62,264. Now we ask if the Forest Department was first started with the object of making money. Ought not the department to show more liberality than it has hitherto done? The department tries to show that the increase in the revenue was due to greater receipts on account of grass lands. Now to our unsophisticated minds this does not appear to account sufficiently for the large increase in the revenue. Is it not rather owing to the fact that the department sells the use of the grass lands to the highest bidder? These lands are of great use to the agriculturists and others. Hence they try to possess them at the price which competition determines. These lands were formerly allowed to the cultivators at a reasonable price. Why should they not be allowed on the same terms now? Why should the money-making tendency of the department be allowed to grow? The Secretary of State requests Government to keep a watchful eye on the working of the department. We are glad to see that the complaints against the severity of the forest laws have reached the Secretary of State. This rigour ought to be remedied. Government have already taken steps, we hear, to mitigate the rigour of the rules under the Forest Act by limiting their application to those districts and to those articles of forest produce only in respect of which strict measures of conservancy are necessary. We hope they will also consider our suggestions. [The *Arunodayă* (18) of the same date expresses similar sentiments regarding the tendency of Government officers to monopolize forests.]

Suggests a reduction in the stamp duty charged for applications for patents.

The *Khándesh Vaibhav* (41) of the 22nd August says that the stamp duty of Rs. 100 prescribed for applications for patents is almost prohibitive and must be reduced. For a similar application in England a fee of £1 is charged. Looking to the present state of arts and industries in England and India it would appear proper that the scale of fees should be reversed. In the present fallen condition of India it is necessary that Government should encourage inventions by rewarding them, but it is very strange that instead of following that course they should have clogged inventions by means of this heavy burden.

Makes suggestions in the matter of nominations to the Legislative Council.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 25th August says:—The original period of two years for which the Honourable Ráo Báhádur Khanderáo Vishvanáth Ráste and the Honourable Badrudin Tyabji were appointed members of the Bombay Legislative Council has well nigh expired, and there will be soon two vacancies in the Legislative Council which must be filled up. In connection with the appointments of Native Additional Members of the Legislative Council we must first of all admit that many of them are as a general rule quite unexceptionable. For instance no one—not even the most fastidious—can find fault with such appointments as those of Ráo Sáheb Mandlik, Mr. Badrudin Tyabji, and Mr. Telang. We shall even go further and say that even if such appointments were made by popular election better selections could not be made. All this is true, but none the less the system of nomination is faulty and unsound, because under it there is no guarantee that the fittest selection will always and in all cases be made. It is only under a system of nomination that the appointment of a magnificent nobody like the Honourable Ráo Báhádur Khanderáo Vishvanáth Ráste is possible. Heaven only knows what his claims and qualifications to be a member of the Legislative Council representing the Hindu community are. There are to be found persons in this world—a large class in themselves—who cannot be expected to represent even themselves, much less anybody else, because of their possessing less than average intelligence. We have not the slightest hesitation in putting Mr. Ráste in this class. He is not a representative man in any sense whatever, much less has he any influence over his countrymen. He is absolutely unable to command any following whatever, for he does not belong to the real aristocracy of the land, nor has he any education worth the name. What is he then? We can only answer that question by saying that he is a "magnificent nobody." His appointment two years ago was simply scandalous to a degree, and excited such ridicule in every quarter, official or non-official, that if Sir James Fergusson had been aware of it he would have been astonished; for we have not such a low opinion of human nature as to believe that Sir James could have been aware of all this and yet could have sanctioned such an appointment deliberately and wilfully. We know of several high and influential European officers of Government who expressed their surprise to us at that most scandalous appointment of the "red Sardár." We therefore earnestly entreat Sir James not to reappoint Mr. Ráste. Mr. Badrudin Tyabji deserves renomination for an additional period of two years. We do not believe that there are two opinions on that point. But public opinion is quite unanimous as to Mr. Ráste and his qualifications. We want a really efficient member, and happily there are Native gentlemen who can worthily fill the vacancy with credit to themselves and to Government alike. For instance, there is Ráo Báhádur Nána Moroji, whose selection will give universal satisfaction. We can mention other names, if necessary. As to the appointment of the young Thákor from Káthiáwár, we really know nothing of his qualifications and claims to have such a distinguished honour conferred upon him. But we must certainly object to such appointments on the ground that, even if intellectually and otherwise qualified, such persons have no intimate knowlege of the people in legislating for whom they are to assist, nor have they much interest in those people,—we mean such knowledge and such interest as can make them efficient and safe legislators. They accordingly stand in a very awkward and false position. We hope, however, that the time is not far distant when the reform of our Legislative Council will force itself upon the attention of the authorities.

Does not approve of the nomination of Mr. Naylor to the Legislative Council and suggests the name of Mr. Navroji Fardunji.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 24th August says:—The Legal Remembrancer is, it is said, to be appointed to the Legislative Council to help in the enactment of a new Municipal Act, and the English dailies think highly of the measure. It seems to us that if improvement of our municipal machinery be the object, the gentleman whose assistance ought to be asked is our distinguished fellow-citizen, Mr. Navroji Fardunji. The Remembrancer, by virtue of his office, does all he can to prepare our Bills, and in the Council his presence will only add one more vote to the official majority.

Comments on the Government resolution on the subject of allowing discount on land revenue instalments paid in advance.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 25th August says:—To induce thrift among cultivators and to avoid accumulations of arrears of land revenue Government propose to encourage payments in advance by allowing discount thereon. At the outset we cannot help remarking that the idea is altogether a very happy one and bids fair to prove in the long run more truly beneficial to our agricultural classes than many of the other remedies proposed and tried. The chronic impecuniosity of agriculturists is now generally recognised as a hard fact, and while philanthropists are busy devising schemes for delivering the ryot from his poverty, Government are at their wits' end how to prevent a deficit in their chief source of revenue. Whether in years of plenty or in years of scarcity, whether the weight of assessment is light or heavy, whether Government give facilities or multiply penalties, the average condition of the ryot is one of want. Out of this perpetual hand-to-mouth living how the ryots should be enabled to live a life of ease and comfort, and how Government should be assured of their revenue, is one of the most difficult problems of the day. Government have for long tried coercion and force. These have failed. Now begins the age of conciliation and encouragement. It is this spirit of elevation and enlightenment which is the chief distinctive feature of Lord Ripon's measures, and it is out of the same motives of policy that the present resolution proceeds. We agree with His Excellency in not being "sanguine," but we do think that the measure, if worked well, is capable of being extremely useful both to Government and the ryots. The one condition of its usefulness is that the ryots should be induced to avail themselves of its benefits, and in settling the details every care must be taken to increase its attractiveness and to facilitate its working. To make the measure more useful and attractive we think the unit of instalments for which discount may be allowed may advantageously be reduced to a lower fraction than half an instalment, and that whether the payment is made for the current year or the following years. The rate of discount may likewise be increased, considering that the Government pay 4 or 4½ per cent. on their loans. The restriction as to payments for two years should be removed and the system should as far as possible be made uniform for the whole Presidency. The rate of discount ought to increase with every increase of years for which payments are made in advance. The higher the rate of discount the greater will be the inducement to make payments in advance. In thus proposing more liberal terms than Government seem disposed to give we do not ignore the fact that the allowance of discount means the remission of so much revenue in favour of agriculturists to the detriment of the general tax-payer. But though Government have thus apparently to forego a part of their dues, no real injury will be done to the general tax-payer in so far as Government may earn more by the advance payments than the loss caused by the discount. They may invest the sums on productive public works and thus be saved the necessity of borrowing. Government are sure to find some profitable investment for whatever amount may come into their hands under this scheme, and thus will make up all loss of revenue. In fact there need be no fear of any excessive accumulations. However attractive the terms offered by Government, it is only the rich landowners who will be prompt in securing their benefit. The average ryot, the person for whose behoof the measure is framed, will, whatever his wish may be, rarely have the means to avail himself of its benefit. Ordinarily the standing complaint against him is that he is a very irregular paymaster. The time of paying in the instalment is mostly so inconvenient to him that he has to resort to the sáwkár to tide over the difficulty. If sáwkár's assistance is necessary to pay the instalment due, it is scar possible that the ryot should be able to find any money for advance payme Government cannot be asked to offer at the outside more than 4 per c discount (if so much), and it will not pay any sáwkár to advance money lower rate. Under the present circumstances therefore there is small cha of success for the measure. If the ryot can be induced to make any adva payments at all, it must be out of his excess earnings in a good year. Th earnings must be small, and they can only be reached if the ryot can pay th in immediately after he gets them. As Government are so solicitous to h the ryot they must not grudge further concessions so as to put it within power of the ryot to help himself. The condition of the ryots is quite exc tional, and it is not, we think, unreasonable to ask Government to make s concessions as may be fairly made without doing serious injustice or causing to the other subjects of Her Majesty. Besides the concessions above sugges there is one which Government could make without any loss to themselves with the greatest convenience to the ryot, viz., that the time of payment sho be so fixed as to enable the ryot to pay from the produce of his crop, not mortgaging it with a sáwkár as now, but by selling it in the market. If time is so regulated there is a chance of the ryot's having in his hands m money than what may be necessary to cover the instalment then due, and may be persuaded to deposit in the Government treasury some future ins ments or portions of instalments. In prosperous years there is some chanc the ryot's being in possession of funds above his requirements, though e then he has to face a fall in prices; but such as the funds may be they only be secured if he can pay them in forthwith. Not only must the pres time be changed, but greater latitude as to time must be allowed. In sh the demands of a civilized creditor, the Government, must be suited to means and intelligence of the uncivilized debtor. It is the rigorous exaction an unreasonable time of punctual payment enforced by a penalty of 97 cent. on default that does more harm to the ryot than the actual weight of assessment, and if a reform is effected in this direction a great step will h been taken towards the accomplishment of the object aimed at by resolution. Other steps necessary for the success of the measure are giving of wide publicity to the intentions of Government as regards measure and the explanation to the ryot of its true import. Not o in districts liable to famine but all over the Presidency the people m be "advised and encouraged to pay in as much as they can of the proceeds of abundant harvest at the time when they are realized." A great deal depend upon the personal exertions and influence of district officers. If ryots are once exhorted and induced to practise thrift and self-denial, advantage of a remission of revenue will not be lost upon them. If this sche proves successful the gain will be great. Not only will the ryot be relieved his neediness, but the Government treasury will be brimming with mon There will be no occasion for remissions, bad debts, and accumulation of rears. Government may even get enough funds to avoid borrowing. Above "a direct premium will be given upon providence." In bad years the ry will be secure in their holdings by virtue of their advance payments in g years. Thus being free to enjoy all their crops, famines will not press heavily upon them as when they have to pay the assessment. Governm will likewise be saved from the blame of cruel exactions and the loss fr remissions, such as signalized the administration of Sir Richard Temple, wh in spite of sanguine protestations, strenuous efforts and merciless exacti eight lákhs of rupees had to be written off. These results are sure to foll the successful working of this new experiment. On the earnest direction of Government and the sympathetic co-operation of district officers depends success of the measure. Government have already evinced considerable terest in its success, and we trust they will in future lend it their unflagg support. One thing is certain that the resolution marks an epoch in history of land administration in this Presidency. It shows that the of coercion has passed away and that of persuasion has dawned upon us. trust the latter era will further develop itself and ultimately prove the wisd of the statesman to whose genius India owes such happy projects as the presen resolution. [The *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the 24th August expresses approv of the policy of Government regarding land revenue as exemplified by th resolution regarding the allowance of discount on revenue instalments paid i advance and that regarding the survey and settlement of Gujarát.]

Comments on the Government resolution on the subject of allowing discount on instalments of land revenue paid in advance.

The *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 24th August says:—The Bombay Government is not sanguine that the measure will meet wit any large success. Nor do we see how it can b For, in the first place, the discount proposed to b allowed is not sufficiently high. At the best it represents an interest of 12 per cent. per annum, whilst i some cases it amounts to not more than about 6 pe cent. So long as a higher rate of interest rules in the neighbourhood it canno be the interest of a prudent ryot to pay the Government assessment in advanc when probably he can employ his money at greater advantage elsewhere, eithe in giving small loans to others or in paying off his own debts which must b carrying a higher rate of interest. Secondly, the scheme takes for granted tha the cultivator may have at some time or other during the year enough in hi hands to pay not only the current year's assessment but the whole or at leas half of the next year's in addition to what may be required to maintain himsel and family. Speaking generally this is a somewhat bold assumption to make and if you take the creditor and his demands into consideration, you canno well say that it is not. In any fair estimate of the means of the ryot th creditor, who has long been advancing funds to pay off the expenses of cultivation and often of maintenance, cannot be ignored. In these circumstances we d not believe that the measure will be availed of to any extent in the Presidenc generally. In the parts of the country, however, subject to violent fluctuation in produce on account of capricious rainfall it may be the part of a pruden occupant of land to make payment of the Government assessment in advanc For one year of good harvests may be followed by another of great scarcity an drive the ryot to his wits' ends to provide for bare maintenance, still mor to pay the assessment. Except therefore in such places, we cannot suppose th scheme will offer any inducement or be at all availed of, and there too th benefits of it will have to be specially impressed upon the minds of the people There is moreover just a likelihood of the measure giving rise to frauds o the part of the village collectors of revenue. Sufficient care will have to b taken to guard against them. On the whole we do not expect much out of thi measure. But there is nothing like trying. It is possible that an experienc of its working may induce the Government to raise the rate of discount an lead to other benefits. Not the least of these will be the fresh insight into th real condition of the ryots which the scheme may furnish to impartial witnesses. We therefore earnestly wish that it will meet with a fair trial. [Th *Mahrátta* (2) of the 24th August says:—The proposals are so novel and appea so very beneficial that we welcome the trial. The Government intend also t allow greater discount in exceptional cases. We think that even with the ver moderate rate of discount the scheme deserves to succeed. We shall therefor watch it with interest. The *Native Opinion* (11), the *Poona Vaibhav* (54 and the *Satyă Shodhak* (62) of the 24th August and the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) o the 25th idem express sentiments similar to those of the *Subodh Patrika*. Th *Native Opinion* and the *Satyă Shodhak* urge that no reforms that do not touc the high assessments charged on lands are likely to prove beneficial to th ryots. The *Satyă Shodhak* advises Government to give an assurance to th ryots that the scheme will not interfere with their claims to remissions o land revenue in times of scarcity.]

Does not approve of the policy of assessing sub-soil water enunciated in the resolution recently published by Government on the subject of the revision settlement of Jhálod in Panch Mahâls.

The *Kesari* (40) of the 26th August says:—In the recently published resolution regarding the assessment of sub-soil water i revenue settlements an attempt has been made t prove that Government have a right to levy a tax o sub-soil water, but we do not think the attempt ha been successful. If a tax of this kind were levie agriculturists would not dig wells and a deterioratio in the produce of the soil and consequent loss to th people would be the result. Government can receive in some indirect wa share of the increased profits accruing on account of the exemption of w from assessment. [The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 24th August expre similar sentiments. The *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the 21st August says :— think the statement as to the aims and objects of Government in the matte the application of the new principle ought to prove satisfactory and reassur to the intelligent public.]

Draws attention to the oppressive working of the A'bkári Act.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 27th August says :—We humbly entr Sir James Fergusson's attention to the most pite complaints about the A'bkári Act. We are quite s that if Sir James will kindly devote one or two d to the perusal of the papers in connection with entire ábkári question, his sympathising nature will prompt him to im diately issue a resolution for putting a stop to the bewailings and suffering thousands of men. It is very natural that he should wish to show that Government exchequer has been in a prosperous condition during his regi but he should at the same time take into consideration the distress cause the people by the adoption of unjust means for increasing the revenue. Pritchard, the A'bkári Commissioner, who is very anxious to increase the G ernment revenue, may hereafter be rewarded with a title; but it is now h time to check his growing ambition, for the wails of the poor melt the heart many a man. We are quite prepared to prove by facts and figures that the come from ábkári in the island of Bombay will this year be 4 lákhs of rup and not 7 lákhs, as Government exultingly seem to suppose. Perhaps it be news to Sir James that 5,000 toddy-drawers have given up their busi and that some of them have left Bombay for their native country. Some them have with a rueful heart adopted other callings, while others still ren unemployed and suffer distress with their families. We beg to assure James that this is no strike but merely an attempt to escape from oppress If Sir James had lived here long and had become familiar with the people, he were a native of this country, he would have known that toddy drawn f cocoanut trees is largely used by the poorer classes in an unfermented st With this knowledge he would never have sanctioned the punishment of a per for selling toddy drawn from cocoanut trees. Has anybody ever heard of s oppression as that involved in the order that toddy drawn from cocoanut t should not be turned to any use except that of liquor-making? Máhim great toddy-producing district, and it is easy to understand the extent of de ciation in the value of property in that district caused by the imposition of oppressive restriction. Another illustration of the severity of the work of the A'bkári Act is given in the *Bombay Gazette*, and if its perusal does produce any effect on the mind of Sir James, it may safely be said that ther no one who will pay attention to the complaints of the poor in Bombay. writer here refers to the complaint made by a correspondent of the *Bom Gazette* of the 26th August regarding the loss suffered by the proprietor of refreshment-room at the Nándgaon station by his having been obliged to several bottles of European liquors for inspection by the local Mámlatdár, proceeds :—Is it not the height of tyranny that an A'bkári Inspector, of a g however low, should visit a liquor-shop, cause all wine bottles to be ope and return, comforting himself with the idea that he has done faithful servic Mr. Pritchard, leaving the shopkeeper a ruined man? We are aware of pernicious effects of spirituous drinks on the poorer classes and we wish to the consumption of liquors diminished as much as possible, but it cannot be that the Bombay Government is actuated in this matter with benevolent moti [A correspondent of the *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 24th August, writing f Kolak, complains of the heavy duty imposed on the drawing of toddy from trees in the Surat District, and says that if oppression like this continues Gov ment will in the course of the next ten years find it difficult to recover the revenue assessment from poor ryots, most of whom are proprietors of date tr Government will then adopt stringent measures to recover the assessment, result of which will be nothing but ruin to this industrial class of to drawers.]

Discusses the question of the necessity of legislation to prevent infant-marriages.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 25th August, in an article he marriages," says:—Although the ques marriages, on which Mr. B. M. Malabá an instructive memorandum, seems at involve considerations of a social and re ter, we think that the country has now arrived at that stage effort on the part of Government and the educated section of the munity might be made towards the gradual abolition of the custo fringing the principle on which British rule in India is founded should not interfere with the religious and social customs of the evil results of infant-marriages being indubitably clear and ed opinion being ready to acknowledge them, the question arises wh be wise for Government to interfere and adopt such measures as end to the physical and moral degeneracy which is fast eating the people. It seems to us that prohibitive legislation is not matter of this kind; nor would it be prudent to let things alone the time when the people should for themselves be able to recog of a change in the present state of things. There is of course th favour of prohibitive legislation in regard to this question, that i duties of the State to protect the interests, moral and otherwise, under its jurisdiction, and if they are married by their guardians they are not able to judge for themselves, they should on arrivi discretion have the option of breaking the tie. But a law to th be looked upon with jealousy by the masses as a direct interfer customs and practices and lead to discontent. Parents would i be deterred from marrying their children early. If the people a at all, they must be reached indirectly by means which would h ance of coercion, but would at the same time serve the purpose the evil practice as far as possible; and any attempt which may b the eradication of the practice should be such as to affect mainl who are intelligent enough to understand the object of Gover by these two conditions, the proposal that the reform should the Educational Department and the Universities seems to us t practical and sound. Candidates for degrees should be admitt are bachelors, as in some of the universities no candidate is examinations unless he has undergone vaccination. The Gove will in the long run be composed more or less of men educ and schools, and Government are entitled to say that none sho versity degree who has married early in life and has incurred sibilities before he has prepared himself to discharge them. question has been so prominently brought before the public by we think Lord Ripon would add to the reforms for which the already indebted to him, were he to signalise his career by call both from the leading Natives and Europeans throughout the proposal that the Universities should undertake the reform. belief that educated Native opinion will be mostly in favour [The *Dnyánodayă* (8) of the 28th August says;—Government a to begin some legislation to help this reform, and public sentim enlightened to support such a course. If we wait till Hinduis demand the reform we shall have to wait for an age. Hence directing force of Government is needed, and needed now. I of the reform will ask for Government help in the matter, we Government will take some action.]

A suggestion to the Factory Act Committee.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 28th August says:—T Committee has framed nearly 125 qu to witnesses coming before it, and the vantages of extending the existing tirely depend on the answers to these questions. We should know the parties who will call upon persons to give evidence. only who are selected by the Committee be allowed to give e or will everybody willing to do so be allowed to give his te perienced persons wishing to give evidence should of course n but experts willing to do so without being called upon by the Committee shoul be permitted to appear as witnesses. Though the number of questions prepare is large, some important ones may have been omitted from the list. Witnesse should therefore be allowed to give their opinion on matters which may no have any connection with these questions.

Points out the necessity of holding Fine Arts Exhibitions in different parts of the Bombay Presidency.

The same newspaper of the 27th August, in referring to the opening of th Fine Arts Exhibition at Poona by His Excellency th Governor, points out the advantages of having suc exhibitions held at different times in the principa cities in this Presidency, urges the claims of th city of Bombay to hold such an exhibition, an remarks:—It is necessary that Government and the leading Native an European citizens of Bombay should strive to have an exhibition on a sma scale held in Bombay, as is done at Poona and Simla. This exhibition shoul consist as much as possible of the industrial products of this Presidency. Ther is greater necessity of creating a taste for manual arts amongst Natives tha amongst Europeans, and one of the best means of attaining that object is t hold exhibitions. Owing to want of encouragement the condition of Nativ arts has become deplorable. The majority of exhibitors and prize-winners the exhibitions now held are Europeans. Natives could take a similar pa if drawing were taught them from their boyhood along with other subjects study, as is the case with Europeans. Unfortunately nothing of the kind done for them either in Government or private schools in Bombay as in oth places. The writer then deplores the condition of Indian schools of art a says that drawing should be taught in every school, as is done in Englan France, Germany and other parts of Europe. As long as drawing is not taug in all the high schools in Bombay, and as long as the local School of Art is n placed on a better footing, no improvement in this respect can be expect from the Natives. The same newspaper also points out the necessity of holdi at all military stations soldiers' industrial exhibitions like those annually he at Poona, and requests the attention of the military authorities to the matter.

Says that the records of the Agricultural Department should be kept in Maráthi.

The *Belgaum Samáchár* (21) of the 25th August does not approve of t sentiments expressed by the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of t 18th August and reported at pages 10 and 11 of t Report on Native Papers for the week ending 23 August 1884 that the adoption of Maráthi as t language of the Agricultural Department throughout the Presidency is calc lated to cause inconvenience to the people of the Kánarese-speaking districts Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kaládgi and Kánara. The *Samáchár* says that scarcely a persons will be found in these districts who do not understand Maráthi, a adds that the Agricultural Department should keep its records in that langua

Suggests that a Native graduate should be deputed to England to learn the science of agriculture.

The *Kesari* (40) of the 26th August says:—A suggestion is on the car that a civil servant should be deputed to England the expense of the State to receive a training in science of agriculture in order to provide for contingency of Mr. Ozanne, the present head of Agricultural Department, going on leave. We s gest that a Native B.A or M.A. should be deputed to England, and after pa ing the necessary examinations should be rewarded by the post of assistant the Director of Agriculture being conferred on him. This suggestion has t recommending feature about it that while involving less expenditure it will able a native of this Presidency to acquire a knowledge of the science of ag culture, and it is to be hoped that it will engage the attention of Governmen

Disapproves of the policy of marring the prospects of graduates in the revenue service by yielding too much to the demands of old servants.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 28th August says:—It appears that the de entertained by Government to encourage graduate enter the revenue service by conferring high posts them has abated and Government do not much c for them. Some time ago a writer to a daily conte porary complained that the grant of fresh concessi to the old members of the department served to ret the promotion of the new men. If this be the case it is the duty of Governm to remove all cause for complaint. We do not advocate a policy of tramplin the rights of old servants, but at the same time we think it undesirable t throw obstacles in the way of new men by yielding too much to the demand of old men.

Grievances of watandár village kulkarnis.

The *Shiváji* (65) of the 22nd August dwells on the miseries of watandá village kulkarnis. In former times these distric officers received cash allowances in addition to th produce of the lands allotted to them, but their income has now been very much reduced on account of the queer system according to which their remuneration is calculated. In former times they levied cess call "Ghugri" upon the agriculturists, but that cess has now been abolishe While their income has thus been reduced to the lowest possible limits thei duties have been largely increased. Looking to the fact that Government officer have been convinced of the soundness of the principle that low pay means ba work, it is strange that the case of the kulkarnis should not have attracted thei attention. Recently Government have started an examination with the view o securing a body of efficient kulkarnis. While Government thus consult thei own interests, is it not unjust that they should not attend to the demands of th kulkarnis?

Disapproves of the reply sent by Government to the first memorial on the subject of the inconvenience suffered by passengers by tram-cars in Bombay.

The *Gujaráti* (99) of the 24th August, in referring to the reply sent by th Bombay Government to the first memorial on th subject of the inconvenience suffered by passengers b tram-cars in Bombay, says:—The Bombay Tramwa Company has gone the length of utterly disregardin public comforts and there is no hope of any improvement. It is to be regretted that Mr. Kittredge, th Manager of the Company, should be so indifferent t the comforts of passengers, and it is more to be regretted that the Government of Sir James Fergusson should protect the interests of the Compan instead of paying attention to the comforts of the travelling public. It woul have been strange if the Bombay Government, which is always crotchety, ha done better in this matter. Its reply is evasive. [The *Yajdán Parast* (128) c the same date says that the reply is very disappointing. Instead of affordin relief the Government has on the contrary increased the inconveniences suffere by the public by sanctioning the new bye-laws.]

Complains of distress in Sholápur.

The *Kalpataru* (37) of the 24th August says:—Rain still holds off. Ther is now a regular famine. Corn is selling at the ra of 10 sers and the prices of fodder have run up co siderably. The agriculturists have no stores to fa back upon, while the money-lenders do not accommodate them with loan They are therefore being starved. The rates of wages have also fallen.

Suggests that a special officer should be deputed to relieve the sufferers from cholera in the Bádámi Táluka.

A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (33) of Kaládgi of the 24th Augu complains that scarcity of rain and consequent sca city of fodder and cholera have combined to mal the whole táluka of Bádámi miserable. The writ points out the necessity of special medical aid, an suggests that the authorities concerned should tal measures for affording speedy relief to those that are falling a prey to th epidemic by deputing a special officer for the purpose.

Says that advertisements relating to public departments must appear in largely circulated papers.

The *Din Bandhu* (6) of the 24th August complains that the object causing advertisements to be published in newspape is not served because no discrimination is exercised selecting the recipients of such advertisements. Mar of the newspapers in which public advertisemen appear have a very limited circulation either c account of the worthless matter some of them contain or on account of the heav rates of subscription charged for them. To meet this complaint the *Din Bandh* suggests to the Sheriff of Bombay, the Executive Engineer and the Collector, ar the Commissariat, Postal, Municipal, and Railway Departments the advisabilit of seeing that the advertisements issued by them appear in papers that comman a large circulation.

Approves of the contemplated introduction of the scheme of overland value-payable postal parcels.

The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85) of the 26th August says:—Leaving out of consideration the interests of a few firms which carry on agency business, the new scheme will confer a great boon on the public. There is no necessity of consulting the interests of a few agency firms, for they will not suffer much by the introduction of the scheme, which will open up a large field for transaction of business. Moreover, the Postal Department will not be able to convey articles of large size, and business in respect of such articles must remain in the hands of these firms. We wish that the scheme were introduced as soon as possible.

Does not approve of the proposal to initiate a system of making payments on account of money-orders without the payees being compelled to go to the post offices.

The *Poona Váibhav* (54) of the 24th August does not think that the system which it is proposed to inaugurate from the 1st October next and under which payments on account of money-orders will be made to the payees without their being compelled to go to the post offices will be fraught with good results. The system obtaining at present requiring payees to resort to the post offices for receiving payments is not disapproved by the public. The proposed system is likely to cause confusion and inconvenience. The authorities are requested to give due consideration to the matter.

Want of a branch post office in Táluka Pál, Iláka Mahi Kántha.

A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 28th August
points out the inconvenience suffered by the people
of Táluka Pál, Iláka Mahi Kántha, by the absenc
of a branch post office, and says that the merchant
of that place keep correspondence with those a
Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and other cities.

Supports the proposal of Colonel Ewart for the organization of a detective police force.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 28th August refers to the suggestions o
Colonel Ewart, Deputy Inspector General of Polic
in the Panjáb, regarding the organization of a de
tective police force, and says:—It will be conceded o
all hands that it is imperatively necessary to effect
reform in the present constitution of the police force
The assertion of Colonel Ewart that in the absence of a detective force severa
crimes remain untraced is literally true. In police investigations in cases o
theft the complainants are asked to name persons who are suspected of com
plicity in the offence; but nobody ventures to specify individuals lest the table
might be turned against him in case the suspicion is not substantiated. Thi
leads to the suppression of several offences for which a system of detectiv
police is the best remedy. It is not known if Government are prepared t
face an expenditure of 6 lákhs on the scheme, but considering that the protec
tion of life and property is the first duty of an administration, Governmen
must provide funds by effecting retrenchment in all possible quarters. Th
necessity of taking precautions to keep detective officers from abusing thei
powers must be admitted.

Objects to the levy of a tax upon village cart-men by Rámoshis.

The *Shiváji* (65) of the 22nd August does not understand why Rámoshi
(a sort of village watchmen) should be allowed to lev
a tax varying from half an anna to one anna on cart
that halt at cart-stands in villages during the nigh
The Rámoshis are a great power in villages and thei
capability for evil is admitted on all hands. Government ought not to counte
nance such illegal levies. Government have posted policemen in villages wit
the view of protecting cartmen from thieves, and it is not understood wh
Rámoshis should levy this blackmail and why Government should put up with i

Complaint against the conduct of the Sholápur police on the occasion of the recent affray between the Hindus and the Mahomedans of that city

The *Káside Mumbai* (108) of the 25th August publishes an account of a recen
affray between the Mahomedans and the Hindus
Sholápur in which only 48 Mahomedans were arreste
by the local police, and observes:—If the account
true, not only is the conduct of the authorities
Sholápur reprehensible but is worthy of punishmen
We recommend the Government of Sir James Ferguss
to take measures for preventing such affrays betwe

these two communities, which are very common. The conduct of the po in entering the Mahomedan mosque with shoes on and in arresting persons w were then engaged in prayers is exceedingly blameworthy.

Complains against the conduct of the police officers of Sholápur in the matter of a certain dispute between the Hindus and Mahomedans of the place.

In an article headed "The oppression of the police at Sholápur," the *Armag* (135) of the 29th August says:—We have receiv two letters on reading which we are sorry to find th officers of the British Government remind us of t time of Zuhák (an ancient tyrannical king of Persi The Mahomedans of Sholápur submitted a petition the Collector of the district, in which they pray that the beating of drums, &c., by the Hindus befo the masjid on the occasion of the Shrávan procession might be stopped. T Collector sent the petition to the Faujdár. The latter officer took insult this conduct of the petitioners (because the petition was addressed to the Co lector and not to himself), and was so inimically disposed towards them that brought with him a Hindu Shrávan procession with music near the masjid be longing to Báwa Sáhib Kadiry and pushed the Mahomedans who were passin inside the said masjid and caused stones to be thrown at them by the Hindu Afterwards he falsely represented the case to the Collector and brought him the said masjid. He then put one of his legs with shoes on on a pulpit in th masjid, prepared the case against the Mahomedans, and arrested 48 of the They were kept for two days in custody and were released after taking fro each a bail for five hundred rupees. But as this is a case of insult to th masjid it will cause great excitement in the minds of our Mahomedan brother It is to be hoped that the vakil of the Anjuman-i-Islám of Bombay will try h best on behalf of the Mahomedan community and take revenge on the police offic for his oppression. It is the duty of all the Mahomedans to assist those wh have been arrested, because all of them are poor.

Local Self-government.

Remarks in connection with the constitution and control of local and municipal boards under the new scheme of local self-government.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 24th August says:—While the Local Sel government Bills were under discussion in the loc Legislative Council, we submitted that non-offici presidents, European or Native, might be appoint whenever available. We further suggested that th proportion of members should be a little better tha half and half. If the people are to be allowed manage their own affairs the constitutions of th board ought to be popular. But His Excellency and the honourable gentlema in charge of the Bills "assured" their Native colleagues that the suggestio would be utilised in time under the "elastic" arrangements. We knew at th time that the "assurance" was given in a *bonâ fide* spirit. But we also kne that for purposes of self-government in the mofussil the Governor and hi responsible Councillors could do nothing against the wishes of the omnipote district autocrat. Apart from other considerations the Collector has so man duties to attend to that, even when well disposed, he can pay but little attentio to the experiment under his care. We are at times reminded by the official that it is not their fault if Natives of education and influence do not impres their presence on the boards. But what is the proportion of educated men They are generally in a hopeless minority. We would once for all advise th officials not to trust too much to this argument. What must be the nature o the education given for the last fifty years and more, when the recipients hav not yet learnt the value of independence? And what must be the nature of th Government which has failed to teach public spirit to men of position? Th educated man and the man of means ought to defy any paid officer in a goo cause. If they fail in this elementary duty, then your systems of education an government must be very un-British indeed. For ourselves we think the tw classes above referred to will do their part well enough even in the mofussi if given a fair opportunity and relieved from oppressive influence. Then agai it has to be remembered that the provisions of the new Act have not yet bee fully enforced. The Collector-president tightly holds the powers given hi

under the old Act, and we do not think the average official will
making a show of parting with those powers. This is but natural. L
municipalities of Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, and Viramgám. The
commissioners is 30, out of which only 12 are elected, and not a fe
again under the influence we have above referred to. Thus what we h
the trouble to explain ought to satisfy the "friends of local self-gover

Comments in connection with the framing of rules under the Local Self-government Acts.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 25th August says:—Early in th
while commenting upon the Government n
published in the *Bombay Government Gaze*
17th July, in which rules were promulgated
lating the elections under the Bombay Loc
Act and other matters connected therewith
served that the Bombay Government had violated its plighted fait
having first published the rules in a draft form so as to invite critic
are now in a position to announce that the point about the preliminar
tion of the rules in a draft form for criticism by the people concerne
the attention of Government, that there was no intention whatever o
its plighted faith, and that the rules already published may be treate
rules only, which would be gladly altered if sufficient cause were sho
to be hoped that the defect we have already pointed out will be remed
mistake is also to be greatly regretted, but we do not wish now to say
regarding it, and express a hope that such an unfortunate mistake w
repeated. But we cannot refrain from stating in clear and unequiv
that so long as a distinct statutory provision laying down the pro
question authoritatively is not enacted, such mistakes must freque
and lead to unnecessary and avoidable misunderstanding between the a
and the people. It was for this very reason that we strongly insis
time upon such a definite statutory provision being enacted in the t
Self-government Acts. If such an unfortunate mistake as the on
noticing is possible so soon after distinct pledges have been vouch
that too when those who plighted their word on behalf of themselves
successors are in office, he would be a bold man, unfamiliar with hum
and its frailties, who would maintain that such mistakes would not
quently occur when those who are now in office are replaced by their s
What is possible in one case soon becomes probable, and later on almo
Under such circumstances we do not feel the slightest hesitation in i
upon the attention of the Bombay Government the paramount ne
introducing a small Bill into the local Legislative Council with the
remedying this defect. The Bill need consist of only one section ena
the Governor in Council shall always publish all rules, regulations and
under any of the Acts in a draft form for public criticism and shall
pass them before three months shall have passed from the date of suc
tion. It is also further necessary that all these rules, regulations an
should be translated into the vernacular languages, for it stands to r
if the original laws are so translated, all rules, regulations and bye-la
when passed, have the force of law should also be translated into all t
cular languages. Unless they are so translated, how can people be e
criticize them intelligently and to express an opinion on them? That
desideratum which ought to be forthwith supplied. Before concludi
glad to be able to announce that further rules under the Bombay Lo
Act, which are now being considered and framed, will be published i
form for public criticism.

Education.

An attack on European manners, customs and household life in connection with the question of giving higher education to females.

The *Poona Vaibhav* (54) treats in a series of articles the sub
propriety or otherwise of imparting higher
to females according to the plan suggest
promoters of the Poona Female High Scho
that female education is not likely to do go
agricultural classes, and proves by means o
that half of the number of pupils that the hi
might possibly secure would be from the non-Hindu sections of th

honourable families. From these statistics, the writer says, the
natural that the minority must take its colour from the majority w
associated. This line of argument brings the writer to the consid
question how far the traits of the characters of the non-Hindu and pr
are objectionable and therefore likely to affect those who associat
In article No. 5 of the series which appears in its issue of the 24
Vaibhav proposes to itself the task of making a comparison b
prostitutes and ladies of the non-Hindu classes as regards their man
and household life. The writer however shuns a direct attack
Christian, Israel and other non-Hindu classes, fearing to wo
ceptibilities of a people whose lot is fast bound with that of the
assails the manners and customs of Europeans as being the patter
these non-Hindu classes. The writer then gives a picture of the
Hindu prostitute, compares it with a picture of the life of Europe
says that the life of a European lady even excels this picture in point
and lewdness. The sketches are interspersed with a very obje
obscene description of a lady's bath and a European ball.

Railways.

Comments on the report of the Indian Railway Committee.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 24th August says:—The ful
report of the Select Committee on Inc
has now come to hand, and we are const
from a perusal of it that Parliament mig
something better than permit the do
to fritter away public time in making lengthened investigations
up a report thereon, which, as far as practical proposals for th
extension of railways in India are concerned, leaves the subject
We had never any sanguine expectations of the Select Committe
proposing something substantial to accelerate railway progress o
scale compatible with the Indian finance and without additiona
the people. The evidence obtained from the majority of witnesse
limited value. The whole investigation seems to have been carrie
less in an aimless way. Even the evidence of experts was not fr
judice or bias. Even the evidence of Mr. Westland, so far as the
railway loans for state railways goes, was one-sided and ill
inferences implied. The only witnesses who did place in a thorou
manner and on broad foundations the views entertained by the G
India as to future extension of railways and the financial policy to
in reference thereto were Major Conway Gordon and Dr. Hunter.
as those officials were concerned we may say that it might hav
advantageous had they alone been deputed to put in their proper li
of the case before the Secretary of State for India and his Council.
the report is extremely disappointing—it is a story without a c
Royal Commission might have once for all definitely laid down
the future of Indian railways. A commission of experts, with po
in India and to take exhaustive evidence, official and non-official,
Native, would have been preferable. Had such a body been a
dare say many an independent Native would have given out his v
economic revolution" wrought by railways in India on Indian la
dustries. We thought Dr. Hunter would discuss this subject at le
have been disappointed. No attempt has been made to answ
regarding the effects of railways on the actual condition of th
labourer and the artisan in general. Has it been for good or evil
of the eighty millions of people who go with but a scanty mea
according to non-official testimony owe their impoverishme
railways? How much also of the ryots' depressed condition is t
ed to the same cause? These are questions which have long awa
Mr. Slagg, in his second article in the *Contemporary Review*
that as a member of the Indian Railway Committee he was
impressed by the utter absence of official evidence as to the economic

railways on the condition of the people." The absence of thi
may be easily accounted for. Mr. Slagg has himself given
the following sentence: "We know well enough what the I
of their own achievements in the East; but of the actual con
its people—whether they are thriving under our rule or the r
little accurate knowledge, and respecting these all-important
class, so far as I can see, can supply us with no information wh
tion." Here lies the secret of the Select Committee's failure
of evidence. It was for submission of evidence from the poi
condition of the people that we urged that qualified Native ge
deputed to England. The Government found funds for paying
witnesses it deputed there, but it had no desire to offer the sa
a single Native of India! Now a Royal Commission m
obtained Native evidence on this "all-important" subject.
actual government of the country is controlled by "a body
to the people of India and to the people of the United Kingdo
course be ever expected? But most probably such an inquir
scope of the Select Committee. Perhaps also it is no eas
Supreme Government itself to give an accurate or even a fairl
the queries of the nature above indicated. That, we are awa
variety of statistics available for the purpose. It is undoubt
task to collate and analyse them, covering as they do full thirty-
critics may even question the utility of publishing a blue-
tables arranged under the different heads for the purpose of fa
the information disclosed. But at any rate cannot the Gove
small compass such results as may be generalised by the Di
Statistics? We shall be quite content if some such attem
political utility of the information will for the present be lim
have an abiding interest. If we find from the results of such
that some of the economic evils from which labourers as we
tural population and the artisan classes suffer owe their origi
or indirectly to railways, as has been so freely alleged, then
of those evils it would be well that the Government should p
matter of extended railway construction from the social and
of view. If the interests of the indigent masses are to be co
contentment promoted or assured, then statistics of the natur
for will become of the first importance. [The *Gujarát Mitrá*
Goftár (115) of the same date express disappointment at t
Select Committee.]

Comments on the recommendations of the Indian Railway Committee.

In an article headed "The recommendations of the Railwa
Kesári (40) of the 26th August s
recommendation of the Railway
almost all the railway lines should
This recommendation, which has ou
necessary a broad division of railways into productive and un
in their second recommendation the Committee have discoun
of effecting such a division. This circumstance gives a proo
ency of the proposals of the Committee. It appears that th
is no such division made in European railways, which are
perous, has much to do with the second recommendation
If however the Committee, while making this recommen
account of the present condition of India, they would not h
error involved in it. In European and American cou
necessity for a division of railways into productive and unp
the existence of various trades and industries and the conse
resorting to railways for carrying large quantities of goods e
in those countries to pay their way, independently of the rece
traffic. But here the case is quite different. In the presen
India it would be wrong to advocate the inadvisability o
nature above referred to. Goods traffic on Indian railways
able except in famine times, and at other times the receip
traffic constitute the major portion of their revenues. The l

on of the people." The absence of this kind of evidence
ed for. Mr. Slagg has himself given the explanation in
: "We know well enough what the Indian officials think
ents in the East; but of the actual condition of India and
ey are thriving under our rule or the reverse—we possess
dge, and respecting these all-important topics the *ruling*
ee, can supply us with no information which bears examina-
secret of the Select Committee's failure to elicit this kind
or submission of evidence from the point of view of the
that we urged that qualified Native gentlemen should be
The Government found funds for paying all expenses of the
here, but it had no desire to offer the same opportunity to
India! Now a Royal Commission might have easily
nce on this "all-important" subject. But so long as the
the country is controlled by "a body irresponsible alike
and to the people of the United Kingdom," can any other
ed? But most probably such an inquiry was without the
Committee. Perhaps also it is no easy matter for the
itself to give an accurate or even a fairly accurate reply to
ure above indicated. That, we are aware, depends on the
vailable for the purpose. It is undoubtedly a formidable
lyse them, covering as they do full thirty-three years. Some
ion the utility of publishing a blue-book of statistical
the different heads for the purpose of fair inferences from
sed. But at any rate cannot the Government give in a
sults as may be generalised by the Director General of
be quite content if some such attempt is made. The
information will for the present be limited. But it will
est. If we find from the results of such desirable statistics
omic evils from which labourers as well as the agricul-
the artisan classes suffer owe their origin either directly
ys, as has been so freely alleged, then for the mitigation
be well that the Government should pay attention to the
ilway construction from the social and economical points
ests of the indigent masses are to be consulted and their
d or assured, then statistics of the nature we have applied
first importance. [The *Gujarát Mitrá* (80) and the *Rást*
me date express disappointment at the report of the

ed "The recommendations of the Railway Committee" the
Kesári (40) of the 26th August says:—The eighth
om- recommendation of the Railway Committee is that
ian almost all the railway lines should be self-supporting.
This recommendation, which has our approval, renders
ision of railways into productive and unproductive, while
mendation the Committee have discountenanced the idea
vision. This circumstance gives a proof of the inconsist-
of the Committee. It appears that the fact that there
ade in European railways, which are nevertheless pros-
do with the second recommendation of the Committee.
mittee, while making this recommendation, had taken
t condition of India, they would not have fallen into the
it. In European and American countries there is no
n of railways into productive and unproductive, because
us trades and industries and the consequent necessity of
for carrying large quantities of goods enables the railways
ay their way, independently of the receipts from passenger
case is quite different. In the present circumstances of
ong to advocate the inadvisability of a division of the
to. Goods traffic on Indian railways is never consider-
times, and at other times the receipts from passenger
major portion of their revenues. The lines that have till

now been started have established a communication between the principal commercial centres, but leaving out of consideration those places which command considerable goods traffic it will be found that intermediate stations cannot claim any credit for receipts from that source. This recommendation of the Committee would be appropriate only if some encouragement were given to Native arts and industries. Another recommendation of the Railway Committee is that the work of railway extension in India should not be carried on with the help of increased taxation. From this the inference is clear that a scheme for railway extension at the cost of Government money has the consent of the Committee. The policy of devoting Government funds to the construction of railways is positively prejudicial to the interests of the country, In England unproductive railways are undertaken by the aid of loans raised in the public market, and if the same policy had regulated the conduct of the authorities here, we, who are now overburdened with taxes, would have been fa happier. But who cares for our happiness? Government look to their own interests. If it is urged that Government are unwilling to raise debts, the argument will not hold water, inasmuch as the heavy public debt which hang over India's head has been contracted by Government. Again it may b argued that unproductive works are undertaken at the cost of Government in order to guard against the possibility of lavish expenditure, but a reference to the proverbial extravagance of the Public Works Department is a sufficient refutation of this argument. Perhaps Government do not like that their countrymen should lose their money in unproductive concerns, and it is quite in keeping with thei generous disposition, but it is difficult to understand why the same generosity should not be extended to this country. Things must continue in *statu quo* s long as India is not represented in Parliament.

Comments in connection with the question of railway extension in India.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 19th August says:—A few months ago there wa a very general complaint that the extension of railway in India met with very tardy consideration at the hand of Government; and now that the extension of railway on a very large scale is in contemplation we hear complaints of another natur from all sides. It is so far true that the people of India will derive no othe benefit from any number of railways than the convenience of rapid travelling But the evils consequent on a close network of railways in India evidentl outweigh the little good. Immense exportation of Indian corn and India industry is generally effected by the railways. So that instead of preventin famines these railways often bring them about. Grain is never allowed to b stored, and in the event of scarcity the railways are not of much use. This i undoubtedly a great abuse of the good that railways can do. Pecuniaril railways are of no benefit to the Indians. No impulse is given to the nativ resources of the country. Indian enterprise remains at the same low level as eve It is therefore quite natural that the intended extension of railways should no be received with that enthusiasm to which it has on the face of it such a goo claim. But it is not against the extension of railways that we protest, for since the Government is bent upon it, it will become an accomplished fact er long. It is against want of foresight in laying the railway lines that we rais our humble voice. The track of the Indus Valley State Railway has been foun to be a mistake when too late. If the line had been laid along the Hyderabad sid of the Indus the traffic would have been much greater and the line would hav been safe from the encroachments of the river. From Kotri to Karáchi th line might lie as it has lain all along, and passengers could easily cross over t Kotri from Hyderabad. In laying the new lines of railways we hope th Government will not imitate the Russian autocrat, who, when asked for hi opinion about the railway line from St. Petersburg to Moscow, ruled a straigh line on a map from the new capital to the old one and said "Make it thus. The proposed railway line from Benares to Puri in Orissa might become a lin of very great traffic if laid with forethought and under good advice. Th recent Penistone Railway accident, the heart-rending details of which are no going the round of the papers, makes us shrink from imagining the dangers t life and property which must attend a close network of railways. How blac the smoke which the fire of civilization carries with it!

Complains of the disregard shown by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company to the interests of Native engine-drivers and mechanics.

The *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 24th August says:—We have al issue of the 10th August drawn attentio regard shown by the B. B. & C. I. Railw to the interests of Natives (*vide* para the Report on Native Papers for the week August 1884). We now mention some ances of Native engine-drivers. The B Railway Company, and we suppose all other railways in India, have arrangements for the comforts of engine-drivers and mechanics— European drivers and mechanics only. Fine quarters for residence, mechanics' institutes for their use, and well conducted schools for t have been provided by the railway companies at some expense. ways are guaranteed railways this expense necessarily affects the p public. How very unjust is it then that Europeans only should p arrangements, whilst their Native brethren, who enjoy equal ran should be excluded from them? We wish to lay special stress on of the children of Native engine-drivers from the schools establi railway companies. We see no reason whatever for their exclusion it is not convenient to admit Native children into schools intended children, we do not persist in holding that the former should be a them. But then why should not separate schools be established fo of Native drivers?

Makes certain suggestions to the G. I. P. Railway Company in the matter of providing comforts for pilgrims visiting Násik during the approaching festival.

In a paragraph headed "The Násik Fair," the *Native O* the 24th August says:—The Hindu c anxious to know what arrangements the way Company is about to make with re large passenger traffic to Násik in connec great Hindu festival. Twelve years ago lákhs of pilgrims went to Násik by rail, the number is likely to be quadrupled as the Rájputána an Neemuch lines have closely connected Central India with this ho is said that the Company is going to run one special train daily to offer discount on the gross amount of fare to large numbers travelling in a body from distances of beyond one hundred miles These arrangements may result in large profits with less expenditu not, we believe, succeed. We hope the Company will do well to of the leading and experienced gentlemen of our communitty on We think one special train will not suffice as the number of pilgri be very great. To us what appears to be more reasonable and conv reduction of the third class rates and the issue of weekly third tickets. One of the Company's rules is that not more than fift should travel at a time in one third class carriage, but this honoured in its breach than in its observance even in ordinary time we cannot find fault with the Traffic Manager personally for this sta but we hope that at least during the festival he will give his spec to this complaint and peremptorily call upon his subordinates alon make the complaint books accessible to the meanest passengers. W same time request Mr. Keily to impress upon his subordinates, wheth or Native, that every act of discourtesy or rudeness on the part of th servants towards passengers will be immediately visited with severe As in the case of ferry-steamers, Government will do well both interests and in those of the Railway Company to instruct their the line to check the number of passengers in railway carriage their best to suppress the abuse of excess passengers travelling carriages. The comforts and conveniences of the community a importance than money, and it is these that ought to rule any cha Company may contemplate in reference to this great festival.

Complains of the inconvenience caused to travellers by railway from Bhusával to Nágpur by the absence of lights in carriages.

The *Vaidarbh* (16) of the 23rd plains of the inconvenience caused to railway from Bhusával to Nágpur o unsatisfactory arrangements for lightin and requests the attention of the G. authorities to the matter.

Municipalities.

Remarks in connection with the conflict between the Calcutta Municipality and the local Government.

In a paragraph headed "Municipal Affairs in Calcutta" the S
(15) of the 24th August says:—The w
very painful to contemplate. We ha
better counsels would prevail. But o
naturally leads to another and the resul
worse each time. The present imbrog
may bring forth one good result, if the law which gives such ext
of control to the Government—powers which by the way have th
extreme cases—is a little modified so as to restrain fictitious c
should not be any complaint made by anybody that should jus
vention of Government, but a complaint substantiated after an in
tigation by competent persons should; and that too after giving
sioners an opportunity of mending, if they are willing to do so.
in the law would prevent such unbecoming conflicts as the presen
urgently called for. For very few will now be found willing to a
sioners on the present conditions. Those gentlemen who in the i
public gratuitously devote their time and energy to municipal af
have a better security than they have at present that they and th
be adjudged impartially and not left to the mercies of any gentle
happen to catch the ear of Government.

Does not approve of the policy of abolishing petty municipalities without an explanation of the reasons for so doing.

In an article headed "The abolition of petty Municipalities
Sind Times (5) of the 22nd August say
it is a bad policy to abolish small mu
those of Ubauro and Johi. It is a pi
Municipal Amendment Act does not ma
on Government to state categorically th
thinking that a local area should cease to be a municipal district
mation announcing the proposed abolition of the municipalities
Johi calls on all persons interested to submit written objections t
sioner in Sind within two months, but does not contain a single w
enlighten the public as to why it is considered advisable to aboli
cipalities. According to ordinary principles of the law of evide
have thought the burden of proving that these municipalities were
heavily on Government. Besides we have never yet heard of
called on to show why he should not be convicted without his being
of the complaint lodged against him. What is the complaint
these petty municipalities? Have they misbehaved in any way?
say that they have been contumacious to Government or that they
guided by the advice of Government officers. As a matter of fa
dents, vice-presidents, chairmen and executive commissioners a
ment nominees. The whole municipal business is transacted und
sion and control of these officers. Indeed the executive commiss
mukhtyárkar may be said to constitute the municipality in small tov
and Johi. This, we admit, may be a very good reason for pu
what is at best a sham. But we should like to know if this is r
relied on by Government. The theory of municipal self-go
forward in the famous September resolution of the Bomba
was that a full-fledged autonomous municipality could only
brought forth out of the chrysalis of an official-ridden m
this theory is correct, and if the Government are committed to a
self-government, then we fail to see, in the absence of any impu
conduct, why even a single municipality should be abolished. I
municipality can only grow out of an official municipality, and
municipalities are desirable, does it not stand to reason that the
official municipality means the destruction of every chance of its
non-official municipality, or in other words the extinction of every
enjoying local self-government? If however it is denied that the
of official regime are an indispensable preliminary condition to the
self-government, then we should like to know why all the *town* mu
existing are subjected to them. Either official schooling is necess

If it is, then the municipalities of Ubauro and Johi, which enjoy t which without such schooling can never expect to enjoy the boo ment, should not be abolished. If it is not, then introduce an tion in every town municipality and do away with *direct interna* Of course this argument presupposes that local self-government in every town, city and táluka. If it is not to be fostered, then understand the abolition, not of the municipalities of Ubauro an municipalities and local boards. If the seed of local independen administration of urban and rural affairs is an unwholesome see uprooted not in Ubauro and Johi alone, but in every institution c have yet only discussed three possible reasons for abolishing the Ubauro and Johi, and we think it is abundantly clear that none of water. What then is the reason which has led the authorities mind that these municipalities should live no longer? Is it that selves are sick of them? Is it that the truth is now more forcib the town municipalities, as our Commissioner himself styled the Destroy the shams by all means so long as you are determined by beneficent realities. Our sham municipalities can be governing bodies by giving them an elective and quasi-independ Such a drastic measure as their total extinction seems hardly ju cannot give them such a constitution at this stage, if you th some more experience and instruction, then put them in the these requisites. The question is whether the present municipa instruction, and not whether instruction is desirable or not. afford it, then let them be made to afford it; for surely they a of affording it. In fact, without them you have no other eff for "political and popular education"; and surely you cannot best way of giving such education is to destroy the only instru it at your disposal. Even supposing that these petty municipa of education, for what sins of theirs are you going to put an end t It is not a sin assuredly to light the streets of a town, to keep i to supply it with a market and a garden, with good roads and Nor is it a sin, we presume, to remove obstructions, to abate nui articles of food are not adulterated and that diseased cattle are It is a sin to levy octroi and to fine people for breaking sani but these are sins against which are to be weighed a very benignant virtues.

Native States.

Advises the Holkar to appoint a Diwán.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 24th August says:—His Highn Holkar has now attracted the attenti *Thunderer*. The *Times*, we are glad as severe on His Highness as some Indian contemporaries. The *Times* does not believe all th are afloat regarding the Mahárája. That the Mahárája or rather exacting in his demands cannot be gainsaid supporters. But at the same time we think that this e not without its parallel even in the British territory. As British Government ought to have some fixed limit to the en assessment rates, so with the same urgency we call upon Holkar to reduce the assessments in his territories where the If we compare the present state of the Native States with wha ago, we shall find a decided change for the better. The effe the conquered territories has influenced the adjoining indepen recent agitation, which has now happily subsided, has clearly is something in the Holkar's administration that is not in stric the principles of good government. His Highness is now ge first prince is a hot-headed young man; hence a third man is at once firm and yielding, learned in the knowledge of the West with the ignorance and superstitions of the East; a man wh paramount power ought to be pleased but who knows much mo under his charge ought to be treated. Such a man is at th

wanted to get the frail bark of the State out of the dangerou
was foolishly taken. The Diwán, whosoever he is, if he is to
he ought to be, will not play in His Highness's hands. Ma
those who are his advisers shall now have to yield to him in
though the Diwán will be bound to show deference to His H
in some matters. We again therefore press on the Holkar t
pointing a Diwán. [The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 25th A
Holkar not to have a Diwán through the intervention of th
ment, as in that case the Diwán would not be ruled by the Ma
would return to their present unsatisfactory state.]

Deplores the occurrence of a second tragedy at Junágad.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 27th August says:—
of the Native States must be griev
second Junágad tragedy so soon aft
the Maiyás by the Junágad police.
that after the severe lesson it received in the matter of th
the State has adopted the necessary precautionary measure
into the present difficulty. However, it is not desirable that i
ally resort to extreme measures against some of its brave subje
the like of which did not occur in former times, lead us to s
thing is rotten in the State of Junágad and that these are indi
satisfaction which may be prevailing in some classes of its sub
well if the Junágad authorities understood their position and s
to the times.

A complaint against the Thákor of Morvi.

The *Gujarát Mitră* (80) of the 24th August expresses d
action of the Thákor of Morvi in
construction of a tramway between
wán and says:—There is no experie
State of Morvi. The Thákor is guided by the advice of his pe
who do not possess high abilities. There has been no Kárbhá
nearly six months. Why does the Political Agency allow th
unsupplied? How can the Thákor alone look after all the d
State? It is no wonder then that some mismanagement sho
writer then complains against the removal of Mr. Kalyánr
from the post of Police Superintendent and the appointment i
Vishvanáth, a favourite with the personal attendants of the T
of bad repute, and proceeds:—This appointment has caused g
amongst the people, for the personal attendants of the Thá
everything their own way. As the Assistant Political Agent
Agent are not acquainted with the antecedents of Mr. Vishv
has taken this opportunity to make the appointment. It is to b
that these political officers will now order Mr. Vishvanáth's sp
the post of Police Superintendent. The public will be s
nomination of Mr. Kalyánrái, who is an experienced police off
about 20 lákhs of rupees handed over to the Thákor on his ins
almost exhausted by lavish expenditure. Not only this, bu
rupees, which sum can be saved every year out of an annual
lákhs, have been in addition spent. Owing to want of funds t
palaces and other edifices has been stopped, and it is rumoured
and other employés of the State will receive their pay every 6
portion of money has been spent on the comforts and pleasur
himself, while the public has benefited very little thereby. We r
for his own good to remove his personal attendants from his p
according to the advice of good officers.

RAOJI BHAVANR
Acting Reporter on

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
2nd September 1884.

INDEX.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration—*

- A'bkári: Oppressive working of the — Act ... ...
- Administration of India:
  - Necessity for a reform in the governing machinery of India
  - Necessity of exercising strict supervision on the doings of Anglo-Indians... ... ...
- Agricultural Department:
  - Expression of opinion that the records of the — should be kept Maráthi ... ...
  - Suggestion that a Native graduate should be deputed to England learn the science of agriculture ... ...
- Amir of Cabul: Disapproval of the policy of subsidizing the — supplies of arms ... ...
- Bombay Legislative Council:
  - Disapproval of the nomination of Mr. Naylor to the — and sugge tion for the nomination of Mr. Navroji Fardunji ...
  - Suggestions in the matter of nominations to the — ...
- Bombay Tramway Company: Disapproval of the reply sent by Gover ment to the first memorial on the subject of the inconvenience s fered by passengers by tram-cars in Bombay ...
- Cholera: Expression of opinion that a special officer should be deput to relieve sufferers from — in the Bádámi Táluka of the Kalád District... ... ...
- Complaints:
  - Against the conduct of European soldiers at Sátára in a certain ca
  - Objection to the levy of a tax upon village cartmen by Rámoshis
- Factory Act: Suggestion to the — Committee ... ...
- Fine Arts Exhibitions: Necessity of holding — in different parts of t Bombay Presidency... ... ...
- Forests: Comments on the administration of the Forest Department
- Indian Patent Act: Suggestion for a reduction in the stamp duty charg for applications for patents ... ...
- Infant marriages: Discussion on the question of the necessity for legis tion to prevent — ... ...
- Judicial matters: Comments on the case in which one Mr. Webb w was charged with having assaulted a person and having confined wife in a cabin, where she died, was discharged by the Calcut High Court with a fine of Rs. 100 ... ...
- Land revenue:
  - Comments on the Government resolution on the subject of allowi discount on — instalments paid in advance:
    - The *Indu Prakásh* ... ...
    - The *Subodh Patrika* ... ...
  - Disapproval of the policy of assessing sub-soil water enunciated in t Government resolution on the subject of the revision settleme of Jhálod in the Panch Mahàls ...
- Police:
  - Approval of the proposal of Colonel Ewart for the organization o detective — force ... ...
  - Complaint against the conduct of the — officers of Sholápur in t matter of certain disputes between the Hindus and Mahomeda of the place:
    - The *Armagán* ... ...
    - The *Káside Mumbai* ... ...
- Postal matters:
  - Approval of the contemplated introduction of the scheme of overla value-payable postal parcels ... ...
  - Disapproval of the proposal to initiate a system of making paymen on account of money-orders without the payees being compell to go to the post offices ... ...
  - Want of a branch post office in Táluka Pál, Iláka Mahi Kántha
- Public advertisements: Expression of opinion that — must appear newspapers that command a large circulation ...

Page.

T I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued.

Public Service: Disapproval of the policy of marring the prospects of graduates in the revenue service by yielding too much to the demands of old servants 12
Want of rain in Sholápur: Complaint regarding distress on account of — 13
Watandár village kulkarnis: Grievances of — 13

T II.—*Local Self-government*—

Constitution and control of local and municipal boards: Remarks in connection with the — under the new scheme of local self-government. 15
Rules under the Local Self-government Acts: Comments in connection with the framing of — 16

T III.—*Education*—

Female education: Attack on European manners, customs and household life in connection with the question of giving higher education to females... 16

ET IV.—*Railways*—

B. B. & C. I. Railway Company: Complaint regarding the disregard shown by the — to the interests of Native engine-drivers and mechanics 20
Extension of railways in India: Comments in connection with the question of the — 19
G. I. P. Railway Company:
  Complaint regarding the inconvenience caused to travellers by railway from Bhusával to Nágpur by the absence of lights in carriages 20
  Suggestions to the — in the matter of providing comforts for pilgrims visiting Násik during the approaching festival ... 20
Report of the Indian Railway Committee: Comments on the —
  The *Indian Spectator* 17
  The *Kesari* 18

ET V.—*Municipalities*—

Conflict between the Calcutta Municipality and the local Government: Remarks in connection with the — 21
Sind: Disapproval of the policy of abolishing minor municipalities without an explanation of the reasons for so doing 21

ET VI.—*Native States*—

Indore: Advise to the Holkar to appoint a Diwán ... 22
Junágad: Expression of sorrow at the occurrence of a second tragedy at — 23
Morvi: Complaint against the Thákor of — 23

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

C. R.
7470
IA OFFICE
CT 1884

NAT

PUBLISHED I

For the We

List o

No.	Names of News
	ENGLISH
1	The Indian Spectator ...
2	„ Mahrátta ... ...
3	„ Morning Star ...
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of janik Sabha ...
5	„ Sind Times ...
	ANGLO-MARA
6	The Din Bandhu ...
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu ...
8	„ Dnyánodayă ...
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh ...
10	„ Indu Prakásh ...
11	„ Native Opinion ...
12	„ Prabhákar ...
13	„ Pramod Sindhu ...
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaiv
15	„ Subodh Patrika ...
16	„ Vaidarbh ... ...
17	„ Varhád (Berár) Samá
	MARA'THI
18	The Arunodayă ...
19	„ A'ryávart ... ...
20	„ Bakul ... ...
21	„ Belgaum Samáchár
22	„ Bhála ... ...
23	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1] ...
*24	„ Chháva ... ...
*25	„ Chikitsak ... ...
26	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár
*27	„ Dakshin Vritt ...
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt ...
29	„ Dnyán Bodhak ...
30	„ Dnyán Ságar ...
31	„ Ganga Lahari ...
32	„ Hindu Punch ...
33	„ Hitechchhu ...
34	„ Israel[1] ... ...
35	„ Jagadádarsh ...
36	„ Jagan Mitră ...
37	„ Kalpataru... ...
38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]
*39	„ Katáksh ... ...
40	„ Kesari ... ...
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav
42	„ Lamp of Judaism
43	„ Lokahitavádi ...
*44	„ Mádhavi ... ...
45	„ Maháráshtră Hitechch
46	„ Maháráshtră Mitră
47	„ Nagar Samáchár...
48	„ Násik Vritt ...
49	„ Nibandh Chandrika
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu ...
51	„ Panchánan ...
52	„ Pandhari Vaibhav
*53	„ Pisháchanáth ...
54	„ Poona Vaibhav ...
*55	„ Prabodh Chandrika
*56	„ Pratod ... ...
*57	„ Pune Sárvajanik S Pustak ... ...
*58	„ Rámdás ... ...
59	„ Saddharm Dip ...
60	„ Sanmárgă Dipika...
61	„ Satyă Sadan ...
62	„ Satyă Shodhak ...
*63	„ Sharabh ... ...
64	„ Shetakari ... ...
*65	„ Shiváji[1] ... ...
66	„ Shubh Suchak ...
67	„ Suryakánt... ...
68	„ Suryodayă... ...
*69	„ Svadesh Hitechchhu

---

[1] Frequently admits

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

C. R.
470
OFFICE
CT 1884

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R
For the Week ending 6th September 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	350
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fortnightly	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	700
16	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
17	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
18	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
19	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
20	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
21	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	260
22	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do.	240
23	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*24	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Do.	200
*25	„ Chikitsak	Sholápur	Do.	200
26	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
*27	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	200
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
29	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	100
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	250
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
32	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
33	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
34	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	335
36	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	145
37	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*39	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,350
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
42	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265
*44	„ Mádhavi	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
45	„ Mahárashtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	1,000
46	„ Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
49	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
51	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	800
52	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	100
*53	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
54	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	450
*55	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*56	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*57	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
*58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
60	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	250
61	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
62	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*63	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
64	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	735
*65	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
66	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
67	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
68	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240
*69	„ Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	150

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also

Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
Mara'thi—*continued.*			
The Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
" Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	300
" Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	175
" Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
" Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
" Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
" Vinod	Poona	Do.	200
" Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
" Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
Anglo-Gujara'ti.			
The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
" Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	475
" Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
" Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
" Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
Gujara'ti.			
The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
" Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
" A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
" A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
" A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	415
" Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	1,175
" Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	500
" Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	50
" Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
" Dátardun	Bombay	Weekly	585
" Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,025
" Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	200
" Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
" Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
" Fursad	Do.	Do.	325
" Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
" Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
" Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
" Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
" Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
" Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
" Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
" Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	810
" Kapol-hita-wardhak	Do.	Monthly	200
" Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
" Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	300
" Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
" Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	350
" Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
" Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
" Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	700
" Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
" Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
" Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
" Saurástră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	200
" Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
" Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
" Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
" Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	408
" Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly ...	200
" Udichya Hitechchhu Patra	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
" Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
" Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	778
" Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
" Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
Ka'narese.			
The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	150
" Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.	200
" Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
" Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	915
" Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	115
Sanskrit.			
The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly ...	100
Urdu.			
The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
" Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.	160
Persian.			
The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	300
English, Mara'thi and Urdu.			
The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	200
Sindi.			
The Sind Sudhár	Karáchi	Weekly	500

---

s.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads,
e printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the News-
the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued.
cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the
pelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ
he last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion,
ced at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be
y necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed
rk over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in
ral Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics

Points out the necessity of reforming the India Council.

In an article headed " T
co
say
to
Council should be altogethe
sound basis whereby real re
whereby the real interests of
in the spirit of the policy lai
the proclamation of 1858 ; a
change in the Supreme Gove
the first question it presents
cerned with the question of
England are actively engage
its abolition or reform. T
reference to the Indian Ho
taken as a miniature upper
to India. As the House of
their object the good of the p
half a century, the India Co
Directors, have obstructed
last fifty years. Though th
India should be entitled to
the Court of Directors set a
wrote christian despatches,
government of India. Whe
tions and policy of duplicity
is oligarchical. It has tena
wielded its powerful influe
with their intellectual progr
power and patronage in th
attempts at deprivation of t
more numerous body of oli
time to time, it has on the
to monopolize power in the
do. But the House of Lo
force is representative and i
There is no such thing eith
oligarchy sitting at Westr
population of 210 millions,
of Lords is strong enough,
and the constitution, to thw
there be for the people of
this connection let it be re
mitted to Parliament was t
fate of Fox's Bill of 1773.
condition of the Indians n
the present day, and the t
Irishmen for the last half a
offered to Indians by the I
East India Company first
number of the *Pall Mall*
govern Ireland ?" Becaus
obstructive. The *main* ca
we must say that Fenianis
nellites have artificially e
asked fifty years ago : "
explained, " for seven hun
and through a faction."
discontent in India is owi
not be misunderstood for

Politics a

eaded " T
con
ity of
uncil.
say
to
altogether
y real resp
nterests of
policy laid
f 1858; an
reme Gover
t presents
estion of th
ly engaged
eform. The
ndian Hous
re upper ch
House of
od of the peo
India Cou
bstructed r
Though the
ntitled to a
tors set at
espatches, t
dia. When
f duplicity t
has tenaci
ful influence
tual progres
nage in thei
vation of tha
ody of oliga
as on the wh
wer in the w
se of Lords
ative and is
thing either
at Westmin
millions, al
enough, de
ion, to thwar
people of In
t it be reme
nent was thr
of 1773. B
Indians may
and the trea
last half a ce
s by the Indi
pany first, a
Pall Mall G
" Because, i
e *main* cause
Fenianism
tificially enc
ago: " Wh
seven hundre
action." Ma
dia is owing
stood for poi

ation.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
... ...	Weekly	400
... ...	Do.	300
... ...	Do.	175
... ...	Do.	250
... ...	Do.	200
... ...	Do.	300
... ...	Do.	200
... ...	Do.	200
... ...	Monthly	500
... ...	Weekly	200
... ...	Do.	475
... ...	Do.	485
... ...	Do.	600
... ...	Do.	200
... ...	Weekly	25
... ...	Daily	850
... ...	Monthly	394
... ...	Do.	500
... ...	Do.	415
... ...	Daily	1,175
... ...	Weekly	500
... ...	Do.	50
... ...	Monthly	700
... ...	Weekly	585
... ...	Do.	1,025
... ...	Monthly	200
... ...	Do.	475
... ...	Do.	400
... ...	Do.	325
... ...	Weekly	1,000
... ...	Monthly	300
... ...	Do.	659
... ..	Quarterly	200
... ...	Daily	800
... ...	Monthly	1,350
... ...	Weekly	125
... ...	Do.	810
... ...	Monthly	200
... ...	Tri-weekly ...	925
... ...	Monthly	300
... ...	Weekly	200
... ...	Monthly	350
... ...	Weekly	200
... ...	Do.	225
... ...	Do.	700
... ...	Do.	1,750
... ...	Do.	200
... ...	Do.	400
... ...	Monthly	200
... ...	Do.	375
... ...	Do.	620
... ...	Do.	1,700
... ...	Do.	408
... ...	Quarterly ...	200
... ...	Monthly	200
... ..	Weekly	85
... ...	Monthly	778
... ...	Do.	300
... ...	Weekly	500
...	Weekly	150
...	Do.	200
...	Do.	300
...	Do.	915
...	Do.	115
...	Fortnightly ...	100
...	Weekly	200
...	Do.	160
...	Weekly	300
...	Weekly	200
...	Weekly	500

in the Report under different heads,
lics, and the number of the News-
as to the number of copies issued.

the same as that adopted in the
em is that when the long *a* (आ
n *gun*) is, to prevent confusion,
at when the short *a* appears to be
e well known *Mitra*, it is printed

the Government of Bombay in

Points out the necessity of reforming the India Council.

In an article headed " The Government o
control " the *Indian*
says:—Here two mo
to be carefully cons
Council should be altogether abolished or wh
sound basis whereby real responsibility and
whereby the real interests of the people in this
in the spirit of the policy laid down in the stat
the proclamation of 1858; and (2) how far t
change in the Supreme Government of India
the first question it presents to us some aspe
cerned with the question of the utility of the E
England are actively engaged at this moment i
its abolition or reform. The same question
reference to the Indian House of Lords. For
taken as a miniature upper chamber of final ap
to India. As the House of Lords has obstru
their object the good of the people and based on
half a century, the India Council and its prot
Directors, have obstructed reforms for the be
last fifty years. Though the statute of 1833 w
India should be entitled to a higher share in t
the Court of Directors set at naught the provis
wrote christian despatches, they displayed un
government of India. When they ceased to e
tions and policy of duplicity to their successors
is oligarchical. It has tenaciously reserved to
wielded its powerful influence for keeping the
with their intellectual progress and growing as
power and patronage in their own hands. T
attempts at deprivation of that power. The
more numerous body of oligarchs. And thou
time to time, it has on the whole maintained
to monopolize power in the way in which the
do. But the House of Lords eventually suc
force is representative and is besides amenabl
There is no such thing either in India or in
oligarchy sitting at Westminster as the fina
population of 210 millions, almost voiceless an
of Lords is strong enough, despite these politi
and the constitution, to thwart the popular wi
there be for the people of India to control t
this connection let it be remembered that the
mitted to Parliament was thrown out by the I
fate of Fox's Bill of 1773. But the analogy d
condition of the Indians may be fairly comp
the present day, and the treatment which th
Irishmen for the last half a century may well
offered to Indians by the Indian House of Lor
East India Company first, and the India C
number of the *Pall Mall Gazette* that jour
govern Ireland?" Because, it says, the House
obstructive. The *main* cause of Irish discont
we must say that Fenianism and the agitati
nellites have artificially encouraged it to a
asked fifty years ago: " Why are the Irish
explained, " for seven hundred years England
and through a faction." May we not be pe
discontent in India is owing to a somewhat s
not be misunderstood for pointing out the a

been governed by a faction—the faction known as the Indian bureaucracy—th faction which would do everything by itself and leave nothing to be done b the people—the faction which has presumed too much on its special knowledg of finance and agriculture, of district administration and local self-government, and a thousand minor matters that constantly engage attention. There is one faction, and a most stalwart one, in the Supreme Government know as the Executive Council, and there is the other equally potential faction a Westminster alternately bullying and flattering the Mahárája installed on th *gádi* for the time being. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that in matters relating to Ireland the House of Lords "had done their utmost to perpetuate the ol mode of governing by a faction and for a faction, and *the result is that the have perpetuated discontent.* In small things as in great the House of Lords has been an instrument of unmitigated evil to Ireland. *Its veto has constantly been employed to destroy the most promising efforts of English people to heal th wrongs of their Irish fellow-citizens.*" We have italicised the significant portion. Is it not a fact that the power exercised by the India Council and its predecessors in office has oftener than not been instrumental in destroying the most promising efforts made by the British Parliament for the last fifty years to redress the wrongs of the Indian people? Is it not a fact that they have "postponed redress of abuses until the heart of the people has grown sick"? As long as this India Council, this oligarchical body or miniature House of Lords, continues in power on the basis of its present constitution, Indians will never be governed "on the principles of justice and freedom" which British statesmanship is sincerely desirous of applying to India.

Does not approve of the contemplated rescission of the resolution excluding Eurasians from the Roorki College.

In an article headed "Mr. Cross at the Cooper's Hill College" the *Nativ Opinion* (11) of the 31st August says:—The annua ceremony of prize-distribution at the Cooper's Hil College passed off as usual with great *éclat*, an though the Under Secretary of State in rising t make a post-prandial speech expressed diffidence i himself to do justice to the subject in the absence o Lord Kimberley, he did more than make up for the absence of his official supe rior by clearing away the fear that the college as an Indian institution woul be closed or that the Indian patronage to English engineers would be curtailed Nay, he gave a distinct go-by to the Cooper's Hill-men by pronouncing hi verdict against the civil engineers, though to outsiders such a decision mus appear to bespeak partizanship. To us the preferential side of the Cooper' Hill-men is not clear, and the question that even Cooper's Hill-men have ofte to apprentice themselves to civil engineers requires elucidation and explanation. The contention between these two representative sections of engineering science raises the side-issue why Government should act the *rôle* of a quasi protectionist and should not give a fair chance of competition to all civi engineers, Cooper's Hill-men, and engineers produced in India when the suppl of engineers is larger than the demand. There are here the Poona Scienc College, the Roorki Engineering College and other Presidency colleges an schools for teaching engineering, and a large number of graduates are turne out every year. But what awaits them? In Bombay only one post in th higher grades is allotted to a graduate who comes first at the University engineering examination; and out of the eight posts annually given away to Roork men only the last two, as far as we are informed, are given to Natives, th rest being given to candidates of Anglo-Indian birth. Bengal and Madras hav probably the same tale to tell. Almost the whole class of Native engineers i absorbed in the lower grades to which even a *mistry* of ordinary intelligenc can aspire. It will thus be seen that while in India the doors of this servic are strongly barred against Natives by unreasonable restrictions, they are kep wide open to Cooper's Hill-men, civil engineers, royal engineers, as of righ And yet a howl is sent forth against the Roorki resolution of Lord Ripon a if his Lordship were doing an act that would drive the empire to the verge o ruin. But what does the Roorki resolution promise at the most? It says tha a certain number of posts in this service will be allotted to Natives of pu birth. We would appeal to fair-minded Englishmen and ask them to say fro the very consciousness of their hearts whether the Roorki resolution is not a bare act of justice to the sons of the soil. And yet his Lordship's detractors have kicked up a storm which would seem to have overwhelmed the present Secretary of State in a moment of weakness and led him to disown the said resolution. Again the sphere of usefulness of Cooper's Hill-men is not to be confined to engineering only; they are to be drawn upon for our forest service, a service for which schools for Europeans have already been established at our hill stations. We regret that even the Indian Government in England should show a prepossession for a monopoly of service. We dare say forestry can require no great scientific knowledge, and yet to train a few officers in the art of its conservation the assistance of such an institution as that at the Cooper's Hill is called into requisition. The plea of scientific education may serve as a cover for the moment, but the policy of exclusion, as in the case of the Civil Service, will necessarily be seen through. We appeal to the good sense and generous instincts of the British people and ask them whether it is polite or expedient to make scientific education a scape-goat for the exclusion of Natives from these services. We are excluded from the Civil Service on the grounds of political expediency, but we regret that the policy of exclusion should find place in departments where such expediency can have no existence. We hope Lord Kimberley will fully deal with the question before he takes any decisive step with regard to the Roorki resolution.

Comments on the recent appointments to the Bombay Legislative Council.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 5th September expresses approval of the re-appointment of the Honourable Badrudin Tyabji to the Bombay Legislative Council, and says:—On what principle has the Honourable Khanderáo Ráste been re-appointed to the Council? He has not done anything worth notice during his period of office and the seat which was given to him with a view to please the class of Sardárs ought now to have been conferred on some better and more deserving man. Sir James Fergusson had this last opportunity of strengthening his Council and of making it more popular, and it is surprising that he should not have availed himself of it. If an independent and educated Hindu gentleman had been appointed in his place the appointment would have commanded public approval. But why should a Hindu gentleman only be appointed in his stead? Five Native gentlemen are members of the Legislative Council, three being Hindus, one Pársi, and one Mahomedan. If therefore a Pársi gentleman had on this occasion been appointed to the Council in the place of Mr. Ráste justice would have been done to the enterprising Pársi community. Formerly two Pársis sat in the Council, and now when three Hindus have been its members for a long time the Hindu community would not have been sorry at the election of a Pársi gentleman for a term of two years. Government ought to have honoured the Bombay Municipal Corporation on this occasion. If they had nominated Mr. Pherojshah Merwanji Mehta, Chairman of the Corporation, to the Council, the choice would have been splendid. The President of the Chamber of Commerce is generally elected a member of the Legislative Council; why then should not the Municipal Corporation enjoy the same honour? Such a policy would encourage independent men like Mr. P. M. Mehta to take active part in the conduct of municipal business—a result which would prove highly beneficial to the public. Now that Mr. Ráste's appointment cannot be cancelled, Sir James should nominate Mr. P. M. Mehta as an additional member and thus make amends for the mistake committed. Sir James has authority to do so and an additional member would be a new ornament of his Council. Mr. Pherojshah's services would prove as useful as those of Mr. Naylor in framing a new Municipal Act for Bombay. It remains to be seen how far Sir James acts on this suggestion. The appointment of either Mr. Dadabhoy Nawroji or Mr. Nawroji Fardunji in the place of Mr. Ráste would also have proved as satisfactory as the nomination of Mr. Badrudin.

Makes certain suggestions in connection with the appointment of an assistant to the Director of Agriculture.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 31st August says:—We hear that Government intend to send to England some Assistant Collector to learn agricultural science. The proposal has been made in view of the contingent difficulty of finding a fit successor when Mr. Ozanne, the present head of the Agricultural Department, takes leave.

We are against the proposed remedy on the ground that even granting t
the Assistant Collector comes back with a thorough knowledge of agricultu
science he will very likely forget it, not having any opportunity to keep
knowledge fresh by practical experiments, &c. Moreover it might happ
that both he and Mr. Ozanne would ask for leave at the same time, and t
Government would be under the necessity of refusing leave to one of the
We have therefore to propose an alternative scheme:—(1) That the pres
Director of Agriculture should be given a permanent assistant, who should
a Native; (2) that this Native should be chosen from amongst the gradua
in medicine or engineering, either by selection or competition (we would pre
the latter); (3) that on the choice being made the gentleman should be se
to England at the expense of Government to study the science of agricultur
(4) that on his return he should be appointed to the assistant's place on
salary which the Government may fix, but which should be made known to t
selected candidate before he leaves India. In this manner there will be
assistant on the spot who will be well acquainted with the theory as well
with the practice of the science of agriculture.

Suggests that Honorary Magistrates should be appointed in Sind.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 29th August says:—It is high time that Kar
chi and other principal cities in Sind should ha
Honorary Magistrates. We have a large mercant
population, and our citizens can boast of at least
much average enlightenment as the citizens of Multa
Láhor, or Amritsar, or for the matter of that the citizens of Surat or Broa
In January last the Bombay Government framed rules for the guidance
Honorary Magistrates in Broach, and we have every reason to believe that t
Honorary Magistrates appointed there have given satisfaction. Those ru
with some modifications may be enacted for Karáchi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, a
Shikárpur, and benches of Honorary Magistrates may at once enter upon th
duties and relieve the regular salaried magistracy of much of their work.
course we do not advocate the giving of higher powers than those of a 3
class magistrate in the first instance. The District Magistrate can easily p
scribe the classes of cases triable by them, and it will be no difficult task for o
of our young lawyers to write a short manual in Sindi which may serve a
vade mecum to our Honorary Magistrates. All offences under the Municip
Act, the District Police Act, the Cattle Trespass Act, the A'bkári Act and su
other Acts, as well as offences under the Indian Penal Code cognisable by
3rd class magistrate, may be left to be tried by them. The bench consisting
not less than two and not more than three Magistrates should be so constitut
that at least one of the Magistrates should know to read and write English
Sindi. Without this qualification the record, we are afraid, will not be ke
so well as it should be. The benches may sit twice a week, as in Broach,
days appointed by the District Magistrate. The Magistrates may serve
rotation or draw lots. One Munshi will be needed to take charge of the r
cords and to do other office work. It will be advisable, we think, to appoi
separate benches for the camp and the town. The Pársi gentlemen who m
be selected so serve as Honorary Magistrates will naturally prefer to perfo
their functions in the Sudder. The arrangement we advocate will be conve
ent to the Magistrates, the police, the complainants and the accused. But w
are to be our Honorary Magistrates? Colonel Boulton has done well to ask t
Sind Sabha to name the gentlemen whom that body considers competent
serve as such. Local knowledge is specially requisite in this matter, and if a
body ought to have this knowledge it is the Sabha. Colonel Boulton hims
possesses much more of it than any of his predecessors and it speaks volun
for his liberality that he should have felt it right to consult the Sabha bef
selecting his nominees. The two classes who will do very well for the off
are of course lawyers and Government officers, but we think none of them w
be appointed. The latter have generally heavy duties to perform and cann
afford to curtail what little leisure they enjoy. The former generally sell th
time to their clients and are too busy professional men to consent to serve on
honorary bench. Retired public servants, especially pensioned Mukhtyárkars, w
be the right men in the right places, and at Hyderabad many such can be foun

In Karáchi there is not a single pensioned Mukhtyárkar. W in Karáchi what neither Hyderabad nor Shikárpur possesses, mercantile class. We have also a limited landed gentry, whic so large as that in Hyderabad. We have however a larger cated men here than elsewhere in Sind, and we feel no hesitati a sanguine hope that Honorary Magistrates will not prove a fa and that they will show themselves deserving of the trust r Time may come when our citizens may be allowed to elect t trates like the Forest Cantons of Switzerland. But at present that Government should nominate them after consulting repres ations and men of proved integrity and undoubted influence.

Comments on the Government resolution on the subject of allowing discount on land revenue instalments paid in advance.

The *Gujarát Mitră* (80) of the 31st August complains aga cal enhancement of land revenue ass out the disadvantages resulting from says that the resolution on the subj discount on land revenue instalments will not prove beneficial to the ryots Government and the sáwkárs. By th Government will be able to collect their revenue without trou it is not known whether Government will refund to the ryots amount of the payments made in advance in case it becomes ne remissions of land revenue on account of failure of crops or rav It is advisable that other measures should also be taken for condition of the poor ryots. The heavy land revenue assessn reduced, the burden of periodical enhancements should b other measures should be adopted for the encouragement of agri ral Maráthi papers express similar sentiments.]

Complains of the oppressive nature of the new rules framed by the A'bkári Department.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 5th September says:—We complained against the oppressive A'bkári Act and we now give a fres distress caused by the new ábkári the poor liquor shopkeepers know of tem of keeping accounts recently in A'bkári Department? The liquor shopkeeper or his specially ant is required under the new rules to be always present in said that about ten liquor shopkeepers have in the course of t been deprived of their licenses for acting in contravention of th *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the 31st August says:—The strange by a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* of the 26th Augus loss suffered by the proprietor of the refreshment room at the N by his having been obliged to open several bottles of Euro inspection by the local Mámlatdár may be taken as an instanc effects on tradesmen and others of the arbitrary and hars and put in force by the A'bkári Department. That statement with what light heart the officers of the department under th autocrat Pritchard Sáheb Báhádur may step by step go on r subjects of the Queen-Empress engaged in legitimate and peac

Complains of the hardship caused by an order prohibiting the people of Gokák from taking wood for fuel purposes from the Gokák hill.

A correspondent of the *Dhárwár Vritt* (28) of the 28th A of the hardship caused to the peop an order of the Assistant Conserv Mr. McGregor prohibiting the public to the Gokák hill for taking wood fuel, and requests the attention of t the matter.

Says that it is not just to levy court fee on subsidiary applications, which are mere reminders of original applications.

A correspondent of the *Bodh Sudhákar* (23) of the 3rd Sep often happens that the negligence officers makes it necessary for suito applications as reminders of their cations. These subsidiary applicati to be stamped in the same manner applications. Nothing can be said a

sity of stamping the original application, but it is just that subsidiary a
cations of the nature above referred to should not be required to bear a c
fee stamp. If Government are not prepared for the decrease in stamp rev
that would follow if the suggestion made above were adopted, they shoul
least prescribe a lower rate of court fees for subsidiary applications.

A suggestion to the Bombay Port Trustees for increasing the utility of the Chaupáti Bandar.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (106) of the 31st August points out the inconvenie
and trouble caused to merchants dealing in firew
chunam, bricks, tiles, &c., by the want of arran
ments for landing these materials from the na
craft at Chaupáti Bandar, and says:—If the sea sh
were reclaimed up to the low water mark, or if a bri
were constructed at the bandar, great facility would be afforded to mercha
This will not involve large expenditure; and even if it does, the Port Trus
are quite able to meet it. They have recently resolved to extend the Prin
Dock at a cost of 84 lákhs of rupees, and to improve some of the adjoin
wharfs. If they were to take this work in hand along with that of the wh
in the vicinity of the Prince's Dock, it could be easily accomplished.
Port Trustees derive a good income from the fees on firewood, chunam, bri
and tiles, in which a brisk trade is being now carried on. It is to be hoped t
the authorities concerned will pay attention to the suggestion we have mad

Some suggestions to the Factory Act Committee.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 4th September points out once more
necessity of allowing the representatives of the p
to be present at the meetings of the Factory
Committee to report the evidence of the witne
examined by it, and of asking the committee to hold its sittings every day
three hours with a view to speedily finish its labours, and says:—We hope t
Sir James Fergusson will not fail to comply with the important request m
by the committee for the nomination of a medical sub-committee to examine
mills and to report the result. If the sub-committee were composed of
Sanitary Commissioner Dr. Hewlett, Dr. Blaney and one experienced Na
doctor their advice would prove very valuable in regard to the sanitary con
tion of the mills and the operatives engaged therein. The committee ough
finish its labours by the end of October next to enable Sir James to introd
reforms in this important matter before the expiry of his term of office.
committee should suggest to Sir James the advisability of again moving
Supreme Government to frame a Factory Act for the whole of India, for i
Act were passed for Bombay only its operation would prove very detrime
to the interests of this city. [The *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 31st August
that as long as the committee will not make special arrangements for hea
a statement of the woes of the poor mill hands from their own mouths it
not be able to know them well.]

Says that the scheme of appointing Honorary Surgeons to hospitals has not failed and requests Government to try the experiment once more.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 5th September says:—We are sorr
observe that Government have resolved to appoi
paid Assistant Surgeon in the place of the Hono
Surgeons of the Gokuldás Tejpál Hospital.
effects of the new measure will be undesirable i
far as it will restore the burden on municipal f
which existed before the system of Honorary Surg
was initiated and will deprive young Surgeons of the opportunity of deri
that experience in the healing art which can only be acquired in public
pitals. The system of appointing Honorary Surgeons is beneficial to
individuals as well as to the public. It is strange that the Bombay Governm
which but very recently pronounced the scheme a success, should after
lapse of a short time declare it a failure. Again if Government found
scheme to be a complete failure, why should they have gone on extending u
the very last moment the period of office of the Honorary Surgeons? The
that the term of office of the Honorary Surgeons was extended shows
Government did not at first think that the scheme was a failure.
vacillating policy on the part of Government cannot be approved. It is on
few doctors in the service of Government who are against giving a fur
chance to the scheme; but the entire public of Bombay are in favour of
tinuing the experiment. It is the duty of Government to act in accord

with public opinion. Dr. Hojel has stated in his report that
failed, but he has not been able to substantiate that statemen
will therefore be unable to prove satisfactorily that the experi
[The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the same date expresses similar
remarks:—We do not know of such an instance as this of a
injury, of glaring injustice, and of allowing the great to triumph
like over the small, having occurred within the last five years.
strange that a kind hearted Governor like Sir James Fergu
yielding to the influence of an arbitrary and influential clique inju
of the poor unfortunate Honorary Surgeons who rendered gratu
a long period and sacrificed their private interests. The Surge
officers of the stamp of Dr. Blanc will consider this resolution
and will strive to keep down the class of young Native doct
paper of the 6th September expresses disapproval of the rumour
of a European as Assistant Surgeon in the Gokuldás Tejpál Hosp
the Municipal Corporation to decline to pay his salary from the
and to declare that the scheme of Honorary Surgeons has not
Native doctors do not now come forward to offer their services g
Corporation ought to advertize for two Native doctors on a s
each.]

Some suggestions to the Bombay Government in the matter of the appointment of the next Sheriff.

The *Káside Mumbai* (108) of the 3rd September exhorts
come forward at this juncture and to u
to the shrievalty of Bombay. The wr
that Khán Báhádur Shekh Kásam,
geon, is trying to secure that honour,
his appointment would be unimpeach
respondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 5th Septembe
name of Mr. Gulám Mahomed Munshi as the next Sheriff, and s
done his best for the spread of English education amongst the
community in this Presidency. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (106) of
says that it need not assure Sir James Fergusson that the entir
will be glad to see a Mahomedan gentleman appointed Sheri
year. If however His Excellency is going to favour a Pársi
the honour, the *Kaiser* suggests the name of Mr. K. N. Kábráj

Approves of the contemplated introduction of a scheme of value-payable overland postal parcels.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 31st August says:—The
India has been sounding the trade o
reference to its scheme for a value-pa
parcel post. In this laudable attemp
the Indian post office we again pe
citude of the Government of India for
of the masses. We have more than once drawn attention in
to the great desirability of offering the people at large inc
for travel by rail, for correspondence of all kinds and degrees b
transmission of messages by telegraph. We have urged these
with the full conviction that in the end such facilities benefit
and the State. We have observed how great is the urgenc
third class passenger service and for reduction of fares. When
eighths of the passenger traffic is carried from third class passe
that their comfort and convenience should be the first care of t
fortunately they are the least cared for customers of the d
companies. Something has been done by the Government
in this matter, but much yet remains to be done. In matters p
the Government has every year showed greater energy and incre
And the more the facilities it has offered the more have the rec
This is a patent fact that can be learnt at a glance on ref
statistics. The reduction made two years ago in charges on ac
telegraphic messages has also been considered satisfactory, tho
tion has been somewhat tentative. We are still of opinion t
could be much benefited and the mercantile and general pub
served by reducing the rate for ordinary messages to 8 anna
And it is to be earnestly hoped that this much-needed reduct
attended to. Meanwhile we are glad that the Government of I

taken up the question of the initiation of value-payable overland parce
various trade associations and the mercantile chambers have bee
to give their opinion on the scheme now formulated. We have n
in saying that the institution of such a postal service will be generall
Selfish interests may perhaps prompt the retail shopkeepers to raise
but we would set them aside, for they must in the end prove groundl
interests will not at all suffer by the system. On the contrary
that they will be the first to be benefited by it. It may be that th
classes, who have now to depend on retail traders and dealers
from England and the Continent small articles under £5 or £10,
with the services of these middlemen and get the valuable things
direct from the producers. But this class is limited in number, so
long run it will be the shopkeepers who will be found to take the mos
of the new service. At any rate the experiment is fully deserving
even if the Government should find that the trading associations ob
scheme. [The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 31st August is also of opinio
system will prove beneficial and that it promises to succeed.]

Points out the necessity of initiating a system of life insurance through the agency of the Postal Department.

The *Vaidarbh* (16) of the 30th August says that the convenie
insurance through the agency of the Po
ment is a great desideratum at the presen
that if it is provided many people will co
to take advantage of it.

Comments on the proposal to initiate a system of making payments on account of money orders without requiring the payees to call at the post offices.

The *Shiváji* (65) of the 29th August says that the proposal t
system of making payments on account of m
without requiring the payees to call at the
though likely to prove useful to the peop
villages in which there are no post offices,
to give rise to cases of fraud on the part
servants of the department. It is proper
the proposal is adopted measures should be taken to guard agai
mischief. [The *Maháráshtră Mitră* (46) of the 28th August expre
sentiments. The *Jagadádarsh* (35) of the 30th idem says that the
adopted, will be very beneficial to the people in villages where there
offices.]

Points out certain defects in the postal money order system.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 26th August says:—A correspon
from Quetta draws our attention to a
committed there through a defect in the
order system. A gentleman signed the
of a money order handed over to him a
order on his table. He missed it after some time and on enquiry
it had been paid off, but the postal authorities could not say to wh
had been made. The result was that the loser of the money could
offender and bring him to justice. Our correspondent suggests th
should be kept in every post office, wherein the signature of every
the money is actually paid should be taken. There is no doubt th
register had been kept the chances of detection in this case woul
very great, unless the thief who stole the order and committed a f
post office was also an adept in forgery and in personation. We
suggestion to the Postal Department and hope that some remedy wi
to check such practices in future.

Requests Sir Frank Souter to take measures for checking the traffic in girls said to have been carried on in Bombay.

The *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 31st August condemns the
decoying girls for immoral purposes,
This traffic in girls is openly carried on
The wicked men who are engaged in
openly live in a company at Grant
well known that certain foreigners, Eu
Armenian, freely carry on this business he
not think that the Bombay police will meet with any obstacle in
out red-handed. If Sir Frank Souter employs his able detecti
purpose, this mean traffic will be easily checked, if not entirely sto

inhabitants of certain parts of Bombay strongly complain against this traffi It has made certain quarters quite unsafe and full of crime. It is the duty the police to combat with the evil.

Legislation.

Comments on the Khoja Succession Bill.

In an article headed "The Khoja Succession Bill" the *Native Opinic* (11) of the 31st August says:—The Bill under cons deration possesses one disagreeable feature from whic we wish it to be free. It leaves certain matters un defined, the determination of which would have been greatly advantageou to the Khojas themselves. The cases of sons and undivided family are in poin No doubt it is rather hard to give a precise definition of "undivided family," bu we do not think it impossible to do so. Chapter II. of the Bill deals with succes sion to the undivided property of a male Khoja dying intestate, and in the previou chapter "undivided property" has been defined as meaning "a share in propert belonging to an undivided family." The Bill prepared by the commission that wa appointed in Bombay some time ago purported to define the phrase "undivid ed family," but the definition proposed has on inquiry been found to be unsaf Undivided family among the Khojas appears to come into existence chiefly i connection with trade, and would seem to be an institution of a peculiar natur somewhat resembling an undivided family among the Hindus; but on th other hand it is clear from the rules laid down in certain sections of the Bi prepared by the commission and from the papers submitted with that Bi that an undivided family among the Khojas differs in important respects fro the Hindu undivided family. What it is exactly and when property is to b regarded as undivided property, it is difficult to ascertain from the pape before the Government of India; but judging from the analogous case in Hind law, it would seem that these are matters which it would be almost hopele to attempt to define in an Act of the legislature; nor does it appear to b necessary to define them in a Succession Act. It may well be assumed that fundamental distinction which goes to the root of the family constitution, an which is not confined in its operation to matters of succession but applies als *inter vivos*, is established outside this Bill. For these reasons it has bee thought best to make no attempt to define "undivided family" or "undivide property" in the present Bill. This apology is, we think, not a sufficient on and does not conduce much to the credit of the draftsmanship of the leg member. If once it has been undertaken to settle and codify matters inheritance and succession of the Khojas, the difficulty to which the honourab member confesses ought to have been as a matter of necessity overcome an removed. The proper office of a court of law is to construe the wording of th law and not to make the law itself. Before any attempt was made to codify th subject in hand the courts of law were managing these things as best they coul and what with the evidence of custom and with the assistance of general princip they decided disputes as they arose. But when the matter is to be taken o of their hands it seems improper that it should be so taken only partially. Th Bill yet leaves the courts to settle for themselves the question "what is u divided family among the Khojas" without assisting them a bit towards i solution. Moreover a confession of the difficulty looks like a confession inability to grapple with the subject. If the papers before the Governme of India did not show exactly what is the Khoja undivided family, the B should have been postponed till the matter was settled after a more searchi inquiry. We are sure if the matter had been referred back to the Honourab Mr. Melvill, and if some such lawyer as the Honourable Mr. Justice West had be associated with him, the legal member would have found no difficulty in getti a reasonably correct definition of the term in question from these two distinguish lawyers. The present act of introducing the Bill without settling this importa question looks like a show of activity without efficiency. Most of the matte which the Bill settles are really not half so difficult to determine as the impo ant subject of joint family in the Khoja society. Such omissions, we hop will not be allowed to remain in the Bill when it becomes law. A commissi of competent lawyers can without difficulty be appointed and the Bill may shelved awaiting their decision. Another point of difficulty left unsettled the Bill to which we have alluded above is that of the sons of a Khoja by non-Khoja wife. The excuse given for this by the learned mem of the Bill is as hollow as that which has been given for leav "undivided family" undetermined. The Khojas of the Sunni Ja statement of objects and reasons, though apparently unwilling t to recognise any other than a Khoja widow as entitled to inhe husband, proposed that the sons of a Khoja by a wife who is not a have some share in the inheritance. To this the Khojas of the would not agree, and the commission ultimately adopted as a con plan of assigning to the offspring of the marriages in question a nally intermediate between those of legitimacy and illegitimacy, them in the definition clauses the designation of "alien sons," them nothing more than what is allowed to illegitimate sons sections of the Bill. It is stated that the Khojas as a rule are v and rarely take wives from outside their own community, and so state of things continues the mode in which this point is dealt great practical moment; but there is an important principle inv which even the compromise adopted by the commission appears to ment of India to offend. The exclusion of the non-Khoja wife fro and the degradation of her sons to a position altogether lower tha legitimate son involve a view as to restrictions on marriage which it may have obtained acceptance with a majority of the Khoja sec Government have no desire to interfere with it, it is manifestly u have affirmed by the legislature. The present Bill will accordin to contain no reference in its definition clauses or elsewhere to "alien son." It defines "son" to be a legitimate son and leav undefined, and then proceeds to declare the rights of sons and wid to the courts to decide as they will on principles lying outside succession who are legally entitled to the status of sons and widow

Local Self-government.

Comments on the constitution of local boards in the Broach District.

The *Arunodayă* (18) of the 31st August says:—By Resolut recently published in the official *Gazette* have delegated to the Divisional Comm powers conferred on Government by secti 32 of Act II. of 1884. Henceforth the C will be our Government so far as the Municipal Act is concerned. that this as well as the Local Boards Act will come into force fro next. A resolution has already been published intimating that the Act will come into force in the Broach District from that date. A of the resolution, as also of the particulars published in connection that the system which it is proposed to inaugurate in this Presid recognise the fundamental principles which were emphasised in th tion on the subject of local self-government published by the G India. Nay, the arrangements under the new Act do not diff obtaining under the old Act beyond making room for the express members." Five local boards have been established in this distric or 17 members, and it has been ruled that Government will ele half the number of members on a particular board besides nomina sident. This means that the affairs of the boards will be conducted the desire of Government. If this was the consummation that is unintelligible why big resolutions, legal enactments, and simi should have been adopted.

Education.

Attack on European manners and customs in connection with the question of giving higher education to women.

In continuation of its article comparing the manners and cus pean ladies with those of Indian prostitu at page 16 of the Report on Native P week ending 30th August 1884, the *P* (54) of the 31st August says:—In our dwelt on the points of comparison manners and customs of Indian prostitu of European ladies, but for want of space we were unable to comparison was good only so far as appearances went and that the

case entirely differed from the reality in the other. We say w
that the high colours in which we depicted the exterior
and customs of European ladies have been laid simply with th
ing that European ladies are pre-eminently the masters of t
passions inasmuch as they are able to effectually resist al
immorality. The high order of education which is genera
Englishmen and their ladies makes the chances of abuse of the
by them very remote. [The *Bakul* (20) of the 31st August and
(8) of the 4th September express disapproval of the artic
Vaibhav (54) of the 24th August.]

Educational wants of Sind.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 26th August says:—What we
out forcibly is that in Sind at least
tion is paid to English and too little t
It is admitted that Sanskrit is the mother of the Sindi lan
without a good knowledge of the former no one can expect t
Sindi scholar. Yet how many are there in the whole of Sind
Sanskrit primer? It is a subject of regret to us that the ed
rities have not yet taken any step to impart even an elementar
Sanskrit in our schools. While Bengali is growing richer eve
accumulated treasures of Sanskrit, and even Maráthi bids fair
be as copious and expressive as Urdu, the Sindi language r
and poor, though capable of indefinite improvement. Our wor
Inspector should give us three things—a technical school, an
for females, and Sanskrit teachers in our high schools.
desiderata of education in Sind, and we trust it will not be l
are supplied.

Railways.

Comments on the recommendations of the Indian Railway Committee.

The *Kesari* (40) of the 2nd September, commenting on t
tions of the Indian Railway Commi
committee recommend that new rai
constructed partly by Government
private companies. In the present
the country there is no hope of Native capitalists undertaking
nature of railways, and it is therefore plain that the compan
the committee mean European companies. At present all th
in this country are owned by English companies under agreem
ernment which are unduly favourable to themselves, and sev
are even now in favour of entrusting the projected railways to
But as the proposal is likely to prove prejudicial to our interes
just to call in the assistance of private companies, and Govern
up the business. The committee have mentioned the advant
over such projects to private companies, but the disadvantag
advantages a hundred times. The loss entailed on this countr
the amount of railway profits that go into the pockets of the pr
and this would be obviated by Government taking the railway
hands. Moreover there being abundance of capital in England a
the British Government being very high, there is no doubt t
will be able to raise capital at lower rates of interest than
private companies can. Again Government will be freed from
lity involved in the guarantees which they have to give to private
when during a period of 25 to 30 years the whole capital on railw
profits accruing from them will go to swell the Indian exchequer
unintelligible how the committee should have made the recomm
alluded to in the face of these facts. The committee also rec
loans should as far as possible be raised in India. This is indee
but the committee would not have made this recommenda
bestowed some thought upon the present condition of Ind
the light of present circumstances we must look upon the pr
capital being made available for schemes like railways as lying
of possibility. We suggest that these remarks should receive f
before the Home Government and the House of Commons come

ment of the question. [The *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the 31st
The public will be anxious to know what the Government of In
to do. Their plans ought to be made known to the public as soo
They can lose nothing by taking the people into confidence
matters of such vital concern.]

Comments on the report on Indian railways for 1883-84.

Commenting on the report on Indian railways for 1883-84
(18) of the 31st August says:—The
nished in the report, which is necess
amination of the advantages and di
railways in India, is not only untrustworthy but is misleading
throw dust into the eyes of the public. At a meeting of the
East India Railway Company in London the chairman said t
year the company received a profit of 6¾ per cent. The repor
however says that the profit was a little over 8¾ per cent. Is
between the two figures immaterial? Does it not appear tha
General of Railways aimed at practising deception upon th
Parliament by exaggerating facts? It is shown that the ne
guaranteed railway companies amounted to 25 lákhs of rupees,
is that the cost of transmitting money to England even excee
of net profit, and it is surprising that an attempt should be m
this fact with a view to show that the country has been profiti
ways. The Director General himself is of opinion that the fi
him cannot be quite correct in the absence of information rega
of money remittances. Why should the Director General have
about the correctness of which he himself has doubts? Coul
obtained information regarding the cost of money remittances
If all the information is doubtful, is it just to place it befor
If Government secured the proprietorship of the East India
heavy cost, was it not proper that they should have reserved to
right of making alterations in the rates of fares? The report cont
to the refusal of the railway company to lower the rates charged
do not Government compel this company to do so, as they ha
case of other companies? Is not such conduct likely to indu
Government encourage English merchants in making money by
When the rulers take it into their heads to despoil people all
prove ineffective. It is evident that so long as the English purs
double dealing there is no chance of any real gain to this countr

Suggests certain changes in the time table of the Sind Railway.

A correspondent of the *Sind Times* (5) of the 26th Augus
Sukkur, says:—The railway time tab
siderable modifications. It is very
engers for Sukkur should have to s
at midnight, and that passengers for K
to arrive there at 2 A. M. and to remain on the flats until day-brea
accommodation at all at Kotri for railway passengers, and t
that the railway authorities go on in listless indifference from da
caring to provide any.

Native States.

Comments on the recent fight with the Makránis in the Junágad State.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 1st September says:—The r
the State of Junágad and some of its
appear to be in a satisfactory cond
must be loose somewhere when we f
year and a half has elapsed since the oc
Maiya massacre another similar tragedy has been enacted in th
as present information goes, the Darbár appears to have borne
the tragedy. The desperation of the Makránis is something har
We think, as suggested by the *Times of India*, that Government
a careful enquiry into the relations between the Darbár and its
Native Opinion (11) of the 31st August says:—There is some
seems, in the State of Junágad, and it requires an independen
inquiry. We are sorry that on the very heels of the last mass
fatal collision between the Junágad police and the Makránis of a vil

should have followed. The *casus belli* seems to have been a dis
prietary rights of the said village between the warlike Makrán
This time the collision has an authoritative appearance; and th
authority has been thus avenged by the brisk activity of an
Agent, surely the Nabáb of Junágad's dignity and respect in
jects must considerably suffer. Our contemporary of the *Ga*
that the belligerent Makránis could have easily been brought t
giance by a few days' close siege and consequent starvation. Bu
have greater enchantment than the advantages of peace, and
rising was much more the result of the influence of the forme
The *Kesari* (40) of the 2nd September expresses similar sentim
Chronicle (77) of the 31st August says:—The second traged
a melancholy incident in itself, cannot fail to be instructive
Native States who are disposed to rebel against their own rul
paramount power. The Makránis had no decent excuse to be
they did towards the Native Darbár and the British authoriti
the just penalty of their stubborn recalcitration, and their f
warning to others disposed to imitate their dangerous exampl

Blames the Junágad State for the enactment of the second tragedy in that State.

The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 4th Septemb
Mr. Haridás, the Diwán of Junága
shirk all responsibility in the ma
tragedy at Junágad, we still hold h
it. We expected to see all ev
Junágad by his appointment as Diwán, but our expectati
realized. The battle with the Makránis was a splendid aff
Scott! The Major displayed great bravery, but did not sen
deceased Makránis in a cart to Junágad! With the exceptio
there is no difference between the massacre of the Maiyás
We do not think that the appointment of Mr. Haridás as Div
faction and peace to the subjects and removed all that is r
Great mismanagement still prevails in the judicial depart
When such is the case with the judicial branch, what wrong
committed in standing up for their rights when injustice has
We await the explanation which the State may have to offer
time we suggest the advisability of adopting some special me
everything that is rotten in the State of Junágad and for
princes from snatching away the rights of their subjects, *bh*
inámdárs. Though a Bháyát Court is in existence, it does
the rights of *inámdárs* and others. [The *Gujaráti* (99) of th
presses similar sentiments. The *Rást Goftár* (115), the *Gu*
the *Yajdán Parast* (128) of the 31st August absolve the J
all blame in the matter of the fight with the Makránis.]

Berár Affairs.

Suggests that the agency of school-masters should be utilized in effecting sanitary improvements in villages.

The *Varhád Samáchár* (17) o
points out the necessity of effecti
ments in villages and suggests
utilizing the agency of school-mas

RAOJI BHAVAN
Acting Reporter o

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
10th September 1884.

INDEX.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Ábkári: Complaint regarding the oppressive nature of the
framed by the — Department ... ...
Agriculture: Suggestions in connection with the appointm
assistant to the Director of— ... ...
Bombay Legislative Council: Comments on the recent appo
the— ... ...
Bombay Port Trust: Suggestion to the members of the — fo
the utility of the Chaupáti Bandar ... ...
Court fees: Expression of opinion that it is not just to
subsidiary applications which are mere reminders of origi
tions ... ...
Factory Act: Suggestions to the — Committee ... ...
Forests: Complaint regarding the hardship caused by an
biting the people of Gokák from taking wood for fuel pu
the Gokák hill ... ...
Honorary Magistrates: Suggestion for appointing — in Sind
Honorary Surgeons: Expression of opinion that the scheme
ing — to hospitals has not failed and a request to Go
try the experiment once more ... ...
India Council: Necessity of reforming the— ... ...
Land revenue: Comments on the Government resolution on
of allowing discount on — instalments paid in advance ..
Police: Request to Sir Frank Souter to take measures for
traffic in girls carried on in Bombay ... ...
Postal matters:
  Approval of the contemplated introduction of a scheme
  able overland parcels ... ...
  Comments on the proposal to initiate a system of makin
  on account of money orders without requiring the pa
  at the post offices ... ...
  Defects in the postal money order system ... ...
  Necessity of initiating a system of life insurance through
  of the Postal Department ... ...
Resolution excluding Eurasians from the Roorki College: D
the contemplated rescission of the — ... ...
Shrievalty of Bombay: Suggestions to the Bombay Gover
matter of the appointment of the next Sheriff ...

Part II.—*Legislation*—

Khoja Succession Bill: Comments on the— ... ...

Part III.—*Local Self-government*—

Constitution of local boards: Comments on the — in
District... ... ...

Part IV.—*Education*—

Educational wants of Sind: Enumeration of the— ...
Female education: Attack on European manners and custom
tion with the question of giving higher education to wo

Part V.—*Railways*—

Indian Railway Committee: Comments on the recommendati
Report on Indian railways for 1883-84: Comments on the—
Sind Railway: Suggestion of certain changes in the time ta

Part VI.—*Native States*—

Junágad: Comments on the recent fight with the Makrá
State ... ...

Part VII.—*Berár Affairs*—

Sanitary improvements in villages: Suggestion that th
school-masters should be utilized in effecting— ...

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS,

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

06
FICE
884

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND B

For the Week ending 13th September

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	
	ENGLISH.		
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Wee
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Mont
*4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quar
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-w
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.		
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Wee
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-w
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Wee
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Dail
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Wee
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fort
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Wee
16	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	D
17	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	D
	MARA'THI.		
18	The Arunodayă	Thána	Wee
19	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do
20	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do
21	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do
22	„ Bhála	Sholápur	Do
23	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do
*24	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Do
*25	„ Chikitsak	Sholápur	Do
26	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fort
27	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Wee
28	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do
29	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do
32	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do
33	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do
34	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fort
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Wee
36	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do
37	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do
38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do
*39	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Do
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do
42	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortn
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Mont
*44	„ Mádhavi	Dhárwár	Week
45	„ Maháráshtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.
46	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.
49	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Month
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Week
51	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.
52	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.
*53	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortn
54	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Week
*55	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.
*56	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.
*57	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Month
*58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Week
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Mont
60	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortn
61	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Week
62	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.
*63	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.
64	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Mont
*65	„ Shivájí[1]	Poona	Week
66	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do
67	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do
68	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do
*69	„ Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánares

CON 503

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	Mara'thi—*continued.*			
70	The Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
71	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	300
72	„ Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	175
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*74	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
75	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
*76	„ Vinod	Poona	Do.	200
*77	„ Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
78	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
	Anglo-Gujara'ti.			
79	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	475
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
82	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
83	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	Gujara'ti.			
84	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
85	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
86	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
87	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
88	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	415
89	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	1,175
90	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	500
91	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	50
92	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
*93	„ Chamanistáne Hamesh Bahár	Bombay	Do.	200
94	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
95	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,025
96	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	200
97	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
98	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
99	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	325
100	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
101	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
102	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*103	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
104	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
105	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
106	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
107	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	810
*108	„ Kapol-hita-wardhak	Do.	Monthly	200
109	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	925
110	„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	250
111	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
112	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	350
113	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
114	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
115	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	700
116	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
117	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
118	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
119	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
120	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
121	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
122	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
123	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	423
*124	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly	200
125	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patra	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
126	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
127	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	778
128	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
129	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	Ka'narese.			
130	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	150
*131	„ Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.	200
132	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
133	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	915
134	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	115
	Sanskrit.			
*135	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	100
	Urdu.			
*136	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
137	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.	160
	Persian.			
138	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	300
	English, Mara'thi and Urdu.			
*139	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	200
	Sindi.			
140	The Sind Sudhár	Karáchi	Weekly	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, ich are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the icial Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, er placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be olutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed n a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Po

The *Vichárshil* (75)

Lamentations of India.

tions of India personif
have I been reduced to
now? I have been re
miserable existence wi
doled out by foreigners.
for this miserable pligh
called in foreigners to he
when they found on thei
of ignorant children and
of this state of things, u
use of it as if they wer
wealth became elated by
This state of commotion
have neither the ability
son of mine restored or
not last for even a whol
prompted to admit int
that was brought with t
one and sent back to the
every year millions of ea
state of things has con
me to believe that inv
oppressed me once for al
constantly extracting m
verting it into gold.
I stand a fair chance of
ingredients of my body
applied unto me, and
gold. So much for the
have not yet awakened
forsake such of my child
property. They remain
white crows of the whit
little bits in their possess
years ago is fresh in
faults. This much for
set of my children are tho
annually fall a prey to th
my state has been unifor
excessive rain in another
single year unattended
reduced to a fearful plig
thousands of leeches an
producing excruciating p
Mitră (46) of the 11th S

The *Bodh Sudháka*

Popular ideas regarding the British rule in India.

it is that many reform
train. The English peo
educate the people and t
this mission they would
tration based on such s
comments of three-fourth
British rule set forth by
most ignorant cultivator

Politics and the Public Administration.

Lamentations of India.

The *Vichárshil* (75) of the 1st September but received on the 13th idem, in an article headed "A Crying Woman," expresses the following sentiments in the shape of the lamentations of India personified as a destitute woman:—What a miserable condition have I been reduced to! What should an unfortunate creature like myself do now? I have been reduced to a state of widowhood and am eking out a miserable existence with my children with the help of a few crusts that are doled out by foreigners. But perhaps the vices of my children are responsible for this miserable plight. My children began to fight among themselves and called in foreigners to help them in their internecine warfare. These foreigners, when they found on their advent that the affairs of the house were in the hands of ignorant children and that the matron of the house was effete, took advantage of this state of things, usurped the whole of the property, and began to make use of it as if they were the owners. All the foreigners that had access to my wealth became elated by its possession and in their turn made way for others. This state of commotion has been going on for a number of years. My children have neither the ability nor the means of setting matters right. Once a son of mine restored order in the house by punishing all foreigners, but it did not last for even a whole century. By a sad irony of fate my children were prompted to admit into the house some white Márwádis. The earthen pot that was brought with them by these Márwádis was soon converted into a golden one and sent back to their country, and they have been sending to this country every year millions of earthen pots and carrying golden ones in return. This state of things has continued for the last one hundred years, and it has led me to believe that invaders like Nádir, Taimur, Mahomed and others who oppressed me once for all were better than these terrible people who have been constantly extracting my blood by the application of cupping glasses and converting it into gold. And if I remain under them for a hundred years more I stand a fair chance of losing not only my blood but my flesh, bones and other ingredients of my body under the powerful operation of the cupping glasses applied unto me, and all these will go to enrich their country in the shape of gold. So much for the usurpers. As to the condition of my children, they have not yet awakened from their state of infatuation! Evil fate does not yet forsake such of my children as are still possessed of small bits of my immoveable property. They remain off their guard even when the all-absorbing avaricious white crows of the white island are watching for an opportunity to snatch the little bits in their possession! When the fate of one of their brothers a few years ago is fresh in their memory, it is strange that they should repeat his faults. This much for the condition of one set of my children. Another set of my children are thoroughly destitute and half-starved. Thousands of them annually fall a prey to the diseases engendered by absence of food. Latterly my state has been uniformly miserable. What with scanty rain in one year and excessive rain in another, and with rat and locust plagues, there has not been a single year unattended with its special misfortune, and I am being gradually reduced to a fearful plight. There is not even a drop of blood in my body, while thousands of leeches and krors of cupping glasses applied unto me have been producing excruciating pain. Better death than such misery! [The *Mahárásthtră Mitră* (46) of the 11th September expresses somewhat similar sentiments.]

Popular ideas regarding the British rule in India.

The *Bodh Sudhákar* (23) of the 10th September, in a communicated article headed "Ideas of Hindus about the English Nation," says:—India has been under the English rule for several years and the first impression about it is that many reforms that are beneficial to the people have followed in its train. The English people frankly maintain that their mission to India is to educate the people and to give them a political training, and that after fulfilling this mission they would gladly return to their country. A system of administration based on such sweet talk finds favour with the educated youth, but the comments of three-fourths of the population of India on the vindication of the British rule set forth by these educated men are worth noting. People from the most ignorant cultivator to those who know to read and write Maráthi are

unanimous in holding that English rulers are adept in th
money under cover of measures ostensibly meant for the
people. The proposed agricultural banks are looked upon as a
ing the gains of the Native money-lender to the pockets of th
and similar ideas are indulged in in respect of the policy of Go
ing education, agriculture, public works, forests, railways a
In short it is believed that the rulers are actuated by a desire to
false pretences and thus to maintain a never-failing stream of m
England. Even the census operations of Government are conne
mate object of imposing a fresh tax on the people. It may b
ideas are entertained by people who are ignorant and de
and are therefore mistaken. But it is not correct to jud
views that are held by 19 krors of people. No lasting benefi
derived by India from English rule, nor is there any possi
benefits in the future. The rulers are solely bent upon augme
their country and upon promoting the interests of people of the
want of courage we have become thoroughly incompetent
task of protecting our own interests. The sum and substance o
is no benefactor of India. If the English nation had been a
beneficent motives they would not have resorted to the polic
education imparted by them produce a feeling of utter h
recipients. May God gift us with sense and courage to enabl
the rulers on several matters relating to the administration
Why has not the experiment of admitting Indian representative
been tried? Why were the provinces of Oudh, Nágpur, Sá
hundred others taken up in the face of a public disclaim
annexation? If you profess to do us good by means of civiliz
you not open coal, iron and other mines in this country?
encouragement be given to the export trade in wheat, cotton, &
no measures be taken to stop the exportation of food grains
If you profess a love for independence, why don't you impart a
and industries to Natives? If these and hundreds of other
nature were put to Mr. Gladstone it is difficult to anticipate th
give. Recently Government have been trying to forward t
education. Is it possible that some secret motives underlie t
possible that by this new device the rulers hope to create famil
the ignorant female and male populations, and thus calculate
the English rule in India?

Discusses the question of effecting a reform in the present constitution of the India Council.

The *Gujarát Mitrá* (80) of the 7th September says:
impressed we may be with the im
stituting the Home Government of
much surprised at its present co
public writers agitate the question
of the India Office, they commit a blu
losing sight of the question of the constitution of the Governm
the former had nothing to do with the latter question. In re
tion of the Government at London does not radically diffe
Viceroy's or any of the Presidency Councils in India. It w
effect any large reform in the present essentials of the India
chief and local administrations in India have all been so
capable of coping with the more rigid requirements which
popular Government in London will unfailingly exact. It
that the members of the India Council, partly drawn from th
and partly appointed in London, are a despotic bureauc
Secretary of State is mostly the mouthpiece of his Counc
Government less despotic in a better sense of the term? The
ing the administration in India being poor and inefficient, the
proportionately left to their personal resources. Thus they
apt to become firmer and more self-willed than they beneficial
a tendency must in all countries be prejudicial to the growi
people. Why inveigh against the present India Office as a t

Indian Government, when it serves as a check upon the exer
sovereignty in India? Absolute rule in India cannot always
one Viceroy as it may be under another. We cannot unres
Slagg in throwing unequivocal discredit on the efforts of past
and recast the Council. In the absence of mature public opinio
and England, in respect of the political, administrative and so
taining to India, the ministries on different occasions seem to
was practicable in establishing some check on the conduct of the
Though we do not think that the remedies pointed out by
effectually cope with the progressive necessities of the Indian e
doubt for a moment that the time is come for a comprehensive
question.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the same date says:—The r
Mr. Baxter's Committee on Indian railways has acquitted itse
dicative of how little the members of the House of Commons
for the real wants of the country, the welfare of its people, an
wishes of its Government and leading men. And this must ten
attitude of those who have been objecting to the transfer of the bu
by the India Council to a standing committee of the House of
confirmation again will grow stronger when they remember the
is enacted on the platform of the English House of Commons
of the introduction of the Indian budget. The last enactme
burlesque has been characterised by English and Anglo-In
in words that show their contempt of the proceeding in the mo
manner. Indeed all things would appear to conspire to m
friends of India wish that the partial direction of the condu
now vested in the India Council may long continue in its hand
abolition of the Council but an improvement in its constitution
procedure that is needed to give India the benefits of a wi
control of her affairs by the virtually irresponsible autocrat, t
State. [The *Gujaráti* (100) of the same date prays for the
India Council and advocates the assumption of direct cont
affairs by Parliament.]

Comments on the case in which certain students of Krishnagar in Bengal were prosecuted by the police for clapping their hands on the occasion of a theatrical performance.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 5th September says:—The Kris
case is over. To comment on a case
ordinary nature without losing temp
possible. It is really wonderful that
questions of justice there should be a
opinion between Natives and Euro
bitterness of race feeling has been a
all other feelings. Whenever any occ
parties are equally unreasonable in their expressions of ill feeli
ableness. What prompted Major Ramsay to arrest the boys
ascribed to race feeling or anything else. What transpired in
trial itself is another thing. All lovers of justice, whether India
must agree that this trial discloses facts subversive of all justice
It is absolutely beside the question that the students are
prosecuting officials Europeans. Justice is presumed to be the s
What should we say of a magistrate who consults the Police S
every case and who influences the judgment of his assistant?
wormed out of the unconscious Major by the defending barrist
We have never heard of a covenanted officer with some y
display such levity in a public court of justice. The off-ha
manner in which Major Ramsay gave evidence, the cool effron
he arrested and unlawfully detained the students, clearly show
vagance these mofussil officers are capable. It is a very
that the name of British justice is becoming a by-word of repr
in the hands of men who drag that honoured name through t
British rule will have become a fable in India, as in the course
thing must, these unworthy representatives of a worthy gov
remembered as the dark spots on its fair fame.

Approve of the appointment of Lord Dufferin to the Viceroyalty of India.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (89), the *Jáme Jamshed* (104) and t
Sodágar (85) of the 12th September express
at the approaching departure of the pres
from this country and approve of the
of Lord Dufferin as the new Viceroy.

Comments on the forest policy of Government.

Commenting on Government Resolution No. 9288 of 13th A
which prescribes a certain scale of fees
cattle, the *Maháráshtră Mitră* (46) of the 1
ber says:—A perusal of this resolution wil
excite ridicule about the Márwádi inclinations of Government.
loss what to say of the conduct of Government, who devise measures
advance payment of the instalments of land revenue and at the same
the cultivator from access to the forest lands and try to secure thei
flesh in all cases. The rayats have no right even to touch the trees
forests. Nay, they cannot get even a pinch of earth or a small ston
ing a house without the payment of the necessary fees. We do n
right Government have to resume forests which were allowed to vill
time of the revenue survey. It is not good to issue conflicting resol
time to time on the strength of authority and to subordinate the
the people to those of Government. For the time Government n
themselves with the idea of having accomplished their own good, bu
them that the consequences must be very serious. The sooner the G
and their officers bestow a thought on the grievances of the peo
nection with the Forest Department the better.

Comments on the policy of Government in regard to the grant of grazing rights.

In an article headed "Grazing in Forests" the *Mahrátta* (2)
September says:—In the very beginnin
observe that Government do not seem to
proposal, which we have made more than
in some cases the cultivator should be allo
grass fields freely. Government take into consideration only tw
(1) whether these grazing fields should be sold to the highest bidder, or
they should be let to the cultivators of a village at a small fee. N
told that Government prefer the latter mode. At the same time
think that a farm may prove useful to the villagers if the pátil
of the village takes the farm. But we cannot allow this to pass
The pátil is no doubt the headman of the village, but he is no longe
man of the village system. He does not now take that interest in t
good which he used to take formerly. The reason is obvious. Gover
so far taken him under their protection, and have so far curtailed his
the rayats that the pátil does not wield the same authority that he d
We do not therefore think that it is possible to satisfy this provis
Government, as we have already said above, are perfectly in favour
system; and yet they observe that in some cases the farm system i
on account of the large amount of revenue yielded by it. Governm
same time say that all the area of the Government forests cannot be
grazing of the village cattle on payment of a small fee. Now n
claims this. So this assurance of Government is superfluous. Wh
ment propose is that in each forest village a certain amount of forest
be opened yearly for the grazing of village cattle on payment of
area should depend, Government observe, on the number of cattl
pasturage is required. Here again Government seem to make n
grazing land available in the village itself or in the waste land.
grazing land is now left in villages. One thing remarkable about th
ment resolutions is that they are so worded that no objection can b
them. There are little apparently unmeaning provisions here
which are the authorities for all official vagaries ever complai
we examine the conduct of Government officials who render
obnoxious, we shall always find that there are certain provisions be
these worthies generally shelter themselves, and hence they very
against the law. To a good officer discretionary powers mean a gr
ibility, and he ponders well before he uses those large powers.

officer who interprets discretionary powers to mean full fr
ernment interference, these powers leave a large field to
in. It is provided that big kurans like the Kátraj one should n
year round and should not be given on the fee system at an au
kurans sometimes realize as many as Rs. 5,000. This is not
Government may well desire that these kurans should not be dis
not object to this, but ought not Government at the same t
the legitimate wants of the rayat? The hereditary rights
have been curtailed and it is but just that in return Govern
them the best consideration and supply their legitimate w
escaped the notice of Government that in certain periods of
of the poor cultivator get lean, and in most cases die. Now, un
poor fellow, rainy season is the period in which he most ne
It has been observed that the stock of fodder, &c., whi
generally stores, gets exhausted by the beginning of t
This shortness of fodder compels the cultivator to fe
short or "famine" rations. One Government officer has alrea
a recommendation to the following effect: "The vill
village should be allowed to cut grass for their own use
They will require this grass for their cattle and also in n
Such cutting should be regulated by the Forest Departm
certain specified areas, and the villagers should not be pe
random." This is a good suggestion, and if acted upon,
beneficial to the people. We hear that in the Southern D
practice prevails, but of this we are not certain. Why Gove
on this suggestion is a different question. Government ma
think that when they entrust the work to their officers the latt
see that the rayats are not oppressed. If Government had
distinctly that they would not tax the cultivator for fodd
purpose of feeding his cattle, there would have been no chan
the cultivator; but when they are told to charge a fee for the u
zealous officers are likely to look more to the growth of G
than to the convenience of the cultivators. We have not th
Government have an earnest desire to ameliorate the conditio
We call upon Mr. Ozanne, the Director of Agriculture, to mo
behalf of the wretched cattle of the cultivator. The fee syst
hearted measure. It is likely to be as bad as the auction
scale of fees is fixed moderately. We therefore urge Gov
the cultivator free use of pieces of land for grazing his cattle,
to cut grass from them to make provision for the rainy seas

Comments on the policy regarding the assessment of sub-soil water as ennunciated in the resolution on survey operations in Jhálod táluka in Panch Mahâls.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 8th September says:-
resolution on the operations of r
Jhálod táluka in Panch Mahâls t
Bombay take occasion to review an
length the principles of the asse
water at first survey and on revis
tion is a clear statement of the polic
and makes an effort to meet the arguments and objections r
policy in the public press. As an attempt at taking the publ
and explaining the views of Government, the present resolu
soon upon the resolution of March 26th, must be hailed wit
does fresh proofs of a liberal tone in the administration.
summarizes the views of Government on the question and the
forward by the opponents, and proceeds:—Among such co
objectors to Government policy have, we think, the bette
Admitting that the principle of assessment now proposed
considerable advance upon the system formerly in vogue—adm
system will not have as deterrent an effect upon well irrigatio
it is difficult to understand how it will encourage the digging
will no doubt be free from the fear of any fresh tax in
digging of wells when the assessment already includes a cha
bearing capacity of the soil, whether he digs a well or not;

by Government of a charge for subsoil water can scarcely inc dig a well in so far as his capacity to dig a well will depend u circumstances, such as his means, his opportunities, his own water-bearing capacity of his land, and so forth. On the oth a possibility of the system being worked with hardship and return from its working will be comparatively small. If Gov totally abandon their claim over subsoil water, the next best th is to specify some limit of depth and the methods by which subsoil water will be ascertained. Such a definite declarat confidence among the agricultural classes. The present res resolutions which have preceded it, is wanting in definiteness In conclusion, while giving Government the fullest credit interestedness and anxiety for the welfare of agriculturists Government not to treat with distrust or aversion any honest expression of hostile comment. [The *Arunodayă* (18) of th entirely approves of the policy enunciated in the resolution abo

The *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 7th September says :— find that the Bombay Government has taken the opportunity resolution on the recent survey operations in the Jhálod Mah its policy of taxing the water-bearing capacities of soils at so cannot sufficiently commend the spirit here shown and have remarking that the resolution in question has removed some which before existed on the subject. In the case of the J resolution states that the existence of accessible subsoil water tained by a very careful investigation by skilled agency elaborate rules. What those rules are and how the existence has been ascertained by skilled agency it would be worth whi hope Government will, in the same spirit which has prompte the present resolution, let the public know those rules and all anxiety on the subject. It will also interest the public meant by "accessible water," and at what depth water must ex the definition of "accessible water." A great deal depends upo is understood and how the water is ascertained to exist. Fo in interpretation or a little unsoundness in the principles adopt gation may result in great hardship and injustice by submitting rate land which ought not to bear it, whilst owing to the exp the rayat may be unable to prove the inaccessibility of water this may be relinquishment of lands—a contingency which oug guarded against. No doubt if it be admitted that Governmen taxing the subsoil water, the system of taxing it, whether it must on the whole be preferred to that of taxing it only though it cannot exactly be said to encourage—as, in fact, it co to make improvements, it is not likely to discourage them rate imposed is sufficiently light. And except that unless very le as it is promised it will be—it may result in hardship, there is said against it. As explained in the resolution, the principl the objections which were once urged against it, and we are ment, in deference to the criticism of the press, has been explain it to the public at great length.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 2nd September says :—In th the 26th March last the Bombay Government, while admitti ency of taxing wells, thought it advisable to take the adva water into account in the assessment of land. Public opinion this taxation, and the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha as well as our strong arguments against it. Nevertheless we find from a that Government adhere to their first proposal. The resolut quotations and extracts and contains an elaborate defence ment policy; but we have in vain sought for an answer that there was no ascertained and definite *modus operand* the extent of the advantage, or, as the Government put it of water" enjoyed by each number. All the informatio

us in this connection is contained in the following two se
classifying the land according to relative value, account has be
inherent advantage of *accessible* subsoil water, the existenc
been ascertained by a very careful investigation by *skilled*
under elaborate rules." "The best evidence of the existence of
doubtless its actual use, but it cannot reasonably be asserted that
of irrigation by well is already under well irrigation." What th
are we do not know; nor do we care to know them if they only en
to assess the inherent advantage of *accessible* subsoil water. W
like to know is how the skilled agency employed by Governmen
cover "the land *capable of irrigation by wells*" but which is no
well irrigation: in other words, to discover the existence of *ina*
water. Regarding this important question we do not find a si
Government resolution. Even as regards *accessible* subsoil wate
the authors of the celebrated Joint Report refrained from givin
left the whole matter "to the judgment of the superintending o
therefore not a little curious to know what "elaborate rules"
framed for the guidance of the aforesaid "skilled agency." M
were constructed under express promises that they would n
account in revision settlements. It follows therefore that th
abstract advantage,—the unrealised "command of water"—w
of promise and a breach of faith. We are now asked to believ
ment of subsoil water is not the assessment of wells:—but if w
assessment of subsoil water would be impossible, then it follows
of wells places the landholder in a much worse position in con
settlement than he would occupy without them. But for them
no addition to his assessment. It is only because they exist
the classer at once presumes the existence of subsoil water and
it. To an ordinary cultivator there is little difference in taxin
of a well and taxing the potential existence of subsoil water as
well. The main question is whether agricultural improvements
be discouraged by either taxation. The agriculturist will not
that his well is not the *cause* but the *occasion* of the enhanced
posed upon him, but will at once conclude that the digging
enhancement of assessment on revision of settlement. Had
the metaphysical knowledge with which our Government seem
were they all unpractical adorers of logical distinctions, the Go
would be without a flaw. But unfortunately they are impervi
logic but the logic of hard facts, and we can assure Governmen
ment of subsoil water will, throughout the length and bread
dency, be held equivalent to the assessment of wells, and th
will thus be inflicted on agricultural improvements.

Grievances of the zamindárs of Hála in Sind.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 2nd September says:—Some three
to the *Sind Sudhár* (140) on behalf of
of Hála representing the excessive
new settlement. They go into som
tails which we reproduce here for the information of our readers
that be. The following is the translation of the letter:—Th
however hard, was nothing compared to the present settlement,
the zamindárs with the weight of a mountain. Just think
formerly assessed at 6 annas an acre now charged at Rs. 3
The minimum area that can be cultivated by means of one *nar*
is 12½ acres. This area, according to the new settlement, has
the local fund cess, Rs. 38¾, whereas formerly it paid only
words, the assessment according to the new rates is about eight
rate. This rate was fixed in violation of the rule that the in
ment on a *deh* was in no case to exceed 66 per cent.; the excess
700 instead of 66 per cent. An idea of the heaviness of the p
be formed from the fact that whereas formerly the maximum
survey number, including the local fund cess, was about Rs. 5
cess alone now amounts to that sum. There are several lands
luka which formerly paid only 6 annas per acre. It may be said

exorbitant rate is fixed on first-class lands ; but the assessment on
lands is only slightly less, about Rs. 3 for each *nar*, calculating the di
tween the assessments on first and second class lands at 4 annas per
is still a little more than seven times the former rate. But most of the
Hála táluka have been classed under the first class and very few under
class. In the present condition of the táluka most of the numbers ar
without takávi and at the division of crops the landholder gets only
a wealthy zamindár who pays Rs. 60 takávi on a *hurlo* and Rs. 100 or
a *nar*, gets one-third. But hardly one among a hundred zamindárs ca
who pays this amount of takávi. Considering the expenses now incur
nection with cultivation the difficulty experienced in getting manure
and the necessity of borrowing at a high rate of interest to make up t
of the assessment, we sadly repent of having ever taken to land cultiva
we feel there is no one now to help us in getting out of the mire an
none to save the drowning. Formerly it was the custom that land w
according to its relative value, but now there is a uniform rate for
a fertile soil paying the same as an unproductive one. And the allow
for a *rayati* water-course is very small, only 4 annas. We believe
total amount of assessment this year is nearly double the assessment
year. The greatest hardship from which we suffer is however
different. This year several thousand acres of uncultivated area
included in the survey numbers, which require the utmost labour
make them fit for cultivation. We say that these cultivated areas c
half *ghanta* of jungle and waste. In order to cultivate one *hurlo* of
a person has to spend about 100 rupees merely in improvin
even then it is fit for cultivation only after two years. Besides
lands here are so very bad that the survey officers themselve
to put them in the survey numbers on the ground that there
prospect of their ever yielding anything and that it was mere waste
for Government to have them surveyed. And even on such waste
Government have fixed a revenue of Rs. 38¾ per *nar*. This, we subm
injustice. It is in contravention of circular No. 28, wherein it is
down that such lands are to be exempt from assessment for 30 years
be very lightly assessed at a rate not exceeding 4 annas per acre, anc
a view to their improvement and consequent increase of revenue t
ment every facility is to be afforded to the landholder. But instead
being given heavy obstacles are thrown in the way of their improveme
waste lands are now placed in the first class with uncultivated lands an
ance has been made for the labour required in their improvement."
spondents wind up with a request to the authorities to see into the m
we trust the Commissioner in Sind will take their grievance into his
tion and enquire whether the facts stated by them are correct. Th
signed by the zamindárs and they can be referred to and asked to s
their statement. [The same correspondents of the *Sind Sudhár* (140)
September say :—We have something more to say on the subject an
you will oblige us by publishing this letter in your paper. In the le
referred to it was said that under the original settlement the min
charged was 6 annas per acre, but it is not so; the minimum rate pe
only 4 annas. There are several lands in the Hála táluka which we
at this rate. The same lands are now assessed at rupees 2 and an
acre, *i. e.*, the rates at present leviable are eleven times as high as the
What is most surprising is that the land which was subject to an
of 4 annas only is now charged 5 annas and 6 pies for local cess only
to Rs. 2-12-0 levied on account of Government assessment. Formerl
cess was only 1 anna in the rupee; now it has been enhanced to 2 an
rupee. Under the old rules if there were two crops in the same
cultivator had not to pay anything for the second crop, but at pre
if the most inferior sort of the rabi produce were sown in the sam
additional charge of 4 annas per acre would have to be paid, *i. e.*,
piece which if cultivated twice under the old rules was assessed a
only would, if cultivated twice now, be liable to an assessment of Rs.
a local cess of 6 annas.]

Censures Government for the re-appointment of the Hon'ble K. V. Ráste to the Legislative Council.

In an article headed "Our Legislative Council" the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) the 8th September says:—The last number of th *Bombay Government Gazette* contains a notificatio announcing that the Hon'ble Badrudin Tyabji an the Hon'ble Ráo Báhádur Khanderáo Vishvanát Ráste have been re-appointed members of the Legi lative Council for a further term of two years and that Mr. J. R. Naylor, C.S Legal Remembrancer, has been appointed a member in place of Genera Merriman. We have no doubt that Mr. Badrudin's re-appointment will b received with approval and satisfaction, while it is not the slightest exaggeration to say that the news of the re-appointment of Mr. Ráste will be receive not only with feelings of utter disappointment but even of downright indignation. We had some hopes that at least in the last year of his term of offic Sir James Fergusson would not perpetrate the scandal of re-appointing thi "magnificent nobody" to a seat in the local Legislative Council. We have no the slightest doubt that if any local committee, on being permitted to elect it own president under the new Local Self-government Acts, were so foolish a to elect a person like Mr. Ráste for the said post, such a local committee woul richly deserve to be summarily and instantly deprived of the power of electin its own president. Native princes in this country are constantly blamed b Government, by writers in the Anglo-Indian press, and by writers in th Native press also, for conferring responsible offices on their personal favourites minions and pimps. Khanderáo Gáikwád was so blamed for appointing Bhá Scindia to be his minister, so was his unfortunate and ill-starred brothe Malhár Ráo blamed for appointing Balwantráo Ráhurkar to the same responsibl post. This appointment of Mr. Ráste is no better than either of the tw appointments referred to above. And our Bombay contemporary the *Time of India*, writing possibly under inspiration from the Secretariat, says in it impression of Friday last that the re-appointment for a further term of tw years not only of Mr. Badrudin Tyabji but even of Mr. Ráste will be receive with general satisfaction by the communities to which the two nominees respectively belong. Now we are tempted to ask our contemporary to produce hi authority for such a silly and reckless assertion as the one under notice. Ou contemporary has clearly been misled, and its ignorance is quite unpardonabl for if it had only taken care to ascertain independently for itself the overwhelming and unanimous verdict of the Native press when Mr. Ráste' appointment for the first time was announced two years ago, it would neve have ventured to put forth such an absurd and positively untruthful statemen The hungry set of parasites in the court of Malhár Ráo Gáikwád offered hi their sincere and warm congratulations on his rare discretion and judgment i selecting specially qualified men when he selected that beggar Ráhurkar fo the post of his prime minister. And some of our Anglo-Indian contemporarie appear to us to be adopting the mean artifices of the hungry set of parasites referred to above. The parallel is complete except in one particular. We fancy tha Malhár Ráo with his appreciation of his responsibilities may very probably hav honestly believed that in selecting Ráhurkar he had discharged his duty. W really feel that it would be doing sheer injustice to Sir James Fergusson t suppose that His Excellency's appreciation of his responsibilities is no wa better than that of Malhárráo Gáikwád, or that his discretion and judgmen stand on the same level with those of that unfortunate prince. Sir James was who selected Mr. Badrudin Tyabji and Mr. Káshináth Trimbak Telan for the honour of a seat in the Legislative Council, and it is very difficult t believe that one who is capable of making such irreproachable selections can b capable—nay, we had almost said guilty—of making such a scandalous selectio as the one under notice. We cannot believe that Sir James is really ignora of the utter absence of any qualification in Mr. Ráste to have the honour of seat in the Legislative Council bestowed upon him. Sir James cannot hav failed to observe the ridiculous exhibition which Mr. Ráste made from his sea at the Council Board during the debates on the two Local Self-governmen Bills. What then is the explanation of this scandalous appointment? W should certainly like to be enlightened upon this point. We confess to ou utter inability to suggest any explanation whatever except it be that Go ernment are anxious to secure the presence of some ciphers with a vie

to swell the official majority. No other explanation that we
is possible. It is needless for us here to remind our contemp
Mahrátta (2) that we are quite ready to subscribe to the princi
motives should never be imputed to Government so long as any ac
them is capable of being explained away by a fairly liberal interpre
what is to be done when the most charitable interpretation that ca
to satisfy the requirements of common sense? Will Government or
apologists, so far as this scandalous appointment is concerned
qualifications which Government expect their nominees to the
Council to fulfil, and then show how those qualifications are fulfi
Ráste? If the qualifications are nameless, indescribable or suc
bear being openly avowed, then the system which permits of
being solemnly enacted stands self-condemned and the sooner it is
the better for all concerned. And in one sense such scandalous a
are extremely beneficial, for they afford the strongest proof
necessary reform in our Legislative Councils is to make them elect
would think of reforming a system which was not full of glaring
abuses, and in one sense, as we have stated above, we must offer ou
gratulations to Sir James Fergusson on his having for the second
such a scandalous appointment and thereby having afforded the st
demnation of the present system of nomination. [The *Native O*
the 7th September (Maráthi columns), the *Mahrátta* (2), the *Gujaráti*
Yajdán Parast (129) of the same date and the *Kesari* (40) of
express approval of the re-appointment of Mr. Badrudin Tyabji an
of that of Mr. Ráste.]

Complains against an order prohibiting pleaders from appearing in courts in the Sibi district.

A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (140) of the 6th Septe
Although the doors of justice are ever
under the British rule, darkness is stil
the district of Sibi. Upto the year 1
used to appear in courts on behalf of plai
as defendants, but when the pleaders ca
what stuff the Magistrates were made of, the latter requested the
Governor General to pass an order prohibiting all pleaders from
any of the courts in the Sibi district. The absence of pleaders
has resulted in injustice being done to several poor people. If
look this evil in the face and allow pleaders to appear in cour
which are at present closed will be opened, better justice will be
the people will be saved much hardship; otherwise there is no hop

Comments on the method of carrying out executions prevailing in the Bombay Presidency.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (104) of the 11th September says:—
India supports the suggestion made in
by the Sanitary Commissioner of Berá
Bombay Presidency, as in Berár, senten
tion should be carried out in jails and
public. But we are unable to a
suggestion. We, in the first place, condemn executions. The
wicked and should be done away with. But if the punishment is to
we do not see any reason for giving up the present system of carr
public. The way in which it is carried out in this city is not sh
said that executions strike awe into the hearts of evil-doers.
punishment were carried out inside the jail, it would not fulfil its
Bombay Samáchár (89) of the 11th and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (8
September express approval of executions being carried out in
instead of before the public.]

Comments on Dr. Hewlett's report on the prevalence of enteric fever among European soldiers employed in this country.

Referring to the report on enteric fever by Dr. Hewl
Commissioner for the Government of
Jáme Jamshed (104) of the 9th Sep
proves of the suggestion regarding
lity of demolishing European soldiers' b
they have been used for twenty or
and of constructing new ones instead in
places, and says:—We can believe that the barracks may be defe

suggestion appears strange. Even if Dr. Hewlett's statement be true, the stat of the Indian finances will not permit of his suggestions being carried ou Are the krores of rupees spent on the construction of barracks in this country to be thrown away? The health of the soldiers, moreover, will not much improve even if the suggested construction of new barracks every 30 years at grea cost is carried out. If the wretched quarters now occupied by Native soldier at the Marine Lines and near the Crawford Markets were improved, the expenditure on them would be well directed. The barracks at Colába for the use o European soldiers are palaces when compared to those occupied by Native soldiers It is easy to say that the latter are weak and inferior in physique to their European brethern, but when we try to know the real causes we find that the Government are more to blame in the matter than the Native soldiers. No arrangements are made for the maintenance of the families of the latter similar to those made for the families of European soldiers. The food of Native soldiers is very much inferior to that of their European brethern and they have to go half starved with a view to provide for their families. The well-wishers of the Native army desire that nice quarters should be provided for its members and that their pay should be slightly raised in order that life may not prove to them a burden. Dr. Hewlett's anxiety for the welfare of the European army is creditable to him, but he should also look to the welfare of the poor Native soldiers. In fact, as Sanitary Commissioner, it is his duty to do so.

Approves of the conduct of Government in giving up the experiment of appointing honorary surgeons in hospitals.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 8th September says:—Government have given up, it seems, the experiment of honorary surgeons, and we think that under the circumstances no other alternative was reasonably open to them. It i said that Government should not have adopted this step hastily and declared the experiment a failure merely because of the differences between Dr. Hoje on the one hand and Drs. Blaney and Pesikaka on the other. But with severa medical practitioners entertaining prejudices, rightly or wrongly, against the scheme, and especially with the Surgeon General hostile to it, the experiment had we think, slight chances of success from the beginning. The real cause of th disputes and misunderstanding between Dr. Hojel and Drs. Blaney, Pesikaka and Khambata lay in the fact that it was not expressly stated that these honorary surgeons were subordinate to the surgeon of the hospital. If therefore the experiment must continue, the honorary surgeons must be declared either independent of the surgeon in charge of the hospital or subordinate to him. In the forme case, all room for collision between them and the surgeon may disappear, but i they go wrong, who is to check them? In the latter case it is rather awkward fo the authorities to avail themselves of unremunerated services and hold thos who render them liable to censure from a paid surgeon. In either case th system is attended with difficulties and Government have acted wisely in doin away with the system altogether.

Does not approve of the abandonment of the experiment of appointing honorary surgeons in hospitals.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 7th September says:—It is a matter to b seriously regretted that the quarrel between th honorary surgeons of the Gokuldás Hospital and thei superior has led to the abandonment of a most promising experiment. We are inclined to agree with th *Gazette* that Government have come to the above resolution rather hastily. There is great need in India for the voluntary system and we think it ought not to have been given up in the present case. Can th corporation mend matters? It may be remembered that it was on the strengt of Dr. Cook's suggestion that the corporation readily acceded to the propos for honorary surgeons. The dispute recently witnessed has in *no manner* show that the system has proved a failure. Is the dictum of the medical trio, wh have the ear of the Government, to override the voice of the corporation? W hope not. We repeat that the experiment will prove a complete success fairly tested. Government should not force their opinion on the corporation whic is now asked to provide the funds for maintaining a *paid* surgeon. In a matte of this nature the corporation has a right to decide which is the better system The principle on which Government appear to have based their resolution bear close resemblance to that according to which they shaped their course with regar to the Contagious Diseases Act. The corporation questioned the wis ernment in that matter and declined to pay for the maintenance of pital establishment. Our city fathers must repeat that course now. question the opinion of Government that the honorary appointments a failure. [The *Native Opinion* (11) of the same date says :—It is tion why the experiment of honorary surgeonships should not succe us. We believe the Government verdict in the case is yet prematur have been as well to have given another trial to honorary service. is quite an exotic in India, and if a trial failed in the first instance, evidence that it must fail on every occasion. Possibly Government from the first averse to the scheme and their present resolution on is only one more instance of their anxiety to make their position st *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the 7th September says :—It is a pity th ment have hastily come to the resolution of abandoning the experin ploying honorary surgeons in our hospitals. We believe the public public especially, have reason to regret this decision of Government has been a failure of the experiment, the particulars of the unpl cussion of the subject tend to suggest that more than one party must ible for the same. The causes of the so-called failure do not by appear irremediable. At all events the abandonment of the exp what appear to many to be insufficient grounds and after a mere trial under apparently unfavourable circumstances, will not be acce public without grumbling. Very likely the municipal corporation question again comes before it, will not unreservedly acquiesce in arrived at by Government. The *Rást Goftár* (116) and the *Yajdán* of the same date express similar sentiments.]

Disapproves of the reply sent by Government to the second memorial regarding the inconveniences suffered by passengers by train-cars in Bombay.

The *Yajdán Parast* (129) of the 7th September says :—The re Government to the second memorial re inconveniences suffered by passengers b in Bombay is highly disappointing. have not exacted any promise from th Company for redressing the grievances o ling public who are thus left in a state The memorialists did not expect to rece evasive answer as that given by Mr. Kittredge and it is strange t ment are satisfied with it.

Complains of the prevalence of opium-smuggling in Chorwadodra.

A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of th tember, writing from Chorwadodra, says smuggle opium into that town from the Gáikwádi villages, as the drug is cheape in Chorwadodra. The authorities conc to speedily attend to this matter as the consumption of opium in th fallen from 15 sers and more to one ser and a half.

Scarcity of rain in Kaládgi.

The *Rámdás* (58) of the 1st September complains of scanty rai Kaládgi district. The first crop has bee destroyed and the rain necessary for p second crop has not yet fallen. Stray showers have been reporte places, but sufficient rain has not yet fallen. This has alarmed Fodder for cattle is not available. Several poor families in village to get enough food, and apprehensions of a famine as severe as the taken possession of all. The fears of the people were enhanced by ance of cholera, but timely and judicious measures taken by the Co checked the disease. Relief works ought to be started in time.

Approves of the contemplated introduction of the system of overland value-payable parcels.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 2nd September says :—Communica India and England is becoming closer and it is now necessary that the ove payable parcel system, which has been so l should be introduced. The inland v parcel system has proved successful, and reason why the overland system should not be an equal success.

great facility to the public in the receipt and despatch of small article understand that the Government of India have expressed their desire troduce the measure.

Recommends that postal savings banks should be opened in all post offices.

A correspondent of the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 7th Septemb that the circumstance that minor village post managed by school-masters are not authorized to deposits intended for the postal savings banks comes in the way of villagers taking advant the scheme. The post offices that are at present entrusted with the w postal savings banks are not as accessible to villagers as village post It would prove very beneficial to the poor people if postal savings bank started at all the post offices in the same manner as money-order office been.

Points out the necessity of making arrangements for the direct delivery of postal packages by and to sub-post offices in the Southern Konkan.

The *Bakul* (20) of the 7th September, while approving of the new ar ments for carrying letters, &c., by sea to places Southern Konkan, points out the necessity of measures for delivering packages direct to th post offices on the coast instead of their being the head post offices and thence re-directed to th post offices concerned. Similar arrangements also be made for receiving postal packages direct from the sub-post without the intervention of the head offices.

Disapproves of the proposed system of making payments on account of money-orders without requiring the payees to call at the post offices.

The *Gujarát Mitrá* (80) of the 7th September considers the propo initiate a system of making payments on acco money-orders without requiring the payees to the post offices unsafe, and says:—We fear th postal department will be put to great trouble system. Even now we hear of persons other th payees receiving payment on account of money and the new system will enhance the chances o on the part of the public as well as of postal peons. It is true that if the were to make payments after ascertaining from some respectable if the person receiving payment was identical with the payee nan the order the chances of fraud would be lessened. The present sys therefore preferable and may be improved as much as possible.

Want of a branch post office at Chorwadodra and Khádia in Ahmedabad.

A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 11th S ber, writing from Chorwadora, says that the station is far removed from the village. T twelve small villages surround it. If therefore a post office were opened and a stamp vendor app in Chorwadodra the inconvenience suffered by the people could be removed same paper states that great convenience would be afforded to the people by ing a branch post office in Khádia in Ahmedabad.]

Suggests that official lists of thefts should be published.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 2nd September but rceived on the 8th idem noticing the lists of stolen property appearing supplement to the *Sind Official Gazette* of th August, says:—It is rather curious that of the thefts which are of such frequent occurre Karáchi no official lists are published. It is necessary that the authoriti the people should know the number and amount of the thefts so frequen

Legislation.

Approves of contemplated legislation on the subject of copy-right.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 5th September says:—Mr. Ilbert is no ployed in framing a Bill on copy-right. T supply one of the real wants of the country. cular publications are growing very numerous India, especially in Bengal. We hope the copy-right will be such as to encourage the publishers in undertakin precarious enterprise. In India authors are their own publishers and hav ways to pay for the publication of their books. For poor authors this is ra hard. Publishers might be induced to buy the copy-right by means of an A the subject, and the right of authors might also be guarded. It is needless to that an author has not and cannot have the same right in his book as a l holder has in his property. We think it would be more convenient if copy-r could be arranged for editions and not for the manuscript without any conditi In India the price offered for copy-right is likely to be too small and an aut would have hardly any pecuniary right in his books. This would be very couraging. It is but fair that an author should get something more substan than empty praise.

Education.

Points out the necessity of establishing a Government Law School in Poona.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 7th September says:—The movement started some of our Deccan College friends for the estab ment of a Law Class in this city is gaining gro We hear that inquiries are being made as to probable number of students that would attend t classes. Opinions are being called in. It is manifestly unjust to oblige 50 or 60 students of this college, who like to go in for the Law Examinat to go to Bombay and remain there for three years for the simple purpos keeping the necessary terms. The proposal therefore deserves consideration we are glad to see that Principal Oxenham is strongly in favour of the scheme. can well understand the difficulties which have hitherto prevented the sch from being favourably looked upon. But now the stars appear to be propiti Let us therefore move. Sir James has already shown that he is ready to fa and patronize any well-thought-of scheme for giving liberal education. Law Class were established here, we think the chances are that it would succ It is proposed, we hear, to have only a first year's class, but this is a sui proposal. There would not be many persons willing to attend the first y class only. We are afraid the number of students in that case will no exceed thirty. We hope therefore that Government will for once make up mind and establish a Law Class here with the full three years' course.

Railways.

Complains of the indifference shown by the G. I. P. Railway authorities to the comforts of Hindu pilgrims travelling to Násik and Trimbak.

The *Gujaráti* (100) of the 7th September says:—The G. I. P. Rai authorities do not pay the slightest attention t comforts of passengers. The year in which Hindus repair to Násik and Trimbak on a pilgri has recently commenced. But the authoriti the G. I. P. Railway have not made any arra ments for the comforts of these pilgrims, though were requested to do so long ago. The station masters pack passe like sheep in the carriages. Notwithstanding this several passengers ar at different stations for want of accommodation. The pilgrims suffer hardship at the Násik station. As the number of policemen and c at that station is insufficient, thefts are committed, the poor are hara and no protection is afforded to women and children. On Thursday, the August, 300 passengers provided with tickets were left at the Byculla st owing to want of previous arrangements for their accommodation. Se women were separated from the male members of their household, their chi and luggage. The passengars were closely packed in the carriages, the ra authorities taking no pity on third-class passengers. Mr. Conder, the T Manager, only cares for the comforts of Europeans. Why do not then Go ment bring the authorities of the G. I. P. Railway to their senses? becoming that they should side with the railway authorities? It is adv that Government should pay attention to this complaint, otherwise apprehended that suffocation will cause the death of several passengers.

Yajdán Parast (129) of the same date disapproves of the system of rese third-class compartments for Europeans travelling by the G. I. P. Railwa expresses a hope that the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company will not foll the footsteps of the G. I. P. Railway Company in this matter.]

Municipalities.

Comments on the resolution of the Government of Bombay on the subject of the obstructive character of the elected municipal commissioners of Surat.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 7th September says:—The resolution the Government of Bombay on the affairs of the Sur municipality is quite a study. The resolution is bas on a petition the central point of which is the pray that Government may be pleased to raise the propo tion of elected commissioners to two-thirds. Th prayer Government decline to grant. And here t sturdy burghers of Surat have sustained a defeat. the rest of the matter they come out with flying colours. His Excellency Council pats them on the back for their attempts to enforce economy on t extravagant officials. At the same time they are advised to economise publ time instead of wasting it in "concerted obstruction." We think Governme could have usefully looked into and stated the cause of such "concerted obstru tion" on the part of the elected members, which is no other than the concert combination of the officials. The petitioners further ask that Governme should frame rules for the conduct of business, and are advised to do so ther selves under the sanction of Government. His Excellency wisely suppor the petitioners' view that water-supply and sanitation are more pressi matters for Surat than electric light and extension of the park. The resoluti in many parts goes against the officials.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 8th September regrets that Governme should have refused to increase the proportion of elected members of the Su municipal board from one-half to two-thirds as prayed for by the petitione and says that no weighty grounds appear to have been given for the refus It is necessary that the proportion of elective members of large city municipa ities in this presidency should be increased and that non-official preside should be appointed. But this necessity is not likely to be supplied in Bomb during the present regimè. The charge of being obstructive at the meetin of the municipality laid against the petitioners is objectionable and cannot considered as satisfactorily proved owing to the absence of any explanation that head from the petitioners.

The *Yajdán Parast* (129) of the 7th September says that the scheme local self-government will never secure that success which it deserves by su resolutions. Such resolutions will encourage Collector-presidents to act in high-handed manner and the independent members will not be very caref in the discharge of their duties. Perhaps the Bombay Government meant make capital out of this affair to strengthen their opinion that the people are n fit to receive that training in local self-government which the Government Lord Ripon intends to give them. The public will receive such intention of t Bombay Government with regret.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 8th September says:—The Bombay Secr tariat has published a resolution with reference to the differences between t Collector-president of the Surat municipality and its elected members. T differences appear to have arisen on account of the refusal of the elected mem bers to agree to a resolution proposed by the president at one of the meetin in April last, viz., that the sum levied as fine from the Electric Light Com pany for failure of the light during last year's floods in Surat be remitted. the facts are correctly given in the resolution in question—and it appears th they are, for Government rely on the statements of the elected membe themselves in deciding that they were in the wrong—we are compelled to co to the conclusion that these members strained the legal aspects of the ca when they refused to remit the fine levied from the Electric Light Compan The precedents relied upon by them wore a different complexion from the que tion of remitting a fine. That a municipality which is bound to impose a tax law should have express power from the Legislature to remit it goes witho saying; but who ever heard of express authority in law being necessary f the same municipality to remit a fine leviable for non-performance of contract? We have striven hard to see if the position which the electe members of Surat maintained in this unfortunate quarrel with their Preside could be defended, but we think that their precedents do not help th and that like every private individual the Surat municipality could, its discretion, forego its rights or enforce them so far as they arose c of a contract such as that between the municipality and the Electric Lig Company. Then again, having the authority they ought to have exercised in the particular case before them. The Electric Light Company had failed provide light owing merely to an unavoidable accident and theirs was therefore a fitting case for a remission of the fine levied on them. Surat mig have done without electric light and its Collector acted very injudiciously entering into a bargain of this kind when more urgent wants required attentic But whether rightly or wrongly, the Electric Light Company was got in, ar having got it in and seen it fail on a particular occasion on account of t floods over which it could have no control, the municipality should have remitt the fine leviable. The resolution therefore seems to us to take a reasonal view of the question.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (79) of the 7th September says:—Government their dispassionate resolution fairly review all the merits of the question issue. The refusal to comply with the request preferred by several of t commissioners for raising the number of the elected members to two-thirds the total number of members composing the municipal board would appe to be right for the good reasons mentioned in the resolution. All would well to profit by the advice directly and indirectly given by Governme Government have disposed of the whole subject in a fair and considerate mann and it is to be hoped that the president and the commissioners will now retu to the performance of their duty in a conciliatory spirit. [The *Rást Gof* (116) of the 7th, the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (104) of 8th September express approval of the Government resolution. The *Já* expresses disapproval of the conduct of the petitioners and praises Sir Jan Fergusson for having on the whole done much for the success of the scheme local self-government in this presidency.]

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 7th September says:—We deeply regret t Government have not thought it fit to publish the whole correspondence alo with their resolution on the late Surat municipal squabble. In its absence it impossible to see exactly on which side the major portion of the blame lies. is no use crying from the house-top and making one's voice hoarse with prai of an Act which at no distant date must call for amendment, if our rulers be all sincere in their protestations that local self-government does dese encouragement and promotion from the authorities. With regard to the Su municipal squabble we regard the Government resolution as a hardly courte reprimand to the Surat municipal commissioners in particular and to the e cated classes in general.

Native States.

Some suggestions for securing a reduction in the armies of Native States.

The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85) of the 13th September in a communicated art states that the fears entertained by the London *Ti* from the continuance of the armies of the Nat States of India are false, proposes that these arm should be either reduced or totally abolished, a says:—The British Government should submit the following three proposals the Native States for their consideration, viz., (1) the Native States sho form a body of well-disciplined military police for the preservation of peace a order in their dominions. If such a body be already in existence, it should strengthened, if necessary, and brought to perfection; (2) the cost of ma taining this body should be met either by greatly reducing the armies totally abolishing them; (3) as the British Government is quite able to prot them from foreign invasions and as it will protect them when necessary, Native States should give a certain sum of money every year to the Briti The Native States can very well afford to do so from the saving effected either largely reducing or abolishing their armies. If these proposals w submitted by Government to the Native States, their action could not in any v be styled improper, for they do not contain anything that might be looked up

as calling their loyalty into question or tarnishing their honour. By car
out these proposals the Native States will do good to themselves, their su
and the paramount power.

Complains of the oppression exercised by the police of the Gondal State during the administration of Major Nutt.

The *Gujarát Mitrá* (80) of the 7th September quotes the finding of the
Class Magistrate of Dhoráji dated the 13th Dec
1883 acquitting Ráwji Jhaverchand, the Wahiv
of Dhánk, of the charge of criminal breach of
brought against him by the police, and says :
do not deny that the Gondal State has become pr
ous under Major Nutt. But we very much
that those officers who brought several innocent persons into trouble duri
administration should not have been brought to justice. We hope tha
Bombay Government will appoint a commission of inquiry and bring to j
those officers who have in vain harassed innocent men.

RAOJI BHAVANRAO PAVG
Acting Reporter on the Native

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
16*th September* 1884.

w

INDEX.

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

- Administration of India:
  - Comments on the British—in connection with the case in which certain students of Krishnagar in Bengal were prosecuted by the police for clapping their hands on the occasion of a theatrical performance ... 5
  - Lamentations of India ... 3
  - Popular ideas regarding the British rule in India ... 3
- Bombay Legislative Council: Censure on Government for the re-appointment of the Honourable K. V. Ráste to the— ... 11
- Bombay Tramway Company: Disapproval of the reply sent by Government to the second memorial regarding the inconveniences suffered by passengers by tram-cars in Bombay ... 14
- Enteric fever; Comments on Dr. Hewlett's report on the prevalence of—among European soldiers employed in this country ... 12
- Executions: Comments on the method of carrying out—prevailing in the Bombay Presidency ... 12
- Forests:
  - Comments on the forest policy of Government ... 6
  - Comments on the policy of Government in regard to the grant of grazing rights ... 6
- Honorary surgeons;
  - Approval of the conduct of Government in giving up the experiment of appointing—in hospitals ... 13
  - Disapproval of the abandonment of the experiment of appointing—in hospitals ... 13
- India Council: Discussion of the question of effecting a reform in the present constitution of the—
  - The *Bombay Chronicle* ... 5
  - The *Gujarát Mitrá* ... 4
- Judicial matters: Complaint against an order prohibiting pleaders from appearing in courts in the Sibi district ... 12
- Land revenue:
  - Comments on the policy of Government regarding the assessment of subsoil water as enunciated in the resolution on the survey operations in Jhálod táluka in Panch Maháls:
    - The *Indu Prakásh* ... 7
    - The *Sind Times* ... 8
    - The *Subodh Patrika* ... 8
  - Grievances of the zamindárs of Hála in Sind regarding—assessment ... 9
- Opium: Complaint regarding the prevalence of—smuggling in Chorwadodra ... 14
- Police: Suggestion that official lists of thefts in Karáchi should be published ... 15
- Postal matters;
  - Approval of the contemplated introduction of the system of overland value-payable parcels ... 14
  - Disapproval of the proposed system of making payments on account of money-orders without requiring the payees to call at the post offices ... 15
  - Necessity of making arrangements for the direct delivery of postal packages by and to sub-post offices in the Southern Konkan ... 15
  - Recommendation that postal savings banks should be opened in all post offices ... 15
  - Want of a branch post office at Chorwadodra and Khádia in Ahmedabad ... 15
- Scarcity of rain in Kaládgi: Complaint regarding the— ... 14
- Viceroyalty of India; Approval of the appointment of Lord Dufferin to the— ... 6

PART II.—*Legislation*—

- Legislation on the subject of copy-right: Approval of contemplated— ... 15

PART III.—*Education*—

- Government Law School in Poona: Necessity of establishing a— ... 16

INDEX.

Page.

ART IV.—*Railways*—

G. I. P. Railway: Complaint regarding the indifference shown by the—authorities to the comforts of Hindu pilgrims travelling to Násik and Trimbak 16

ART V.—*Municipalities*—

Surat: Comments on the resolution of the Government of Bombay on the subject of the obstructive character of the elected municipal commissioners of—

The *Bombay Chronicle* 18
The *Bombay Samáchár* 18
The *Indian Spectator* 17
The *Indu Prakásh* 17
The *Native Opinion* 17
The *Yajdán Parast* 18

ART VI.—*Native States*—

Gondal: Complaint regarding the oppression exercised by the police of the—State during the administration of Major Nutt 19
Native States: Suggestions for securing a reduction in the armies of—.. 18

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

C. R.
381
A OFFICE
OCT 1884

NA

PUBLISHE

For the W

List

No.	Names of N
	ENGL
1	The Indian Spectator ...
2	„ Mahrátta ...
3	„ Morning Star
4	„ Quarterly Journal janik Sabha ...
5	„ Sind Times
	ANGLO-MA
6	The Din Bandhu ...
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu ...
8	„ Dnyánodayă
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh ...
10	„ Indu Prakásh ...
11	„ Native Opinion ...
12	„ Prabhákar ...
13	„ Pramod Sindhu ...
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Ka
15	„ Subodh Patrika ...
16	„ Vaidarbh ...
17	„ Varhád (Berár) San
	MARA'T
18	The Aruṇodayă ...
19	„ A'ryávart ...
20	„ Bakul ...
21	„ Belgaum Samáchár
22	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1] ...
*23	„ Chháva ...
*24	„ Chikitsak ...
25	„ Daivadnyă Samácha
26	„ Dakshin Vritt ...
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt ...
28	„ Dnyán Bodhak ...
29	„ Dnyán Ságar ...
30	„ Ganga Lahari ...
31	„ Hindu Punch ...
32	„ Hitechchhu ...
33	„ Israel[1] ...
34	„ Jagadádarsh ...
35	„ Jagan Mitră ...
36	„ Kalpataru... ...
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]
*38	„ Katáksh ... ...
39	„ Kesari ... ...
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav
41	„ Lamp of Judaism
42	„ Lokahitavádi ...
*43	„ Mádhavi ... ...
44	„ Maháráshtră Hitech
45	„ Maháráshtră Mitră
46	„ Nagar Samáchár...
47	„ Násik Vritt ...
48	„ Nibandh Chandrika
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu ...
50	„ Panchánan ...
51	„ Pandhari Vaibhav
*52	„ Pisháchanáth ...
53	„ Poona Vaibhav ...
*54	„ Prabodh Chandrika
*55	„ Pratod ... ...
*56	„ Pune Sárvajanik
*57	Pustak ... ...
58	„ Rámdás ... ...
	„ Saddharm Dip
59	„ Sanmárgă Dipika...
60	„ Satyă Sadan ...
61	„ Satyă Shodhak ...
*62	„ Sharabh ... ...
63	„ Shetakari ... ...
*64	„ Shiváji[1] ... ...
65	„ Shubh Suchak ...
66	„ Suryakánt... ...
67	„ Suryodayă... ...
*68	„ Svadesh Hitechchhu

---

[1] Frequently admits

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

R.
381
OFFICE
CT 1884

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R

For the Week ending 20th September 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	750
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	350
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fortnightly	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	700
16	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
17	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
18	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
19	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
20	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
21	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
22	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*23	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Do.	200
*24	„ Chikitsak	Sholápur	Do.	200
25	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
26	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	275
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
28	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	100
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	250
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
32	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
33	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	335
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
*38	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	200
39	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,350
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
41	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
42	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265
*43	„ Mádhavi	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
44	„ Maháráshtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	1,000
45	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
46	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
47	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
48	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
50	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	400
51	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	100
*52	„ Pishháchanáth	Bombay	Fortnightly	200
53	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Weekly	450
*54	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*56 *57	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
59	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	250
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*62	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
63	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	735
*64	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
66	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
67	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240
*68	„ Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	150

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also

CON 561

*Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
MARA'THI—*continued*.			
The Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	300
„ Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	175
„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
„ Vinod	Poona	Do.	200
„ Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	475
„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
GUJARA'TI.			
The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	415
„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	1,175
„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	500
„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	50
„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
„ Chamanistáne Hamesh Bahár	Bombay	Do.	200
„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,025
„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	200
„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	325
„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	810
„ Kapol-hita-wardhak	Do.	Monthly	200
„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	925
„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	250
„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	350
„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	700
„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	423
„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly	200
„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patra	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	778
„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
KA'NARESE.			
The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
„ Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.	200
„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	915
„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	115
SANSKRIT.			
The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	150
URDU.			
The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.	160
PERSIAN.			
The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	200
SINDI.			
The Sind Sudhár	Karáchi	Weekly	500

---

es.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, re printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the News- the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, aced at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be ly necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed ark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in eral Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politic

The *Dnyán Prakásh*
ci
ar
pa
In
of

Says that the high-handed conduct of Europeans is calculated to disturb the peace of the country.

of discipline from appearing
that a few students were g
of justice is it to punish a w
In cases of Natives *versus*
In this state of anarchy th
thrown in jeopardy. At B
why there should be a large
some of them out of the cou
few boys clap their hands at
tendent at once arrests and
local Government pats the a
can be cited by thousands.
who pride upon giving their
and property than was to be
injustice be rampant under
the circumstance that admin
pride in treating Natives in
British Government ? That
that their natural ill-feeling s
to the interests of both partie
consequences of this state o
with the faculty of judging r
allow a vicious European wh
soon after died) to escape wi
mind that if being elated with
subjects you indulge in high-
tant date is imminent. But
the matter. Those who have
to take cognizance of the fact
is calculated to bring discred
some awkward incident happe
tion. We submit that the qu
the attention of Government.
expresses similar sentiments.]

A correspondent of the *Si*
Your
answ
amb
We
refus
guar

Remarks on the alleged refusal of the Amir of Cabul to guarantee the safety of the Boundary Commission through his dominions.

passing through his dominio
enemies of the English. Thi
is a pity that the British Gove
and should assist him with mo
is after all a wolf. The mor
they are injuring their own ca
one day be turned and used ag
he has been for a long time nu
arteries, so to say, is impregna
ernment to set apart this su
against the Russian invasion
Fund." There is no doubt t
an invasion, would one day

Politics and the Public Administration.

Says that the high-handed conduct of Europeans is calculated to disturb the peace of the country.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 18th September says:—From the reports circulated in the Bengal press it is impossible to form any idea of the extent of injustice prevailing in that part of the country. The fiat of the Director of Public Instruction has gone forth prohibiting the students of the Presidency college who were guilty of want of discipline from appearing at their examination for one year. Even granting that a few students were guilty of disrespect towards their professor, what sort of justice is it to punish a whole class for the faults of some individual members? In cases of Natives *versus* Europeans injustice seems to have become normal. In this state of anarchy the honour of Native women seems to have been thrown in jeopardy. At Bhagulpore a certain magistrate raises the question why there should be a large number of pleaders in a particular case and drives some of them out of the court, and no redress is given to the complainants. A few boys clap their hands at a theatrical performance, and the Police Superintendent at once arrests and prosecutes them; nay, what is more wonderful, the local Government pats the authorities on their back. Instances of this nature can be cited by thousands. What a sorrowful plight is this! Ye Englishmen who pride upon giving their Native subjects greater security of life, honour and property than was to be had in the times of former rulers! Should such injustice be rampant under the civilized English rule? What a deep stain is the circumstance that administrators of justice should be influenced by race pride in treating Natives in any way they like calculated to bring upon the British Government? That Natives should be estranged from Europeans and that their natural ill-feeling should be gradually increasing are alike detrimental to the interests of both parties, and Government must bear in mind that the consequences of this state of things would be terrible. Who that is gifted with the faculty of judging right and wrong can say that it was justice to allow a vicious European who committed rape on a poor Hindu woman (who soon after died) to escape with a fine of Rs. 100? Ye Englishmen, bear in mind that if being elated with pride at the idea that we are your conquered subjects you indulge in high-handedness of all sorts, a dire calamity at no distant date is imminent. But Government ought to exercise greater caution in the matter. Those who have the administrative strings in their hands ought to take cognizance of the fact that the high-handed conduct of rude Europeans is calculated to bring discredit on the British rule, and that in the event of some awkward incident happening it will throw Government in a difficult position. We submit that the question of internal peace has the greatest claim on the attention of Government. [The *Bodh Sudhákar* (22) of the 17th September expresses similar sentiments.]

Remarks on the alleged refusal of the Amir of Cabul to guarantee the safety of the Boundary Commission through his dominions.

A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (139) of the 13th September writes:—Your readers must be very curious to know the answer which Amir Abdul Rahman Khan gave to the ambassador sent to him by the British Government. We learn from the papers that the Amir gave a flat refusal to their request. He said that he could not guarantee the safety of the British Commission while passing through his dominion, for the people of Afghanistan were the bitter enemies of the English. This answer must take every man by surprise. It is a pity that the British Government should consider the Amir their friend, and should assist him with money and arms, forgetting that the cub of a wolf is after all a wolf. The more aid the British give to the Amir, the more they are injuring their own cause. The same money and the same arms shall one day be turned and used against us. The Amir is an old pensioner of Russia, he has been for a long time nurtured among the Russians, each of his veins and arteries, so to say, is impregnated with Russian salt. It now behoves our Government to set apart this subsidy, money and arms, like the famine fund against the Russian invasion of India. Let this fund be called the "Russian Fund." There is no doubt that Russia, which has so long been threatening an invasion, would one day really make one. Let us therefore be ready prepared against the day. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (106) of the 14th September is greatly afraid of the safety of the Afghan Boundary Commission recently despatched owing to the treacherous disposition of the Russians and the Afghans, and expresses a fervent wish for its safe return.]

Reflections on the retirement of Lord Ripon and the appointment of Lord Dufferin as Viceroy.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 14th September, in alluding to the appointment of Lord Dufferin as Viceroy, says:—In less than two months from now India will have to part with her popular Viceroy, the ruler who more than almost all his predecessors comes nearest to our ideal of what the representative of Her Imperial Majesty ought to be. If righteousness has any value for the practical politician, Mr. Dadabhai Navroji's description of the out-going Viceroy—"the saviour of the people"—will hold good for ever. Here we are reminded of Lord Ripon's first speech in India, in the course of which he said to the citizens of Bombay, "Gentlemen, judge me by my acts." There has scarcely been time enough to form a judgment, and the unexpected has often upset our calculations during the last two years. But still the general verdict will stand for all time in favour of "Ripon the Just," as our poets have already named him. To some he appeared weak in action, whilst others found him strongest in his seeming weakness. Some there are who have resented his nervousness ever since the hour of crisis, and there are others who trace the nervousness to nothing worse than a desire to restore peace between factions which might otherwise have been driven to lasting estrangement. But however divided opinion may be on this one point, no politician worthy of the title will doubt that the retiring Governor General has striven earnestly to rise to his own conception of duty towards the governed, regardless of praise or blame. He has never favoured the Natives as Natives, nor has he slighted the Europeans as such. It is on this account that we wish to set him up as a model ruler. In protesting against the Ilbert Bill compromise the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* called Lord Ripon "the idol of the people." This is a faithful representation of the popular feeling. They never apprehend harm from him even though they may not always expect good. All this may be small matter to a man who seems to have renounced all personal ambition and whose official career in India has entailed so many sacrifices. But Lord Ripon's popularity will encourage his successor. Lord Dufferin's name has become quite familiar in India, and his appointment raises high expectations. Though nurtured for a time on continental diplomacy, the future Viceroy is known to be a sound and a ripe statesman, with a strong will and a clear vision. Mr. Gladstone deserves our best thanks for nominating as Lord Ripon's successor a ruler with all his enlightenment and culture and with so much of his "enthusiasm of humanity." [All the Gujaráti papers of this week express deep regret at the coming departure of Lord Ripon from India, make different suggestions for perpetuating his memory in the country and express approval of Lord Dufferin's appointment as his successor. The *Bombay Samáchár* (88) disapproves of the attempt made by some Anglo-Indian newspapers to extol the new Viceroy and to run down Lord Ripon and the legislative enactments of his administration. The Native public is under deep obligations to Lord Ripon for the excellent Acts passed during his regime and for withholding his consent from certain harmful legislative measures, the principal of which are the Game Act and the Factory Act for all India.]

Reflections on the retirement of Lord Ripon from the office of the Governor General of India.

In an article headed "The Change in the Viceroyalty," the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 15th September says:—After a good deal of surmise on the part of the public as to the probable successor of Lord Ripon, Lord Dufferin has been appointed Viceroy of India. The news reached India last Wednesday and we need hardly say that it was not received without considerable surprise and concern, arising, as may be easily conceived, very naturally from the rather unexpected manner in which Lord Ripon's retirement has been decided upon. The empire can ill afford to lose a statesman like His Excellency, who has endeared himself to the people of this country by pursuing throughout a career of usefulness and liberality such as but few Viceroys had exhibited before, and the question which is now in everybody's mouth is not so much about the newly appointed

Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, as about the retiring one. The Native public
every hope that Lord Ripon would continue in office for the full period of f
years, and do his best to put into working order the several schemes he has
augurated. The local self-government scheme has not yet had a fair start, a
there are misgivings in the minds of the public as to what would be its fa
after Lord Ripon's departure from this country. The report of the Educati
Commission, which was an important work of Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty, h
been for some time before the Government, but it has not had sufficient tin
to attend to it so as to begin a new era of reform in the educational policy
the country. The question of the agricultural banks for the pauperised raya
of the Deccan is yet unsolved, though Lord Ripon has devoted to it conside
able attention, and it was expected that before laying down the reins of h
office His Excellency would be able to lay down a scheme which would b
practicable and useful in that direction. Many other reforms there are whic
stand and will continue associated with His Excellency's name, and it is har
to say whether after His Excellency delivers charge of his office to his suc
cessor there will be a continuity of policy in the administration or things wi
change so as to disappoint those who have formed high expectations from th
services rendered by Lord Ripon within the short period of four years. I
might have been better if Lord Ripon had resolved to stay in India till Ma
next and see some of his schemes carried out as far as possible. But it seem
to us that in determining to leave India early in December next and mak
room for a new Viceroy His Excellency was probably influenced by considera
tions involving the good of India. The state of politics in England has bee
for some months past of such a character as to show that a dissolution of th
Parliament may at any moment take place in England. The rejection by th
House of Lords of the Franchise Bill has already created differences between th
Lords and the Commons, and it is expected on the opening of Parliament nex
November the Ministry may in support of their Bill make an appeal to th
country. Should a dissolution take place and the Conservatives come to powe
it is quite on the cards that they might choose for Viceroy some one drille
into the tenets of Lord Salisbury and instructed to undo all that has been don
by Lord Ripon. A Conservative Viceroy is likely to set himself to the tas
of proving that local self-government would not do for India, and that Lor
Ripon's schemes were all conceived without any regard for the policy of in
perialism. To avoid such a conjuncture, Lord Ripon has by resigning h
office so early given the present Ministry a chance of making a selection whic
will bind the Conservatives in the event of their succeeding at the ensuin
elections. Looked at in this light, Lord Ripon's early resignation appea
to us to be for the good of India. His Excellency has ensured for th
country a continuity of the policy which has distinguished him by ensurin
the nomination of a Liberal to succeed him as Viceroy. Lord Dufferin may
may not go the length to which Lord Ripon went and administer the empi
without entertaining imperial prejudices, but this much is certain that und
him there will be less chance of any studied attempt being made to bring Lor
Ripon's measures into discredit than under a Viceroy selected by Lor
Salisbury. Should, on the other hand, the Liberals be returned to power at th
elections, it is quite probable that India will gain in two ways. Lord Ripo
may in that case stand the best chance of being appointed Secretary of State f
India. It is more than one can say whether these considerations were in th
mind of Lord Ripon when he made up his mind to retire early in Decemb
next. But though one cannot help regretting in the interests of the India
Empire that His Excellency's departure is to take place so shortly, yet conside
ing the state of the political parties in England and the loss that might
inflicted on India in the event of the Conservatives being returned to power, Lo
Ripon has chosen his time most wisely. If he cannot remain here longer, he h
done the next best thing for India—given her a Viceroy chosen by the Libera
and more or less bound to keep up the spirit of Lord Ripon's noble and tru
English policy.

Reflections on the change which is imminent in the office of the Governor General of India.

In an article headed "The Future Viceroy" the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 14
September says:—It is the misfortune of India to
governed by potentates sent out periodically. In o
sense this is not a misfortune. Like all things
this world, and especially in India under the influen
of the British Government, no one thing is allowed

be either an unmixed good or an unmixed evil. If the Nativ educated their natural aspirations are not recognised, and if s given to Natives they are made to feel the degradation of their the higher places being reserved for Europeans. Thus then eve instance the misfortune is not a misfortune pure and simple. I Lytton, we justly solace ourselves with the hope that the next on Ripon. The period is only that of five years after which the Vi ernor General retires. Now howsoever one may feel disposed to upon the shortness of the period in the case of Governors Gen made themselves unpopular, one cannot but regret that a G like Lord Ripon, who has been conscientious enough to initiate and to infuse enthusiasm in the minds of the Conservative loc should, according to a tradition of the office, have to leave it. particular case under consideration, is it not preposterous tha most benevolent schemes have hardly taken root before he bids far The local self-government scheme is not yet *fait accompli* all c Jurisdiction Bill has not yet had a fair trial; the proposal rega licity of legislative measures, which looked so fair and which succeed, is not now heard at all; the schemes about the enc local industries are not yet enforced; the recommendations on Commission's report have hardly been well considered by th State;—in fact all the grand schemes so thunderingly announce world and so applaudingly received by us, where will they go n next Viceroy feel for these schemes that affection which the pr them? Will the successor of Lord Ripon see with that same par no pet child of the latter comes to grief? No! No! He wil hobbies to ride, his own schemes to propose; and then what wi these schemes? We were the first to call upon the people to Ripon to stay for a further period of five years, or at least until thinks fit, so that his benevolent schemes may fairly take root genial soil of Anglo-Indian bureaucracy. But that was not to the people of India that Lord Ripon should tax his energie intellectual, for them? Why should he impair his health, perhap for the blessings of people who are wallowing in heathenish rel an eminent politician. He has already distinguished hims decorations are awaiting him there. The Home Government as one of its strongest supporters. Their call is imperative. The The people are not worth helping who will not help themselves.

Says that Lord Ripon did no substantial good to India.

The *Arunodayă* (18) of the 14th September says:—Thou Lord Ripon endeared himself to the country, a closer examination of his show that beyond planning new sche substantial good to India. There was the Education Commissi ment do not appear to have made any greater sacrifice of their hitherto in the cause of education. Resolutions were issued for ment of indigenous arts and industries, but they do not appear to the process of impoverishing India by allowing railways to with the aid of foreign capital is gradually receiving greate educated people in the art of administration resolutions on the self-government were issued, and their consequences are well k whole there has not been a single act of Lord Ripon's which ca with the motto which he set to himself in the beginning of his viz., "Judge me by my acts."

Makes remarks in connection with the appointment of a successor to Sir James Fergusson.

In an article headed "Who will be our next Governor?" the (9) of the 18th September says:— *Gazette* of Friday last a corresponden signing himself "Tellus," has raised question. Sir James Fergusson's ter its close, and the authorities in Englan to make their selection. If on occasions like these the Indian p their voice heard, and thus bring about the selection of the fittes

a great change will be effected. We heartily concur in what "Tellus"
about the absolute necessity of our having as our next Governor "a m
broad principles, trained in English public life, with an active sympathy fo
people of this country; a man who will judge for himself upon the evid
and who will refuse to look at questions through official spectacles." If we
only such a man filling the Viceregal chair, and only official drudges as ou
vincial Governors, the principal object in view is not gained. It is accord
necessary that the hands of the Viceroy should be strengthened by giving
as his lieutenants, so to speak, men possessing the qualifications set fort
"Tellus" in his interesting letter. We all admire the genial manners
friendly attitude of our present Governor, Sir James Fergusson, and we al
delight in honouring him. But his great failing appears to be that he lea
much on the opinions of his subordinates. It was that failing alone whic
to the friction between Bombay and Simla in the October of 1882. If a
like Sir James Fergusson is surrounded by safe and sound advisers, he is su
be everything that an Indian Governor should be; while if the surroundin
otherwise, he is sure to be the most unpopular ruler. All this is quite exe
fied in Sir James Fergusson's career. We need not here go into details
what we have stated thus far is quite sufficient to remind the reader o
particular incidents to which we have referred here. What we want, therefo
a man who will under no circumstances surrender his own independent judg
to others, but who will, after having weighed the evidence placed before hi
experts, judge independently for himself. In addition to the two names sugg
by "Tellus," viz., Sir James Caird and his junior colleague in the Land
mission, Lord Littleton, we should suggest the name of Sir Evelyn Baring, v
we should think the people of this Presidency will be very glad to welcon
their next Governor. Next to Lord Ripon Sir Evelyn Baring occupies the la
place in the popular estimation in this country; for much of Lord Ripon's e
ordinary success is attributed to Sir Evelyn Baring. We heartily concur
the writer of the article in the *Bombay Gazette* that Sir Evelyn Baring woul
better employed in Bombay than in Egypt. Sir Evelyn Baring fulfils in
opinion all the qualifications mentioned by "Tellus." [The *Yajdán P*
(128) of the 14th September says that it is a matter for joy that the sugge
for the extension of Sir James Fergusson's term of office has not received
support. His career has disappointed the public of Bombay. It is r
injurious to public interests that such a weak-minded Governor, who sacri
the interests of the people to the cry of selfish Europeans, should remai
five years more. The arguments advanced in favour of the appointment o
James Caird are worthy of consideration. Bombay has suffered much thr
the weakness or arbitrary conduct of Sir Seymour FitzGerald, Sir Philip W
house, Sir Richard Temple and Sir James Fergusson. It would prefer to
a Governor from a class quite distinct from which the above gentlemen
selected.]

Comments on the suggestion made by the *London Times* for the revival of the Vernacular Press Act for India.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 17th September disapproves o
suggestion made by the *London Times* for the re
of the Vernacular Press Act in this country w
view to check the publication of articles ag
Government in the columns of the Native press
says:—It is derogatory to the high position w
the *Times* occupies to place implicit confidence o
information supplied to it by its correspondent at Calcutta who is not imp
and to make such a recommendation. The *Times* has lost much of its fo
weight and confidence among sensible people of this country by such ar
It is not possible that the Act which was condemned on all sides wou
revived during the administration of Lord Ripon. But as he will leave
a few months hence, opportunity has been taken by those wishing fo
revival to bring the matter forward. Perhaps the latter think that Lord Du
will be a puppet in their hands like Lord Lytton, but they are much
taken. The vernacular press should discharge its functions well and sh
try to bring to light the defects and arbitrary conduct of Anglo-Indians an
papers conducted by them. When the latter are trying to impress upon the
of the new Viceroy the faults of Natives, which have their origin in the b

of the Anglo-Indians only, it will not be improper for the Natives to point out to Lord Dufferin the real shortcomings of his own countrymen. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has laid the Native public and the Native press under deep obligations by pointing out the hollowness of the complaint made by the *Times* and its Calcutta correspondent and by the suggestion that the Anglo-Indian papers should be brought under the operation of the Press Act if it should be revived.

Condemms the resolution of Government regarding the assessment of lands which enjoy the advantages of subsoil water.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 14th September says:—Though the "wise liberality" of the provincial Government to take the public into confidence regarding its land revenue policy is much to be commended, we are sorry to say we have failed to perceive either wisdom or liberality in the new resolution it has recently published regarding the assessment of subsoil water in the Khálsa villages of the Jhálod Mahál in the Collectorate of the Panch Mahals. The elaborate paper dated "Bombay Castle," 25th July, is in reality a supplement to the one published on 26th March last regarding the finality of survey settlements and the new departure taken in reference thereto in deference to the orders of the Supreme Government. At the same time it contains little that was not known before. In fact we are at a loss to understand why so much energy and public time should have been spent in propounding effete theories supported by superabundant quotations. The critical public, whose opinion the State affects to listen to or consider, scarcely stood at this time of the day in need of those antiquated torches whereby it has made an effort to illumine the old and worn out policy of assessing the water-bearing properties of the soil. If in the resolution of 26th March last the rayats were asked to amuse themselves with the puzzle, namely, when is a well not a well? the sum and substance of the present resolution is to present to the rayats of Gujarát another puzzle, namely, *when is an unirrigated land irrigated land*? But the wise and liberal Government has not tantalised them. It has in the same resolution tried to solve the riddle to its own satisfaction, and paternally called upon the Jhálod rayat, and for that matter every agriculturist in Gujarát, to nod assent to the solution. Government is so good as to inform the simple *khedu* that there is nothing "novel" or original about it. The supposed "natural advantage" which would at once convert an unirrigated plot into an irrigated one will depend on the *ipsi dixit* of the surveyor or classifier. He will adopt some subtle method known only to himself whereby to test the supposed "inherent" water-bearing qualities. The State or its infallible expert will not take sufficiently corroborative borings or dig a well to a certain depth to ascertain beyond the shadow of a doubt the properties the existence of which alone could justify the higher rate now sought to be imposed. It will undergo no expense or trouble. The State is aware that former experienced surveyors have opined that it is next to impossible to make use of such methods for fixing fair assessments. Either actual trials must be taken on each plot and the existence of good water for irrigating purposes at a moderate cost must be ascertained, or this absurd principle must be abandoned. But in the faith of such opinion it says it will not undergo all reasonable cost and trouble which would ascertain the existence of such water and justify it in levying the 'bágáyat' rate for a 'jiráyat' land. It will assume that when the rayat is assessed at that "slightly better" rate it will be *his business* and interest to work out that problem, never mind if in solving the problem his capital and labour are wasted and the final results prove contrary to expectations. Only let him first unreservedly place his confidence in the principle of the assessment and rely on the "moderation and skill" of the practised and unerring surveyor of the State to diagnose "the natural advantages" with "accuracy" and rate the soil, and he will be placed in a position in future whereby he may uninterruptedly enjoy the benefits of the improvements he may be disposed to make! It is not for him to question the procedure or take exception to the hypothesis put forward by Government. He has no voice. He has simply to submit to the dictum of the infallible surveyor. The so-called "benefits" of improvement may turn out the very opposite. Capital and labour may conclusively prove the "subsoil advantages" as purely illusive. The bait of permanent benefits may plunge him in the slough of deeper indebtedness. But what of that? Is not the rayat suppose to be in contract with the State? When he agrees to let from th State a plot of culturable land, now lying waste, *he must take it for grante that* sweet water at a little cost *will be found*, and that the labour an capital expended *will not swamp the permanent* "benefits" the Governmen is anxious he should in future enjoy without further enhancement of th assessment, unless "general considerations,"—those indefinite series of element which are always forthcoming to justify enhancement,—are visible fo the increase. The rayat need have no apprehension, so the benevolent Stat assures him, as to water fit for irrigating purposes not being found within reasonable depth and at a moderate outlay. Neither should he exercise hi mind as to the possibility of water turning out brackish and therefore unfit fo irrigation. *All the same, he must enter into a contract with the Governmen before he puts the plough to his field, that he shall pay the assessment for th land as if it were irrigated*! He must understand that land, which is suppose according to the off-hand dictum of the surveyor, to possess facility only fo irrigation is *the same thing as land actually irrigated*! He need not questio the palpable absurdity of the principle which the State, out of pure benevolenc for him, asks him to accept. His Excellency in Council is advised that " would be better slightly to increase the assessment of all lands which numbe facility for irrigation among the inherent qualities than to assess a special rat of lands actually irrigated." It would be presumption on the part of the raya or for that matter on the part of "the enlightened Native" whom "the wi liberality" of a benevolent Government is so anxious to take into co fidence—it would be presumption on the part of either to take exceptio to this principle opposed to common sense. A person may hold a plot ground where is supposed to exist gold, silver or copper. Government, as a expert, will demand from the holder of such a plot payment of assessment a "better" rate, never mind whether he works his mine or not. That is *h* business. Government will not wait. It will not care to ascertain by prop surveys and accurate tests that the costly minerals exist underneath at a certa depth. It may not say whether they are to be found in such quantity as to repa cost of digging and leave the owner a fair margin of profit, which is in oth words the permanent "benefit" of his improvements by the application capital, skill and labour. No. It will not do for Government to wait till th holder of the ground undergoes the mining expenses and brings the valuab ores to the surface in sufficient quantity to repay him. The owner may never d or he may dodge the Government. Still the Government must have anyhow fair share of the benefits of the supposed mineral-bearing soil. How is it to reali "a slightly better rate" of assessment? Of course, it must assess the land as su *in anticipation*. The resolution will in no way benefit the rayat in whose speci behalf it is published. As we said before, if at all, the procedure will discoura well digging. It is contrary to the sound policy laid down last year by the Go ernment of India in reference to improvements. Nay, it is directly at varian with the declaration made by the Bombay Government in its resolution 26th March that the rayats will be left undisturbed in their improvemen You proclaim this principle in one breath and neutralise its effects in anoth by discounting beforehand the benefits for the provincial treasury! But t rayat, simple as he is, is not so far a simpleton as to be easily deluded by th policy, long held in suspended animation, once more sought to be revived. will know that to be so deluded is tantamount to living in a fool's paradi Such are the leading features of this latest specimen of scientific assessment lands in Gujarát. We cannot refrain from repeating our opinion that the ti and ingenuity spent in preparing this elaborate State paper are a waste. Wh is unjust in principle can never be just in practice. And the resolution, so as it purports to be the latest exposition of the views of Government on s soil assessment, must be pronounced abortive. The discouragement to w digging, which the suicidal policy of the past twenty years has made so pa fully conspicuous, is now a good deal aggravated. The sooner the Governm retrace the false step it has taken, the better for its reputation and for interest of the rayats of Gujarát.

Remarks on the allowance of discount in the payment of the land revenue instalments in advance.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 12th September says :—The late res
Bombay Government, directing mofussil
allow discount to revenue-payers when
advance, is allowed on all sides to be a mov
direction. But neither the Government no
officials are sanguine that the measure will
the rayats. It is thought that they are too helplessly and hopel
to improvidence and thriftlessness, and that they will not profit by
thrift held out to them. The rate-payer pays the revenue in four
The Government promises to allow them a discount of half an anna
on every instalment of the current year paid in advance, and an
rupee on all the revenue if the next year's revenue be paid in advan
Thus a rate-payer paying two or three instalments in advance in the
of 1884 will be allowed discount of half an anna in the rupee on
ments, and if along with the revenue of 1884 he pay the revenue
will be allowed a discount of an anna in the rupee on all the re
scheme will apparently hold out a great temptation to the rayats to
venue in advance. But no one thinks that the revenue-payers
faster than they now do, or that the revenue would not be in arrea
The Indian peasant is averse to any change, and he would always pre
from the *mahájan* at 30 per cent. rather than gain some odd anna
the revenue in advance. While agreeing with those who look up
santry as apathetic and careless of meeting any promised good
cannot bring ourselves to think that their condition could not be be
the discount allowed by Government will be too small to tempt ther
be expecting too much of them to pay two years' revenue in adv
frequently they could not do it even if they had the wish. Th
Indian grain are now-a-days so uncertain, the market price so fluct
the peasant can never be sure of his gain. For one year of a goo
may have two bad. The shadow of famine haunts him conti
think, therefore, that if instead of half an anna, a discount of one
rupee were allowed to the revenue-payers on instalments of the
paid in advance, and an anna and a half on the revenue of the n
proposed scheme will have a better chance of success. This rat
might be tried for a few years, and in the event of the trial provi
the present rates of discount might be resorted to.

Some remarks on the report on the Horse-breeding Operations in the Bombay Presidency.

Reviewing the latest report regarding horse-breeding opera
Bombay Presidency, the *Mahrátta* (2) of
tember says :—The charges of the H
Department are defrayed from provin
fund sources. The latter are to be bur
the extent of half the actual expenditure
feed and keep of the stallions, the former bearing the other half
cost of the office establishment. The theory on which the local fun
with this expenditure is that the breed of the country horses is i
thus an indirect improvement takes place in the capital account o
turist. Now this is a very vague way of putting it. Even
improves, we fail to see how the agriculturist has, or is ever to ha
position. Very few of the agriculturists proper have mares to bree
have, rarely use them for agricultural purposes. This is one
pretences on which Government now and then tries to throw burde
shoulders. The real secret of the existence of the Horse-breedi
Department is the fact that Government has been badly feeling the
horses for the cavalry and strong mules for the Commissariat Depa
want was pertinently brought to the notice of Government du
Afghan campaign, when any animal that could lay claim to t
horse was hurried off to Quetta. Since then Government has b
forming the present department, which absorbs nearly one-fourt
cost in supervision and establishment. But in doing injustice th
is just. It has only burdened the local funds to the extent of half
of the purchase and keep of stallions and of horse-shows.
sorry to see that the department is not yet in a position to see

the covering of mares give. The department furnishes some tables on point, but the Superintendent himself is not much confident of their correc This is not likely to be remedied immediately, but the department oug make strenuous efforts to obtain, as far as possible, correct and authentic in ation on this point.

Says that if Civilians dislike to serve in the judicial branch of the Civil Service, competent Subordinate Judges should be appointed Assistant Judges.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 15th September says:—What makes the cial line unpopular with the Civilians of this Preside Government, we hear, are in want of candidate that line, but find that most Civilians prefer to re in the revenue line. This has led, we believe, to inconvenience. The District Judge of Poona the arrears of work increasing on his file and req an Assistant Judge to aid him in disposing of them. One or two other Dis Judges have, it is said, called for similar assistance. But Government are able to provide it in the present state of things. Two or three District Ju applied, it appears, for leave, but they have been asked to await the retur certain gentlemen who are on leave but who are expected back here sho This is not satisfactory. The judicial line is as important as the revenue, it seems but reasonable that Government should enquire into the causes w have made the former unattractive. If Government find that Civilians unwilling to join the judicial line, why are not competent Subordinate Ju nominated Assistant Judges?

Some suggestions regarding the constitution of the new committee to be appointed by Government for the management of the Bombay International Exhibition.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 20th September says:—It is said tha General Committee of the Bombay International bition has finished its work and that a new comm will shortly be appointed in its stead. It is repo that the Bombay Government wish the new comm to be composed of 18 members, 6 of whom w nominated by Government and the rest will be ch by the subscribers to the Exhibition Guarantee Fund. The constitution o committee is objectionable in many respects. It is said that Government nominate 6 Europeans to the committee. This conduct on the part of Sir J Fergusson is not at all surprising after the experience we have derived from of his recent acts. Why should the proportion of Government nominees i new committee be half of that to be chosen by the guarantors to the Exhib Fund? Government are only responsible for the payment of a quarter pa the loss that may be incurred, and they are therefore bound to nominate fourth only of the number of members of the new committee. It is objectionable that a Native prince who may have subscribed only two or thousand rupees should send his representative on the committee, while a ci of Bombay who may have subscribed five times that amount should hav right to elect a person to represent him on it. With a view to put an end this difficulty and to protect the interests of the parties concerned we mak following suggestion, which, we hope, will receive due consideration. committee should consist of 21 members, 12 of whom should be elected b guarantors to the Exhibition Fund, 3 should be nominated by Governme nominated by Government themselves for protecting the interests of N princes who may have subscribed towards the fund, 2 appointed by the Bo Municipality, 1 of them being a European and the other a Native gentle and 2 sent by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. A committee compos the above plan will not fail to give satisfaction to all. But we object t Exhibition Commissioner being appointed the head of this committee. should be more like its secretary than its president. The Municipal Com sioner of this city should never be appointed Commissioner for the exhib M. Joubert's services may either be utilized or an experienced officer may b by Government for the purpose. Such a committee will prove really u will ensure to a great extent the success of the exhibition, and will creditable to the Bombay Government.

Comments in connection with the work of the Factory Commission now sitting in Bombay.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 14th September says:—It appears rather strange for the Government to be so very hard on the Factory Commission. The Commission has been sitting for the last few days only, and yet the Government is reported to be getting rather impatient. This question of a Factory Act is a vexed one; even those who govern differ upon it. Why then such haste? Let the enquiry be full and thorough; let the mill-owners have their say; let the poor, down-trodden and hard-worked mill-hands relieve their pent-up feelings by their own mouths. Why not permit the members to put questions outside the list published? That does not show that Government wants the deliberate opinions of the Commission. Is all this a mere farce intended to throw dust into the eyes of the Government of India who have passed their pen through the recommendations of the Bombay Government for a Factory Act?

Comments in connection with the Factory Act.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (78) of the 14th September says:—The enquiry of the Factory Commission now sitting in Bombay, so far as it has progressed, does not apparently tend to prove the necessity of any special legislation in Bombay in respect of the large factories, such as the cotton mills and presses. Further it is the opinion of most experts that hardly anything important will be elicited hereafter to justify any immediate interference with the existing Act in respect of those factories. But there can scarcely be a doubt in the mind of any intelligent person that some legislative action and the exercise of power on the part of Government are necessary for regulating the many smaller factories in the interest of the operatives employed in them. The existing Act does not apply to them, and some of them are now proving a curse in a great measure to those who have the misfortune to work therein daily. The claims of these for the protection of their health and lives by the constituted authorities in the country have long been disregarded. Most persons are aware how the owners of factories make the operatives work for long hours each day like so many draft animals in closely packed quarters, at once insalubrious and dangerous to life. No commission was needed to enable Government to take steps to prevent these poor people from being subjected to the dire effects of such a state of affairs. The intelligent portion of the community has been long agreed as to the urgency of some authoritative action being taken in the matter. It merely required some well designed and wisely directed initiative on the part of Government to secure to the said people the much wished for relief from their unfortunate condition. Instead of taking boldly such initiative action in respect of the small factories, Government applied to the Supreme Government for an amendment of the existing Factory Act, and have found that they do not stand much chance of success for any such large measure of new legislation. It is to be hoped however in the interest of the operatives in the smaller factories that the necessity of doing something for them will not be lost sight of, and that steps will be soon taken to afford them the relief which they very sorely need. [The *Rást Goftár* (115) and the *Yajdán Parast* (128) of the same date express disapproval of any pressure being exercised on the Factory Act Committee to hasten its work.]

Approves of the action of the Bombay Government in the matter of preventing members of the Bombay Gymkhana from using the ground behind the Marine Lines for playing polo.

The *Gujaráti* (99) of the 14th September says:—The new resolution forbidding the use of the ground behind the Marine Lines for playing polo is honourable and praiseworthy. This ground is required for recreation. It is unjust to prohibit the public from using this ground because a few Europeans require it for playing polo. Why should encouragement be given to the play of polo, in which the horses are treated cruelly and by which the ground becomes rough and loses its verdure? The new resolution will remove the inconvenience suffered by the people as regards the want of open spaces for rest and enjoyment. It is not only improper but tyrannical that Europeans should monopolize the use of places set apart for recreation in this city, where there is a sad want of recreation grounds. The Government will be discharging their duty towards the people by adhering to the resolution

issued by them instead of yielding to the influence of the members of
Bombay Gymkhana. [The *Rást Goftár* (115) of the same date expres
similar sentiments and expresses disapproval of the conduct of the members
the Bombay Gymkhana in selfishly appropriating the Esplanade to their o
use. If the people be deprived of the use of the ground behind the Mar
Lines no other recreation ground will be left for them. What objection ha
the members of the Gymkhana to utilize the ground near the race course or t
Byculla Flats? It is to be hoped that they will see their mistake a
think of the comforts of the poor before encroaching upon all grounds reserv
for recreation.]

Complaint against the Forest Inspector of Junnar for postponing the auction sale of grazing lands in certain villages.

The *Din Bandhu* (6) of the 14th September, in a paragraph head
"Tyranny," says:—The Forest Inspector of Tálul
Junnar in the Poona District has postponed the sa
by auction of grazing lands in villages the people
which have celebrated marriage and other ceremoni
without the assistance of Bráhmans, and has issue
strict orders for seizing such cattle as might be foun
grazing in fields. All this oppression has led the agricultural classes to kee
cattle at home. We have received two letters of this purport from the peop
of the village of Otur, and if what is said there be true the conduct of the offic
concerned must be very oppressive.

Comments on the cases of bribery against Mr. Bápuji Dinánáth, an interpreter of the Bombay Small Causes Court, and Inspector Collett, of the Bombay police.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 20th September says:—The decisio
given by Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrat
in the case of Mr. Bápuji Dinánáth is just and fulf
the public expectation. If Mr. Brewin had referr
the accuser, who sells sweetmeats, to the police cou
when he complained to him of Mr. Bápuji havin
accepted a bribe of Rs. 10 from him, or if he had
the most gone with him before a magistrate, laid t
sworn information of the sweetmeat seller before him, taken out a summo
against Mr. Bápuji and then allowed justice to take its course, no objecti
could have been taken against his conduct. The Judges of the Small Caus
Court were in the first place requested by the police to prosecute Mr. Bápu
but as they declined to do so Government were requested to undertake t
prosecution. It is surprising that Government should have acceded to this reque
and should have ordered the Public Prosecutor to conduct the case. The re
impropriety in the case lies in the order of Government. In the first place
is objectionable that the police should have set a trap for Mr. Bápuji in t
shape of offering him a fresh bribe of Rs. 5. It is the duty of the police
check crime and not to give encouragement to the perpetrators of crim
Government ought to have taken this fact into consideration at the time
ordering the prosecution and ought to have abstained from so doing. Mor
over they should have taken into consideration the position of the accus
party. Mr. Bápuji had faithfully served Government for 30 years and t
European Judges of the Small Causes Court had openly refused to underta
the prosecution. Government did not show foresight and discretion in san
tioning the prosecution of such an old, trusted and respectable servant of thei
on the strength of the evidence of a few insignificant men. The accused h
suffered a good deal of anxiety and expended a large sum of money to save h
honour. On the other hand the prosecution had nothing to suffer or lose.
the case was conducted by the Public Prosecutor, the accuser had no anxie
regarding the payment of expenses. If Government under such circumstanc
do not act cautiously, public servants and respectable men will have to live in
perpetual sort of dread. Even well-to-do people cannot afford the expense
defending themselves and poor persons must of course suffer miserably. T
police ought not to be granted the assistance of the Public Prosecutor in eve
case, as they can very well conduct most cases themselves. Now who is to p
the costs incurred by Mr. Bápuji in defending himself? It is very hard that
cannot recover them from the prosecution. Some recompense to him would
an act of justice. It would be well if the local Government and the police we
to take the necessary lesson from the result of this wretched case. It wou

redound to the credit of the police and would give relief to the were to undertake the prosecution of accused parties after suffici and enquiry. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the same date expre similar sentiments. It considers the conduct of the police objecti whether some of the witnesses for the prosecution have not given The result of the case leads to the fear that the house of any offic ment service might be visited by the detective police on their rec ation from the lowest of the low that that officer has accepted to be hoped that Sir Frank Souter will not allow his subordinate lengths. Government ought to pay Mr. Bápuji his costs in the to be hoped that the Government of Sir James Fergusson will n Moreover Government ought, after the experience derived fron give mature consideration to such cases before sanctioning the Mr. Brewin's zeal, which oversteps due bounds, should now be k control. The injury that is done to society by such zeal renders ous officer. It is also to be hoped that either the Police Co Government will do full recompense to Inspector Collett for th suffered by him. But why should the police act hastily in such haste is very objectionable and should certainly be avoided. It that the police will not cut a similar figure hereafter. The *Ak* (84) of the same date says that two important cases, that of Mr náth and of Inspector Collett, have been recently decided. In th have spent thousands of rupees, and though they have been acqu not been able to secure acquittal without being crushed under the expenses incidental to their defence. It is to be regrette clever officer as Mr. Brewin should have tarnished his name by h meat-seller in his intrigues. After the exposures made in the cases Government ought to interfere, and for the protection of th people keep better supervision over the police than is done a

Comments on the trial of Inspector Collett on a charge of taking bribes at the recent criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 17th September says:—In of the Bombay police has been ac recent criminal sessions of the High charge of taking bribes. The cha against a police officer is a very serious be very minutely gone into. Sir Frank in the first place to have exerted hims measures for redressing the complaints made against Inspecto when it was found necessary to send up the matter for judici satisfactory measures appear to have been adopted for produ The presiding Judge at the sessions remarked in his summing pendent witnesses were necessary for proving the charge. It is fore that those who managed the case for the prosecution should to procure independent witnesses from the very beginning, and that Government should take notice of this neglect. The c defence referred to the Ilbert Bill in his address to the jury an was an ordinary practice with Natives to bring false charges agai This is the second time that such a remark has been made in t Court, and it is very much to be regretted that the Court sh taken an objection to it, though it was very much unfavourab upon by the public at the time it was first uttered. The ends o be well satisfied by allowing the free expression of such sen European juries. We are of opinion that such an objectionable to be checked by the High Court.

Construction of protective works against floods at Surat.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 14th September says:—Sur escaped from another flood. Have done anything to protect the town fro inundations, or are they still wrang extension of the Park? Mr. Hope has been after them for yea pendent commissioners have also been pressing the officials for But they are enamoured of electric light and the Public Park.

may wash away the population. But we hope the Collector will be sparec write the epitaph. [The *Yajdán Parast* (128) of the same date says that flood-works ought to be completed by September next.]

Legislation.

Some remarks on the Khoja Succession Bill.

In an article headed "The Khoja Succession Bill" the *Native Opinion* of the 14th September says:—As regards the suc sion to a divided Khoja, the order of successior nearly the same as in the case of a separated Hir with some difference. The Khoja parents have the advantage over the Hi parents. In the Khoja scheme they come before the widow and daughter the daughter's son. The Khoja brothers too stand in a more favourable posi than the Hindu. They divide equally with the daughter's son. This is rat anomalous, but if the Khojas like that it should be so there is no objec why it should not be so. As regards the more distant relatives, the Bill pared by the Commissioners differs from the present Bill. The former allo those relatives only on the father's side who stood within seven degree kindred to succeed to the property which in their absence devolved on Jamát. But the Bill as it stands removes the restrictions on the succession the more distant relatives, and, excluding the Jamát, declares that the prope in default of heirs will go to the crown. The reasons given in the statem of objects and reasons for excluding the Jamát in favour of the more dist relatives do not appear to apply with the same force in the case of the exclus of the Jamát in favour of the crown. This is all very well when the claims of Jamát come in opposition to those of the kindred. But the Jamát might w out inconvenience be made the ultimate successor to every Khoja. Now claims of the crown to ultimate succession are founded no doubt upon g principle and ought to be supported as advantageous to the whole commun But looking to the custom among the Khojas, the Jamát, we think, should h the preference. According to the draft Bill drawn by the Commission Jamát excludes the crown, since it succeeds next after some of the dist kindred, and there is no chance of the property going to the crown after it once gone to the Jamát. That the Bill has been differed from in favour of kindred, but as to the claims of the crown we apprehend that the sense of Khoja community is strong against them as evidenced by the draft Bill. Khoja lives and dies intestate in Cutch and has moveable property in Bomb why should not the Government of Cutch take his property in preference the British Government? The arguments advanced against the law of domicile being allowed to operate in the matter of the succession to the mo ables of a Khoja which we have already noted do not apply against the suc sion of the crown of the country of his domicile to his effects in the last instan There is no such uncertainty in finding out who is the sovereign of the coun in which a Khoja lives as there is in discovering the law of that domicile, in principle we think that the crown of the domicile of a deceased Khoja ou to succeed to his effects in preference to the British Government.

Local Self-government.

Complains that in the rules published by the Commissioner in Sind for regulating elections female voters are not allowed to vote by proxy.

In an article headed "Voting by Proxy" the *Sind Times* (5) of the September says:—We see in the batch of ru framed by the Bombay Government a few days regarding local boards that female voters are allov to vote by proxy. Why then, may we ask, has salutary rule been omitted in the rules framed the Commissioner in Sind for regulating the electi of local board members in Sind? Even supposing that there are no fem voters entitled to vote in these elections, who can assert that in munici cities like Karáchi, Hyderabad, Shikárpur and Sukkur there are no wom qualified to vote? And yet the rule is not only conspicuous by its absenc the Local Board Rules, but in the Municipal Rules recently published.

are told that female voters will object as much to going befo
in order to attest their proxy as to going to a polling statio
first place, in large cities where there are Native gazetted offic
tion of a proxy should not be restricted to magistrates. And in
even if this concession be not made, there are Native magistrat
town and táluka before whom few women will object to sign a
magistrates can easily be induced in the case of very respectab
ladies to go to their homes in order to certify the execution o
there any difficulty felt in the attestation of general power
women before a magistrate? Again, under the Registration A
necessary for the party in whose favour a deed is executed to
tion acknowledged by the executant before the registering offic
the executant to be a woman, one would think the difficulty of
to acknowledge her act would be insuperable. And yet how m
ed by women does Mr. Patton register every year in Karáchi a
not mind going to the town to record a personal admission o
female executants, and if he does not mind, are we justifie
women should not be allowed to vote by proxy because there
way by which they can conveniently obtain the certificate of a
their execution of a proxy? Surely the local authorities ough
argument is worth nothing. To begin with, the Bombay Go
superior, has evidently considered it worth nothing, for it has
ed women to vote by proxy in rural tálukas. *A fortiori* it wo
to exercise the same privilege in urban municipalities. And i
to refuse the privilege to women because they would object t
a magistrate, who may be of the same caste or class and may
to them, is as good as holding that women should not be allo
powers of attorney or Mukhtyárnámás because they would have
tion. And yet no one dreams of laying down such a rule, and
a moment deny that notwithstanding this objection hundreds
of women do acknowledge the execution of powers of attorne
námás and several other documents before magistrates. Wh
difference? It is not yet too late to amend the rules. In pri
not think well of a man who, knowing his mistake, sticks to i
it through thick and thin. Consistency is a very good thing,
better. Even Government officials are not infallible; and e
the addition of a necessary rule will assuredly not weaken th
fallibility.

Municipalities.

Condemns the proposal for increasing the duties levied on *ghee*, sugar, fuel and grain by the Bombay Municipality for meeting the expense of constructing the Tansa Lake.

The *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 14th September protests ag
plated increase in the duties levied
fuel and grain by the Bombay Mu
view to meet the expenses of constru
Lake in conformity with the recom
by the Finance Committee of the loc
and remarks:—The entire public wi
to this increase. Articles of food a
Bombay, and if the suggestions of the Finance Committee are
will become still dearer. It is simple cruelty to increase
necessaries of life. If increased taxation is deemed necessar
the expense of an additional supply of water, it should be do
as to fall evenly on the rich and the poor. The duties on th
do not appreciably affect the pockets of the rich, but are a burd
classes. As suggested by Mr. Navroji Fardunji, the increase
present levied on articles of food should be only Rs. 50,00
house assessment should however be greatly increased, which
will be able to easily pay and which will touch the pockets of
in proportion to the income derived by them from their estate

Comments on the recommendation made by Government for the office of president of the Sholápur Municipality.

The *Kalpataru* (36) of the 14th September says that the name o
Náráyan Govind Deshmukh, chairman of the Sho
Municipality, ought to have been included in th
of gentlemen qualified to hold the office of pres
of the municipality which the Collector has subm
to Government. Mr. Náráyan Govind has for s
years discharged the duties of chairman, and i
opinion of the *Kalpataru* is thoroughly qualified for the office of pres
With the exception of Mr. Apáji Ráoji all the gentlemen that have been r
mended by the Collector are, with all their general abilities, wanti
experience and local knowledge, and it is not prudent to appoint
presidents, especially when the experiment is a novel one. The concessi
non-official presidents has been obtained with great difficulty, and at such a
it is necessary that an experienced man should be appointed to the off
president, so that the public interests may be guarded and official interfe
with municipal matters avoided. Mr. Náráyan Govind is such a man, an
to be regretted that his name should have been lost sight of by the Collect
is to be hoped that the Collector will reconsider the matter.

Expresses disapproval of the conduct of certain municipal commissioners in Surat.

In a paragraph headed "Municipal Affairs in Surat," the *Subodh P*
(15) of the 14th September says:—We wish w
the petition before us which was lately forward
some of the municipal commissioners of Sur
Government complaining of certain conduct
part of the president of their municipality. Not having had the advanta
looking at it, it is possible we may be doing injustice to them. But we
say that a careful perusal of the Government resolution on the subject
on our minds the impression that their zeal for the public interests carri
municipal commissioners a little too far on the occasion complained of.
believe they were wrong in imagining that the municipality had no pov
remit the fine which the Electric Light Company had incurred under the
of their contract, as also in thinking that the precedents which they
applied to the matter before them. But having believed that they did,
duty lay in giving the meeting the benefit of their opinion and refraining
voting for the remission. This done, they were freed from all responsi
It was, we think, no part of their duty to prevent the meeting by all po
means from coming to a different conclusion. Such conduct can never
mend itself to anybody. For if every member attempted to do the sam
business would soon come to a standstill. It moreover amounts to assumi
fallibility for one's self and his opinions, which it is one of the first lessons
art of corporate government to unlearn to do. Corporate action too re
that due respect should be paid to the opinions of others, and especially
rulings of the chairman on the point of order. Further it deserves
remembered that the granting of the privilege of local self-government in
or small measure depends upon Government, which keeps itself inform
what is done in the districts by means of its local officers. That Gover
will only extend these privileges in proportion as we succeed in obtaini
spect for our opinions and for our way of urging them. This requires th
extremes of obstructiveness and of tame submission should be carefully
ed. Opinions carefully formed and firmly, though moderately, urged a
their proper season ensure respect and confidence. Immoderate adv
never does. Local self-government is at present only on its trial. An
making it a success or failure depends in no small degree on the way in
we discharge our duties in the midst of dislike and distrust of its future
which it is likely to be regarded in some quarters. These consider
ought to make our municipal commissioners in the mofussil very cautiou
guarded in their conduct. Otherwise, in trying to serve one particular in
they may help to bring into discredit the entire scheme of local self-g
ment. [The *Suryă Prakásh* (82) of the 20th September expresses disap
of the conduct of the petitioners and approves of the action of Gover
in the matter.]

Comments on the Government resolution on the differences between the seven elected commissioners and the president of the Surat Municipality.

The *Gujaráti* (99) of the 14th September says that the resolu
Bombay Government on the differences
seven elected members of the Surat Muni
their president is one-sided. Governme
done justice to the commissioners by cen
from the one-sided explanation of the pre
commissioners have been told to implicit
president. The former were justified in
latter in the matter of the levy of the fine from the Electric Lig
Government have not noticed the conduct of Mr. White to that ext
it should have been. Why have not Government prevented him i
tion from continuing to act arbitrarily? The Surat public appe
great consternation. If Mr. White had been reprimanded he woul
ently in the future. It is not just that Government should have
resolution on the mere report of the Collector-president. The rep
have been sent to the petitioners and a resolution ought then t
issued. It is however to be hoped that the slight censure passed o
in this resolution will make him and the commissioners work
[The *Yajdán Parast* (128) of the same date regrets that Govern
have declined to increase the proportion of elected members to
the total number composing the municipal board as prayed for by
ers, and says that this concession could not be expected from the
which is opposed to the scheme of local self-government. The *Hi*
of Ahmedabad and the *Broach Samáchár* (89) of the 18th Septemb
of the Government resolution, and say that it is not to be expected
ernment which is opposed to the scheme will take measures to ch
trary conduct of Collector-presidents in the mofussil.]

Municipal affairs at Ahmedabad.

The *Hitechchhu* (80) of Ahmedabad of the 18th September says
administration report of a large municipa
of Ahmedabad is an important affair and
all the commissioners are interested. It
means of making them feel their responsibility, and there is no earth
a draft report prepared by the managing committee should not be
a general meeting of the commissioners for approval before submit
ernment. There is no conceivable reason why the despotic usa
days, when most of the commissioners were more ornamental than
taking active interest in what was done in their name or on their be
now adhered to. We are at a loss to understand why the pres
should insist upon following the old practice. As soon as the lett
the report arrived, it should have been placed before the managin
It was, we hear, addressed to the chairman, that is to say, to the
mittee and not to Mr. Ranchhodlál as a private individual. The id
man cannot be separated from a committee; there can be no cha
a committee. When an effort is being made by the Governments o
Bombay to teach to the people local self-government, we expected
chairman and the president would restore to the managing commi
general body of commissioners the rights usurped by their pred
Ranchhodlál is an elected chairman and therefore ought to have mo
popular rights and be anxious to do away with the despotic metho
cessors who were nominated by the Collectors. Yet when the m
managing committee claimed their right of considering the dra
written request he appealed to Mr. Reid, the Collector-president,
though he had no authority to do so, that the old practice shoul
Under a Collector-president of narrow principles, not thinking for
looking beyond the surface of things and having a blind aversion
local self-government can, under our present circumstances, hard
to develope, take root and prosper. Accustomed to acts of arbitr
his arrival in this country, he dislikes all control, all opposition a
the representatives of the rate-payers; he loses his English insti
popular rights, believes that despotism is the best mode of conduc
administration, and wishes to act as a Nawáb. If in addition to this h
ness to be guided by his subordinates and those who are near him o

access to him, and if these men are not favourable to local s
the efforts of the representatives of the people to have a hand
ment according to law will be thwarted at every step. The city
has the misfortune to have such a Collector-president. Mr. Re
can judge from his acts, appears to be of opinion that the best w
ing municipal government is that which existed before April
municipal corporation consisted of *ex-officio* members, all bound
and the nominated commissioners, many of whom had little kn
tation and municipal affairs and most of whom were awfully afra
the all-powerful Collector and his Deputy. Instances of Mr. Reid
opposition to his will and his endeavours to prevent local self-
be easily given. In one instance he disobeyed the orders of the
ernment also. We beseech him to reconsider the subject of lo
ment and its future advantages to the people. It is one of the m
balancing the disadvantages of a foreign rule. We respectful
Reid to modify his policy and help in teaching to the people e
charge the art of local self-government. The benefits he will
so will endear his memory for generations to come. But Mr. Ra
tálál, the elected chairman, has disappointed all the well-wisher
government in Ahmedabad. We are told that from the first da
charge of the office of chairman of the managing committee h
he would follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, the late offic
nent chairman. He began to work as if he were absolute master
pality and his colleagues were non-entities. He thinks that all l
to the chairman should be answered by himself without consultin
forgetting that there can be no chairman without a committee.
colleagues stand up for their rights, off he runs to the president
was expected that he would try his best to help the cause o
government, but he preferred to win the good graces of the Collec
impressed the latter that he is the only person in Ahmedabad f
president. The chairman ought to have the tact of keeping h
terms with the Collector and at the same time encouraging munic
ment by doing away with the former arbitrary modes of procedu
to his generosity and his instincts of patriotism. This is a critic
falls to his lot to do harm or good to his fellow-citizens by
a generous or selfish way. We trust he will prefer the form
conduct.

Native States.

Does not approve of the reduction in the armies of Native States and suggests their remodelling on some better plan.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 15th September says :—The
by the *Times of India* on the article
appeared in the columns of the *Lond*
armies of Native States are genera
commend themselves to the approva
of those who take a serious and p
questions affecting the Native States. Nothing has become
certain writers, of whom the writer in the *London Times* is one
abolition of the armies of the Native States. The consequences
are not in the least cared for. What is really necessary is that t
complete cordiality between the paramount power and the Nati
delicate question, and the best way of securing it is for the form
armies of the latter, to look upon them as military forces of the
to the work of improving and remodelling them on some defi
proposal for a commission is admirable. It is on some such princ
of India indicates that our Government ought to go to work in t
Native Opinion (11) of the 14th September disapproves of the
reduction in the armies of Native States, and says that it shoul
thoughtful and far-sighted English politicians to cultivate friend
Native princes instead of thus alienating their affections.]

Comments in connection with the question of abolishing the armies of Native princes of India.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (78) of the 14th September says:—Nobody acquainte with the circumstances of the country and the condi tion of its people either in the British or Nativ territories requires to be told that the armies of Nativ princes form a drain more or less on the resources o the State, that the people put up with them unde the impression of their being a necessary evil, and that any diminution o this drain would prove a source of great and highly welcome relief to the tax-payers and of extreme satisfaction to the British Government. Again no really well-informed person would deny that the maintenance in this country of a large number of British and Native troops will be always necessary for the preservation of its internal order and its protection from foreign inroads. But how large that number should be will always depend upon, among other considerations, the contingency incidental to the existence of the hundreds of thousands of the unnecessary armed retainers kept by the Native princes under one designation or another. These armed hordes are considered by those retaining them as necessary appendages for the existence and maintenance of their power. It is this unfortunate notion with which the minds of all the Native princes are embued that renders difficult the adoption of even the best considered proposals hitherto made for the reduction of the armies of the Native States, and which when adopted would be followed as a matter of course by a proportionate reduction of that of the British Government, to the great relief of the subjects of both. The *Times of India*, when referring to the lucubrations of a certain correspondent of the *London Times*, very wisely takes account of this difficulty and condemns the proposals for attempting to deal with the said armies of the Native princes without first persuading them to become willing parties to the arrangement that might be resolved upon for purposes of any such reduction. Any arbitrary overt act on the part of the British Government would prove only the prelude to disaffection on the side of the princes and their retainers and subjects, which every sensible British statesman ought carefully to avoid engendering in the least. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that whatever may have to be done in the matter must depend for its safe and smooth accomplishment on the willing co-operation of the Native princes. These must, therefore, be taken into its confidence by the paramount power whenever any serious modifications are about to be made in the relations of the two parties, and bearing on the treaty engagements between them, in respect of the armed number of men to be kept up by the different feudatories of the empire. The adoption of some such conciliatory course as that pointed out by the *Times of India* would be the safest plan for the authorities to pursue in the matter. Any arbitrary or high-handed action will fail of its purpose and tend to prove in the end the source of serious danger to the peace and prosperity of the country at large, and to the happy understanding now prevailing between the British Government and the Native princes and chiefs. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (84) of the 17th September says that formerly the question of the inutility of the armies of Native princes held good, but the times have changed and the question now is regarding the necessity of increasing and improving them. No Native potentate will now be so very foolish as to be disaffected towards the British Government and to rise in arms against them. The Native princes know full well the blessings of the British rule.]

Advocates an enquiry by Government into the allegations contained in the memorial of Thákur Báhádur-sing of Bedasir in the State of Bikanir.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 14th September says:—Now and again we receive copies of petitions and memorials submitted to the Viceroy by princes, chiefs or thákurs praying for relief from alleged oppression. The details embodied in such documents form a melancholy study apart from the tale of injustice and oppression they generally disclose. Sometimes it is a chief who appeals from the high-handedness and insolence of the Political Agent. Sometimes it is the thákurs that are suppliant for relief from the rapacity of a powerful kinsman. We have just now before us the memorial of Thákur Báhádur-sing of Bedasir in the State of Bikanir in Rájputána, now a state prisoner at Deoli. Briefly stated, his case stands thus. The Thákur, the premier noble in Bikanir, was asked in 1882, in violation of the previous sanad, to pay increased

assessments to the Chief, for resisting which he has been impris
fort blown off and razed to the ground, and the property cont
exposed to plunder for four hours. Colonel Bradford's name is pro
tioned in connection with these " violent and arbitrary proceedi
clines to specify the charge on which the Thákur is imprisoned, on
it was of a " political nature." A petty nobleman closely related
to the Mahárája is first coerced into paying larger revenue in vi
sum agreed upon and out of all proportion to his ability, and the
by a force of 8,000 in his own stronghold for having resisted
this matter is communicated to Lord Kimberley as a "rebellion
authority of the Mahárája! Judging from the many extracts gi
that Bikanir is the scene of chronic disturbances and has not
for several years past as at all living peacefully. That would
that there is something hopelessly bad and rotten in this State, and
must be at fault. Really the memorialist has made out a very s
interference by the Viceroy. If the facts stated be correct, and th
challenges inquiry, it is to be earnestly hoped that justice may b
at once. It is scandalous that under the ægis of the British fl
mities are allowed to go unresented. Is there to be no final c
for redress of such cruel wrongs of which we hear from time
Mahárája of Bikanir seems to contemplate further outrage on the
Thákur, as explained in the able memorial before us. Surely this
under the British Government, even if the Foreign Office allows i

Supports the petition of the Thákur of Bedásir to the Supreme Government regarding the oppression exercised over him.

The *Gujaráti* (99) of the 14th September, in noticing the pe
Báhádursing, Thákur of Bedásir, to the
ernment seeking for redress for the wr
have been suffered by him, says:—The
has been much oppressed. The Thák
had no right to enhance the tribute pai
but when the Agent and his Assistant
ably inclined towards the Bikanir Darbár no justice could be ex
latter has undoubtedly exercised great oppression and the Agent
has taken part in it. Complaints have been made against th
Bikánir since 1865-66, and even Colonel Keatinge reported abo
exercised by him. The anarchy that has prevailed in this matt
From the particulars of this affair it appears that the cry of "reb
last year was unreal. Captain Talbot has purposely made much
controversy and took the Thákur prisoner by fraud. Such a p
this is most unjust. Searching enquiries ought to be made in th
the Thákur be found innocent, if the conduct of Captain Tal
deserving of blame, and if the claims of the Bikánir Darbár prove
all the parties concerned ought to be duly punished. Such instan
occur in Native States, but their authors are not discovered and
yáts and thákurs have to suffer. There was no necessity for s
by virtue of the treaty entered into by Aitchinson, and the cry of
false. We hope Lord Ripon will do justice to the Thákur.
fer a great boon on Native States by taking measures for preven
rence of such events.

Emigration of about 150 Muman inhabitants of the village of Kanodar to Miroli owing to the anarchical government of the Nawáb of Pálanpur.

A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (80) of Ahmedabad of the
ber, writing from the village of Miroli, T
under date the 8th September, says
Mumans residing in the village of Ka
to the Nawáb of Pálanpur being tire
chical government, have come to res
about three months ago. There are ab
inhabited by the Mumans in Kanod
munity is divided into two parties owing to some religious feu
opposed to the Mumans who have emigrated to Miroli appreh
Pirmad Jethara Umatya by fraud, inflicted 36 wounds by swor
killed him. The Nawáb did not make proper enquiries into th
The murderers have been kept in prison. The Mumans ha
here owing to their failing to obtain justice in the case and owing

acts of oppression and mismanagement. The people of Miroli have helped by providing houses for residence and land for cultivation.

Complains of the arbitrary conduct of Mr. Náthábhái, the Diwán of the I'dar State.

The *Hitechchhu* (80) of Ahmedabad of the 18th September complains o arbitrary way in which Mr. Náthábhái, the Diwá the I'dar State, manages its affairs, gives a few insta in point, and says that he has neither received high cation nor does he possess experience to manage administration of a large territory. The Mahárá well as the Political Agent ought to have exercised foresight in entrusting with the performance of such responsible duties as fall to the share of the Di The Mahárája who used to look after the judicial administration of his Stat entrusted that work to Mr. Náthábhái and he himself gives up his time to plea The Diwán has under these circumstances begun to look upon himself as an dependent prince. When the mofussil public which is enlightened does dare to complain against the hardships suffered by it at the hands of offic how can it be expected that the ignorant subjects of Native States will do They quietly suffer. The Political Agent ought to enquire into the compla

G. W. KURKARAY,

Reporter on the Native P

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
23rd September 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Administration of India: Expression of opinion that the high-handed conduct of Europeans is calculated to disturb the peace of the country 3
Advance of Russia in Central Asia: Remarks on the alleged refusal of the Amir of Cabul to guarantee the safety of the Boundary Commission through his dominions 3
Bombay International Exhibition: Suggestions regarding the constitution of the new committee to be appointed by Government for the management of the— 11
Factory Act:
  Comments in connection with the— 12
  Comments in connection with the work of the Factory Commission now sitting in Bombay 12
Floods at Surat: Construction of protective works against— ... 14
Governorship of Bombay: Remarks in connection with the appointment of a successor to Sir James Fergusson 6
Judicial matters:
  Comments on the cases of bribery against Mr. Bápuji Dinánáth, an interpreter of the Bombay Small Causes Court, and Inspector Collett, of the Bombay police 13
  Comments on the trial of Inspector Collett on a charge of taking bribes at the recent criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court 14
  Expression of opinion that if Civilians dislike to serve in the judicial branch of the Civil Service, competent Subordinate Judges should be appointed as Assistant Judges 11
Land revenue:
  Condemnation of the resolution of Government regarding the assessment of lands which enjoy the advantages of subsoil water ... 8
  Remarks on the allowance of discount in the payment of the land revenue instalments in advance 10
Polo: Approval of the action of the Bombay Government in the matter of preventing members of the Bombay Gymkhana from using the ground behind the Marine Lines for playing— 12
Public service: Complaint against the Forest Inspector of Junnar for postponing the auction sale of grazing lands in certain villages ... 13
Report of the Horse-breeding Operations in the Bombay Presidency: Remarks on the— 10
Vernacular Press Act: Comments on the suggestion made by the *London Times* for the revival of the — for India 7
Viceroyalty of India:
  Expression of opinion that Lord Ripon did no substantial good to India 6
  Reflections on the change which is imminent in the office of the Governor General of India 5
  Reflections on the retirement of Lord Ripon and the appointment of Lord Dufferin as Viceroy 4
  Reflections on the retirement of Lord Ripon from the office of the Governor General of India 4

Part II.—*Legislation*—

Khoja Succession Bill: Remarks on the— 15

Part III.—*Local Self-government*—

Voting by proxy: Complaint that in the rules published by the Commissioner in Sind for regulating elections female voters are not allowed 15

Part IV.—*Municipalities*—

Áhmedabad: Municipal affairs at— ... ...
Bombay: Condemnation of the proposal for increasing the duties le on *ghee*, sugar, fuel and grain by the — Municipality for meeting expenses of constructing the Tansa Lake ... ...
Sholápur: Comments on the recommendation made by Government the office of president of the — Municipality ...
Surat:
  Comments on the Government resolution on the differences betw the seven elected commissioners and the president of the Municipality ... ...
  Disapproval of the conduct of certain municipal commissioners the—Municipality ... ...

Part V.—*Native States*—

Armies of Native States:
  Comments in connection with the question of abolishing the India ... ...
  Disapproval of the reduction or abolition of the — and suggest for their remodelling on some better plan ...
Bedasir:
  Advocacy of an enquiry by Government in the allegations conta in the memorial of Thákur Báhádursing of — in the Stat Bikanir ... ...
  Advocacy of the petition of Thákur Báhádursing of — to the Supr Government regarding the oppression exercised over him
I'dar: Complaint against the arbitrary conduct of Mr. Náthábhái, Diwán of the — State ... ...
Pálanpur: Emigration of about 150 Muman inhabitants of the villag Kánodar to Miroli owing to the anarchical government of Nawáb of— ... ...

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

85
FFICE
1884

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND B

For the Week ending 27th September

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	
	ENGLISH.		
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Wee
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Mon
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quar
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-w
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.		
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Wee
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-w
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Wee
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Dail
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Wee
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fort
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Wee
16	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do
17	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do
	MARA'THI.		
18	The Arunodayă	Thána	Wee
19	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do
20	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do
21	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do
22	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do
*23	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Do
*24	„ Chikitsak	Sholápur	Do
25	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fort
26	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Wee
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do
28	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do
32	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do
33	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fort
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Wee
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do
*38	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do
39	„ Kesari	Do.	Do
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do
41	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortn
42	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Mon
*43	„ Mádhavi	Dhárwár	Week
44	„ Maháráshtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do
45	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do
46	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do
47	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do
48	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Mont
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Week
50	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do
51	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do
*52	„ Pisháchanáth	Bombay	Fortn
53	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Week
*54	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do
*55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do
*56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Mont
*57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Week
58	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Mont
59	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortn
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Week
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do
*62	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do
63	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Mont
*64	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Week
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do
66	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do
67	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do
*68	„ Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánare

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*		
69	The Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Weekly
70	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.
71	„ Vasai (Bassein) Samáchár	Bassein	Do.
72	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.
*73	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.
74	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.
*75	„ Vinod	Poona	Do.
*76	„ Vinod Mallika	Jalgaon	Do.
77	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.		
78	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly
79	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.
81	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.
82	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.
	GUJARA'TI.		
83	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly
84	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily
85	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly
86	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.
87	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.
88	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily
89	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly
90	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.
91	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly
*92	„ Chamanistáne Hamesh Bahár	Bombay	Do.
93	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly
94	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.
95	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly
96	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.
97	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.
98	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.
99	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly
100	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly
101	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.
*102	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly
103	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily
104	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly
105	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly
106	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.
*107	„ Kapol-hita-wardhak	Do.	Monthly
108	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly
109	„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly
110	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly
111	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly
112	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly
113	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.
114	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.
115	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.
116	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.
117	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.
118	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly
119	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.
120	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.
121	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.
122	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.
*123	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly
124	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patra	Ahmedabad	Monthly
125	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly
126	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly
127	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.
128	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly
	KA'NARESE.		
129	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly
*130	„ Karnátă Vritt	Belgaum	Do.
131	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.
132	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.
133	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.
	SANSKRIT.		
134	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly
	URDU.		
*135	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly
136	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.
	PERSIAN.		
137	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.		
138	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly
	SINDI.		
139	The Sind Sudhár	Karáchi	Weekly

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report
which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the
paper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the num
In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as
Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that
or ă) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is,
never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the
absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well know
with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Govern
the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics an
Hind (106)
slight
ses of rule i
ity in the N
dians of the
will m
gle-handed
But owing
eir benefit,
and India i
vould gladly
Ripon has
o much opp
hat the Vic
lize all high
ntments are
o shake the
to largely
history of A
o rebelled ag
his instance i
tish power i
or the Nati
to plunder
t which they
daring they
Ilbert Bill
tened to disc
nservative pa
king addition
strengthened
Opinion (11)
" Ou
fferin's ventu
eroy. Duffe
and of Mr. G
in foreign c
tics of the c
of view of H
dministratio
about to be
stem of adm
nt. As admi
res, and henc
failure too.
premature.
sent be not a
will not fai
e word by
f India, the V
ght out our fi
d even Parlia
oint of view
husbanding o
ts, which by
e impoverish
ment, which
sts. It is to
nds and ulti

Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
Weekly	400
Do.	300
Do.	175
Do.	250
Do.	200
Do.	300
Do.	200
Do.	200
Monthly	500
Weekly	200
Do.	475
Do.	485
Do.	600
Do.	200
Weekly	25
Daily	850
Monthly	394
Do.	500
Do.	415
Daily	1,175
Weekly	500
Do.	50
Monthly	700
Do.	200
Weekly	585
Do.	1,025
Monthly	300
Do.	475
Do.	400
Do.	984
Weekly	1,000
Monthly	300
Do.	659
Quarterly	200
Daily	800
Monthly	1,350
Weekly	125
Do.	810
Monthly	200
Tri-weekly ...	925
Monthly	250
Weekly	200
Monthly	350
Weekly	200
Do.	225
Do.	700
Do.	1,750
Do.	200
Do.	400
Monthly	327
Do.	375
Do.	620
Do.	1,700
Do.	423
Quarterly ...	200
Monthly	200
Weekly	85
Monthly	778
Do.	300
Weekly	500
Weekly	180
Do.	200
Do.	300
Do.	915
Do.	115
Fortnightly ...	150
Weekly	200
Do.	160
Weekly	500
Weekly	327
Weekly	500

he Report under different heads,

, and the number of the News-

o the number of copies issued.

e same as that adopted in the
is that when the long *a* (आ
un) is, to prevent confusion,
when the short *a* appears to be
vell known *Mitra*, it is printed

Government of Bombay in

Says that the real causes of danger to British authority in India are the Anglo-Indians themselves.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (106) of the 21st Septembe
slightest reason to fear th
rule in India will be endan
the Natives or of Native p
of the loyalty of the 30 mil
will make the British powe
of either Russia single-handed or the other Europear
do the least harm. But owing to the wish of many
to use India for their benefit, the work of cement
natives of England and India is retarded. If the
removed Natives would gladly sacrifice their lives
British flag. Lord Ripon has succeeded to some ext
of discontent, but so much opposition is shown whe
to be carried out that the Viceroy and the Ministr
Europeans monopolize all high offices at present. T
any valuable appointments are given to Natives. S
It is calculated to shake the loyalty of Natives
Government ought to largely employ Native agenc
the country. The history of America shows that it
British settlers who rebelled against the British auth
threw it. From this instance it can be inferred that
undermine the British power in India it will not b
the Native princes or the Native community, but
Anglo-Indians wish to plunder India and exercise arb
The encouragement which they have received has elat
receive it the more daring they will become. These
at the time of the Ilbert Bill controversy. The A
Viceroy and threatened to discard his authority. Th
conduct by the Conservative party. It is by keeping
control and by making additional concessions to Nati
over India will be strengthened.

Remarks on Lord Dufferin's probable career as Viceroy.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 21st Septem
" Our next Viceroy," says
venture to prognosticate
Dufferin as Viceroy will be
of Lord Lytton and of Mr. Grant Duff. All three
most of their time in foreign countries. They posse
the intricate politics of the continent of Europe
From the point of view of Her Majesty's Cabinet
mixture of home administration and foreign relation
appointments are about to be made it appears th
our composite system of administration generally
British Government. As administrators, Lord Lytt
proved utter failures, and hence doubts are entertain
may not prove a failure too. But to make such a su
is given is rather premature. If the popularity whi
wherever he was sent be not a mere phantom, we en
the new Viceroy will not fail to prove that it w
anticipations. One word by way of suggestion, a
de facto Viceroy of India, the Viceroy is the guardian
he will have to fight out our financial battles manfull
State for India and even Parliament. To make his
from an Indian point of view no question is of gre
conservation and husbanding of our financial resource
of land assessments, which by the misguided policy
brought about the impoverishment of the ryots. Th
local self-government, which while it has a stout p
storms and tempests. It is to be hoped that the frail
by unfriendly winds and ultimately cast on a roc

Excellency's immediate attention and protection. Perhaps the question
greatest significance with the Viceroy for the present will be whether it
advisable to annex Beluchistan as an advanced post against the nearer approa
of Russia to India. In considering it we hope His Lordship will not pass ov
what the late Lord Lawrence has written on the subject.

Strongly supports the appointment of Sir James Caird or Sir E. Baring as the successor of Sir James Fergusson in the Governorship of Bombay.

The same newspaper, in an article headed "The Bombay Governorship
says:—The time of the retirement of Sir Jame
Fergusson being near, the local public is quite ast
with whisper and gossip as to his probable successo
while one of the local Native contemporaries ha
already undertaken to announce the name of th
Governor of Ceylon as our Governor elect. Ther
are yet a few months to run, and the announcement, unless it is autho
itatively supported, appears somewhat premature, though for aught we kno
the guess may turn out to be true. Considering the progress Bombay ha
made during the last quarter of a century, and the consequent claims w
have upon our rulers to give us as our Governor a gentleman who would hav
the independence and moral courage to remove some of the shortcomings of a
administration which may hitherto be said to have been mismanaged in som
of its departments, it cannot be allowed to be gainsaid for a moment that w
now require for our ruler a person of a sympathetic turn of mind, breadth
view, and of peculiarly acute and unbiased judgment when questions of a mos
delicate and complicated nature are becoming a matter of frequent occurrenc
We do not mean to over-estimate our local necessities, but a study of our revenu
administration for the past twenty years as an instance in point will justify ou
remarks. How many of our Governors, whether through ignorance or a pe
sistent adherence to official opinion, have been probably the unwitting cause
the ryot's misery, all the exposure of the said evil notwithstanding? And a
not the local authorities yet aware of the ruinous course they have been pu
suing? We do not undertake to say either; but persistence in their ow
opinions and an equally persistent endeavour on the part at least of some Sta
departments to lay matters in varnished colours before the proper authoriti
have been on the whole their great misfortune, but we are not called upon no
to commit the sin of repetition here. Suffice it to say that English statesm
who have served in India have acknowledged the existence of the evil; b
that has not been quite enough for our Revenue Department. Peculiarly gift
and ingenious as it is, it has now devised another clever method of enhancing t
revenue, and that is not for water which Government canals supply, but for t
water the ryot draws at his own expense from a well sunk at his own cost. Th
is revenue administration with a vengeance, and yet the mere mention of the fa
on the part of the Native press in enough to provoke black blood in some quarte
We have already said that this is not the fault of the Government but of the
advisers, who ought to have known better. It is for the removal of this e
that a gentleman of peculiarly broad views and sympathies is now urgen
needed at the head of affairs. Neither colonial nor diplomatic experience w
be of use here. The triumphs of diplomacy are great, but those of agricultu
comfort and contentment are still greater. Has any of our rulers ever end
voured to achieve them? Individual but lukewarm efforts there may have be
but no Government of the province within our remembrance has directly put
foot on the particular evil and said with a sympathetic heart, "Thou too sh
go." The mind of the nation is now directed towards the new appointme
and would to God we get one who will unfetter the down-trodden ryot. As
the suggestion before the public that we should ask for a particular gentlem
to be our future Governor we are decidedly against it. In the first pl
the question is whether such proposal will be ever entertained. In the n
place, supposing that the Ministry magnanimously entertain and grant it, Ind
official climate being uncongenial even to a sympathetic and genial nature, e
the gentleman chosen may fail. And our people should not afford to for
Æsop's story of king stork in his fables. The experience of Bengal under
most choice Civilian Governors is now before us: how individuals in two diffe
positions change now no longer requires proof. Some of our contempora

have suggested the names of Sir James Caird and Sir Evelyn Baring—names for which we have the highest regard and respect, and would highly approve of the appointment of any one of them. Of course if a choice were accorded to us we would prefer either of the two as the best possible men available. We are not blind to the difficulties of the official position of the Governor of a presidency; very often he has to stand between two fires—public grievances and official pressure. But the reality of the position is too frequently exaggerated, and we rarely come across any instance in which a presidential Government takes its stand in favour of the ryot against its superiors. The palmy days of the Elphinstone and Trevelyan generations are gone by, and our experience as we advance in life is that every member of the officialdom, from the Governor downwards, is only too anxious to please his superior, no matter how embarrassed and harassed the miserable ryot may find himself to be. It is for these reasons that we shall be glad to hail the appointment of one who is neither a Civilian, nor a diplomatist, nor a colonial Governor. Now Bombay wants rest from her revenue vivisectionists. If we owe anything in the shape of some relief in regard to our land assessments, we entirely owe it to Lord Ripon himself. His resolution in the Revenue Department urging the grant of remissions in cases of drought and other agricultural difficulties is one instance of a tendency to recognize the pecuniary condition of our peasantry, and had His Lordship's term of office been extended we have no doubt the land question in the Bombay Presidency would have occupied his attention early. We view the appointment of Lord Dufferin as intended much more to check-mate the policy of Russia in Central Asia than to consolidate any further the internal administration of the country. And in view of the boundary settlement His Lordship will have left very little time on his hands to direct his attention to those questions of home policy, even if he had an inclination to do so. Under the circumstances we want a Governor who will take a personal, not a relative, interest in the welfare of a presidency entrusted to his care. The personal experience of Sir E. Baring or Sir James Caird will not fail to make either a good Governor for the presidency, and under the circumstances we would hail the appointment of either with satisfaction.

Remarks about the selection of a successor to Sir James Fergusson.

In a paragraph headed "The Governorship of Bombay" the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 22nd September says:—As to the merits of the individuals yet named as likely candidates, the one in our opinion most eligible is Sir Evelyn Baring. If he could be spared for us from Egypt it will be a consummation most devoutly to be wished. Bombay could not entrust her concerns to a better man. As late co-adjutor of Lord Ripon, Sir Evelyn stands second only to the Viceroy in popular estimation and regard. The Native community of Western India will to a man greet Sir Evelyn's appointment as the greatest favour of Mr. Gladstone's Government. In that appointment we shall have a guarantee that the spirit of Lord Ripon's reforms will be fully maintained in this part of the country at least. Sir Evelyn has endeared himsel to our people by many silent acts of kindness, and his appointment will be received with the utmost confidence. The next person named is Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, Governor of Ceylon. He is credited with possessing considerable administrative experience in various colonies, and he showed much promptness and foresight on the late crash of the Oriental Bank. But any experience gained in such small colonies as the Bermudas or Ceylon car scarcely be adequate preparation for the proper direction of the vast commercial, political and social interests involved in the Government of Bombay Another name mentioned is Sir James Caird. We would hail Sir James's nomination with unfeigned pleasure. The liberality shown by Sir James a President of the Famine Commission is a sufficient assurance that in his hand our interests will be safe. His varied and intimate acquaintance with the lanc question will render him a valuable Governor to this presidency. He is beside free from any official prejudices, and will come fresh from the free and unbiassed atmosphere of England. There is a fourth person named, Sir James Caird' colleague on the English Land Commission, but he is little known here. Of al the persons named the one who will best meet the desires of the people is it needs scarcely to be said, Sir Evelyn Baring, and we trust the Governmen of Mr. Gladstone will spare him for the people of this presidency. [T *Mitrā* (94) of the 25th September welcomes the approaching retiremen James Fergusson from the Governorship of Bombay, and says that his d will not cause sorrow to the people. It expresses approval of Sir Gordon's appointment as Governor of Bombay.]

Disapproves of the complaint made by Sir Richard Garth against the Government of India in his recent minute on the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 23rd September says:—Sir Garth has made himself unpopular with the ment and the Native public by his oppositio Ilbert Bill and the punishment awarded to th of the *Bengali* newspaper. He has added unpopularity by his recent minute on the Tenancy Bill. He is altogether opposed Tenancy Bill. If he had been content with only expressing his diss views in his minute, his action would not have been considered obj able. But as he has taken an opportunity to make adverse comme the Viceroy his conduct is open to criticism. The Judges of the Court at Calcutta have proved an obstacle in the way of Lord Ripon a measures. Sir Richard Garth does not hesitate to state that the w courtesy shown by Government towards the Judges of the Calcutta High is owing to the fact that their opinions were opposed to those of Gover These sentiments are not only objectionable but dangerous. Sir Richard has not shown that gravity, high sense and liberality as the Chief Jus the highest tribunal in the country ought to show. Sir Richard a brother Judges gave cause for the adverse comments made by the Secret the Government of India and by Lord Hartington. Government have a r ask for the opinion of the High Court Judges and to criticise them necessary, and it entirely rests with them to attach importance to them Richard Garth's attack on Lord Ripon will not in the least lower him estimation of the Indian public. The Native public know full well the r and motives of the attacks made on His Lordship and the weight to be at to them. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the same date says:—We ar anxious for the honour and position of the Judges of the High Co Calcutta and wish that their opinions should always receive due deration. But there is no evidence to show that the necessary att is not paid to their opinions. The complaint made by Sir Richard in his minute that the views expressed by him and his brother Judge not been treated with respect by Government is untimely. The Su Government are at liberty to ask for the opinion of any officer, but are not bound to act in accordance with it. The Judges no doubt exp their opinions honestly, but are they on that account to be accepted as co If Sir Richard had well weighed in his mind the responsibility attach Government in the enactment of legislative measures he would not have plained against Government. When he is very anxious for the preserva the position of the High Court Judges, he does not appear to hav slightest anxiety for that of the Supreme Government. We must say the opinions given by the Calcutta High Court Judges in the matter Ilbert and Bengal Rent Bills have not in the least given satisfaction Native public and impartial Europeans. The *Dátardun* (93) of the 25th tember expresses disapproval of the attack made by Sir Richard Garth o Ripon in his minute on the Bengal Tenancy Bill.]

Takes exception to certain observations in the Government resolution on the revision settlements in Ahmednagar.

In an article headed "Revision Settlements in Ahmednagar," th *Prakásh* (10) of the 22nd September says:— outset we cannot help expressing our regret t the papers on which the resolution is based a published. The letters from the Commissioner, the Superintendent of Revenue Survey and ment in Poona and Násik, the Collector of A nagar, and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner which are commen in the present resolution have not been published by Government along the resolution, and in their absence it is impossible to discuss the res

with any precision or minuteness. Without the letters it is difficu
far the results and comments embodied in the resolution are
resolution exhorts writers on land revenue settlements "to avail
the statistics accessible in the registration offices." May we ask
to publish the statistics and all other similar information in a for
sible than the books of the registration offices? Among the r
Lord Ripon's Government, which have unhappily remained a dea
which directed the fullest publicity to be given to official docun
James Fergusson's Government are really desirous that writers
tions as assessment and settlement should follow the advice con
resolution, they cannot do better than bring into force the reso
Viceroy and put all official information within the reach of ev
As arguments for the position that the ryots have improved in
condition two facts are cited, namely, the employment of capital i
tion and the increase in the number of children attending school.
this roseate view the resolution fails to take note of other circums
would detract from the force of the conclusion. The facts stated
tion may be quite correct, and yet the conclusion may not follow i
of its overlooking some considerations which greatly affect the
question. The circumstances of which the resolution takes no ac
absence of any other industry and the growth of population. It i
ledged fact that one of the causes of the indebtedness of our ryots
of mechanical industries. India has been from the first an agricul
What little of mechanical and other industries there was has
totally destroyed by the growth of English imports and Indian
goods, the extension of railways, and other like accompaniment
civilization. However beneficial in other respects these advanc
tion, they have resulted in throwing the whole population on
increasing the number of those who at first lived by agriculture.
means of living are closed up people must perforce work on land
resource, whether with or without profit. If the ryot has no mea
the land the sáwkár is ready to supply him with the means on th
the land. The result of such an increase in the number of cultiva
an increase in the area of cultivation. But such compulsory
scarcely be counted as a measure of prosperity. The second cir
ferred to above, viz., the growth of population, must have had a si
increasing the area of cultivation as a matter of necessity, and
result of prosperity or the lightness of the revenue demand.
siderations apply to the apparent increase in the value of land a
of cultivators. The figures in sale-deeds and mortgage-deeds are
worthy evidence of a real rise in the value of land. Further, i
increase, it may be due to the circumstances alluded to above as we
petition of capital in the hands of sáwkárs. The outlay on irr
forth may possibly have been all effected at the expense of the s
resolution mentions the indebtedness of the ryots, but somewh
fact of the increased alienation of land made out by Colonel Laug
is no increase moreover in agricultural stock,—an increase which
expected if the personal means of the ryots had improved. Mr. S
says that transfers of land have been accelerated by the Deccan Agr
Government do not admit the correctness of this assertion, and in
the necessary papers we are not prepared to say who is right.
remember that the Commissioner is on the spot and comes into pe
with the people, and that revenue officers are usually incline
favourable to Government as possible, we think Mr. Stewart mu
from correct. In a former article we ourselves stated the same
occurred in the Sátára District, and we shall not be surprised to s
occurred in all the districts where the Deccan Agriculturist Act is
If therefore, as the Commissioner says, lands have passed out of th
actual cultivators, and if the condition of the ryots has not in
difficult to conclude that the ryots are in a state of prosperity
results of the last settlement have been altogether happy. In the
Government claim to have been very magnanimous. Although

condition of agriculturists has, in their opinion, improved, communi
been multiplied, markets made accessible, and the average price
high, Government have been sparing in their demand. The t
in the assessment of the occupied area on revision is stated to
cent., over three-eighths of the increase being in the assessment of
which hitherto paid only the dry-crop rate. The average dry-crop
raised from Annas 6-3 to Annas 6-6 per acre, and the average a
the occupied area from Annas 7 to Annas 7-6. The assessment of p
been reduced. We are not prepared to say just yet how far
revision are suitable to the capabilities of the land assessed, but
we have not much faith in the calculation of averages. There
story in which a giant measured the water in a stream as on an av
deep, and a dwarf acting on that calculation was drowned. T
happen to some of the lands in new settlement. In the absence of
information, however, we must defer our remarks as to the proba
the survey on individual holdings. The principles of assessment
slightly modified. There has been a fresh arrangement and cla
soils, and the rates have been accordingly altered. Great hardship
have been caused to individual holders by these alterations. As re
ted land "the rule that land irrigable from old wells should be a
the maximum dry-crop rate, and that no extra rate should be impo
irrigable from wells constructed during the currency of the origin
has been observed, with the result that the average assessment
has been reduced from Rs. 2-9-9 to Rs. 1-2-0 per acre." May
principle be applied to settlements in Gujarát? It will save all the
subsoil water and water-bearing capacity and so forth. On t
settlements must be declared to be satisfactory. Having regard to
indebtedness of the ryots we wish no enhancements had been mad
average increase is not much. How far they will justify the expecta
of them by Government will be proved by time. But with th
before us we must admit this that whether or no Government ar
the credit for liberality which they claim, and although the pictur
is somewhat highly coloured, the actual assessments are levied
regard to the interests of agriculture and of the actual occupant
We trust that in the end the ryots will find their burdens so a
enable them to earn the due reward of their labour.

Takes exception to the remarks about the prosperity of the ryots contained in a recent resolution of the Bombay Government relating to the revision of land settlements in the Ahmednagar District.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 21st September, in an article he
Assessments in Ahmednagar," gives ext
recent resolution of the Bombay Govern
revision of land settlements in the Ahme
trict, and says:—The above extract, to
reads like an advocate's argument than t
independent view of a judge. Hard fac
over without due consideration, while fro
inferences are drawn which make the case for Government plaus
but not strong. If it is true that in the Ahmednagar Táluka 78·8
the land belongs to persons other than the original owners, what ot
is wanted to show that a rapid transfer of land is taking place, a
original owners of the land have been reduced from the position o
that of labourers on their own farms? We take our stand on Colone
statement which has not been disputed. We put out of sight the
Mr. Stewart, and even then the case for the Government utterly
Government in their resolution do not at all try to meet the fact
cent. of that land has gone away from the original owners. They
show that an improvement in the means of *many persons* has taken
is shirking the real question. Even though the alleged improve
condition of many persons has taken place, surely no improvemen
place in the condition of the ryot. Arguments founded on the pri
not show anything. It is a notorious fact that in many cases the r
tion that actually passes for sales or mortgages of lands is fa
mentioned in the deeds of sale or mortgage, and an inference d

amounts named in those deeds must necessarily be faulty. A of mortgages the creditor always tries to burden the security to a takes redemption entirely out of the hands of the mortgagors and mortgage into a sale. Many of these deeds, though mortgages in na sale deeds either in *esse* or in *posse*, and must be counted as such w as to the condition of the people who pass them are sought to b is said that the prices of lands show that agriculture is viewed occupation. No doubt it is so viewed in the absence of other c choose from. It is better to have some occupation, even though than to be without any. No conclusion can be drawn from such the country is not in a healthy, economic condition. There be absence of any other occupation people are perforce thrown upon la necessarily spend something upon it even though there be faint hope any proportionate advantage. There is no ground for saying money is invested in land agriculture is a profitable occupati Colonel Laughton and Mr. Stewart say be true, the Deccan Agr stands condemned, and the case is not improved by sophistic drawn from plausible facts. We wish Government will try to without any bias in favour of a pet hobby. Arguments on paper ca real circumstances of our ryots, and however flourishing they mig in resolutions it cannot be denied that they are getting poorer One must reason from particulars to generals in social problems. enough of *à priori* arguments; and the sooner they are discarded ment policy the better for both the rulers and the ruled.

Takes exception to many remarks about light assessment and the taxing of subsoil water contained in the resolution of Government on the revenue survey of the Párner Táluka in the Ahmednagar District.

In an article headed "Revenue Survey of the Párner Táluka *Patrika* (15) of the 21st September say ernment resolution on the revenue s Párner Táluka, like that on the survey Mahál, is for the greater part addressed cizing public. The recognition thus public as a body which deserves to be highly commendable. The resolution aims at proving that Government assess is generally light. But we are afraid that the facts adduced in i out the conclusion, whilst the circumstance that the original hol the actual cultivators, in Párner, have in a great many cases been the position of owners to that of tenants on sufferance or of hi possibly points to quite a different tale. The increased area of c think, only shows the increasing pressure of the population on l loss of other employments and the increase in the number of mo which necessitates the raising of increased quantities of food. sinking of Rs. 1,17,000 in the construction of wells only shows ings have got into the hands of the creditor, who no doubt ha cheap bargain still finds it worth his while to invest capital in land lightness which the circumstances of the lands selling at twenty-o assessment and of their yielding rent four times as much as the demand show is a very slight one. These at best only prove th ment does not absorb the whole produce left after meeting th cultivation, including therein the cost of maintaining the cultiv live stock. This is not by any means speaking very highly of th the assessment. On the other hand to estimate accurately its a one must take into consideration the time of the year when it well as the often-recurring bad seasons which reduce considerab of produce left to the occupant, and the exceptionally good ones ernment cash demand absorbs a greater proportion of the produ than in ordinary seasons. When these circumstances are taken i tion, we are afraid it will be difficult to prove that the assessm are at all light. Certainly they will be found higher on the 6 per cent. of the gross produce. The resolution passes lightly tion of well assessment which was so fully treated of in the reso Jhálod survey. But it gives the assurance that the principle of water has been adhered to in the case of the Párner Táluka. The e subsoil water seems here to have been inferred from the lowness of p the regularity of the rains. These, we believe, are not sufficient data t existence of water from. The *Bombay Gazette,* which has been wr effect on this question of taxing subsoil water, has again in its issue of last pointed out the injustice of the principle. The arguments v journal advances appear to be unanswerable. We hope the Govern reconsider the question carefully and abandon finally the principle w mature consideration it is said to have once given up as inexpe impracticable to work out.

Strongly disapproves of the revival of the Vernacular Press Act as suggested by the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times*.

In alluding to the suggestion made by the Calcutta correspon London *Times* respecting the revival of the Press Act, the *Indian Spectator* (1) of September says :—We fail to see anything tion" proper in the worst Native paper. prepared to deny severity, or, as the *Ti* spondent calls it, "scurrility" of tone in little sheet now and then. But those who go upon internal eviden that the writer does not mean, nor does he do as a matter of fact, ar his silly vapouring. The paper has no voice, and every decent Nat ignores its very existence, except when it is dealing with facts. It us that this neglect by the public is a far more effectual punishmen flourishing of a decree of the executive—with this great advantage th now such a paper struggles and dies unregretted its extinction by excite powerful sympathy for the offender. Few readers would hav name of the *Dacca Prakásh* before the *Times'* correspondent pushed minence. But even in the case of that paper let the English reade under what circumstances the matter complained of was published. not at all be surprised if recent cases of the ill-treatment of Native v voked even rabid criticism. No language can be too strong in denou outrages and the way in which offenders escape punishment. He tempted to repeat again what we have said on every suitable occasic Anglo-Indian press is bound to set us a better example. The Nati India will be more or less what Anglo-Indian writers will make it. [T *Samáchár* (88) of the 24th September expresses approval of the de by the Calcutta *Statesman* and the views expressed by Mr. Gladstone delivered by him at Edinburgh on 1st September in favour of the press of India, and says that Mr. Gladstone's words are very valuable preserving in letters of gold by the Native population. The *Dátar* the 25th September also acknowledges with many thanks the just given by Mr. Gladstone to the Native press.]

Strongly condemns the attempt of the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* to induce the authorities to revive the Gagging Act.

In a paragraph headed "The Native Press," the *Indu Prakásh* 22nd September says :—The Calcutta corre the London *Times* who earned such an unen riety during the Ilbert Bill controversy is ag to relieve his obscurity by crying against press. Our readers may remember how he our people at that time in different unscrup In his present attack against our press he is equally disingenuous and charges the press with disloyalty by selecting a few indiscreet remark obscure vernacular papers and holding them out as characteristic of Native press. It is superfluous to say that the charge is entirely scarcely needs contradiction. Government have in a manner testifie fidence in the press by repealing the Gagging Act, and though the o the press are striving to poison the ears of Lord Dufferin, there is reason to fear that a retrograde policy will find favour with a liber The Gagging Act was the most disreputable product of a disreputal it had been discredited even during the regime which created it. that it should be revived implies the height of absurdity and politica if nothing worse. There is a general agreement of feeling that the

Native papers such as enjoy any estimable circulation are condu coming sobriety and good sense, and even our Anglo-Indian bre are sanguine, bear witness to this. The *Times of India* and the have already signified their approval of the general tone of the and we have no doubt the rest of the Anglo-Indian papers in the c perhaps the most determined foes of Native interests, will speak strain. There may be a few Native papers here and there whi morbid tastes and wild fancies, but such certainly are not man obscure that their circulation scarcely exceeds their local precin tempt of the Calcutta correspondent to throw dirt on the Native pr upon himself. If he has done any good to any one it is to those o which he has selected for his animadversions. By his publication o in the London *Times* he has secured to the papers a circulation wh not have expected to get in their wildest dreams. Words which w been read outside the district in which they were printed will no the world over. If the writers of those words were guilty of an in publisher is thrice guilty, and if any persons require to be gagged it sons as the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*. By trying to breach between the rulers and the ruled he is guilty of the greatest it is he who of all persons stands in need of correction.

Strongly condemns the revival of the Vernacular Press Act and the endeavours of some Europeans to cry down the Native community.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 21st September says:—Is a really wanted? Or is the empire on conflagration that the suspension of a s the press should immediately be called fo peace in the whole country; the Nativ loyal to the back-bone; the north-west fr secure from the imaginary delusion of vasion; the educated section of the Natives is true to their salt. is it that calls for such a powerful drag upon the Native press, whic to enjoy free liberty of speech? We hope the proposal of the Ca spondent of the London *Times* is not the outcome of a feverish m been long since affected by the mad agitation against the Ilbert may be a few Native papers using scurrilous language, but who are It is the persistent efforts of a portion of the Anglo-Indian press Native community that is at the root of all this evil. Let the dra upon them, and the effusions of a few Native papers will there a These writings, we may assure the correspondent, are but the resu tinuous endeavour of some Europeans in the country to cry do community at large.

Disapproves of the proposal of the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* to revive the defunct Vernacular Press Act.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 22nd September alludes to t made by the Calcutta correspondent o *Times* regarding the revival of the Ver Act, and observes that the ill-feeling whi by the Ilbert Bill between Natives and not only not ceased, but has actually intense. Such a state of things is mo and is really detrimental to the true interests of all concerned. extracts from the vernacular press furnished by the Calcutta cor the London *Times* are undoubtedly reckless in their tone, but it i condemn the entire body of the men who conduct the vernacular sin of some of its members. The strong remarks which appear in Bengal newspapers are due to the unsatisfactory manner in wh meted out when Natives come in conflict with Europeans. The o the *Bengali* that the love of justice and fair play which character men in the early days of British rule had more to do with the rise Empire in India than their statesmanship is perfectly correct. Th who showed their moral superiority at a time when perfect anarchy India are seldom to be met with now-a-days. As between Natives justice is done, but when one of them comes in conflict with Euro not the slightest chance of obtaining justice. This is undoubtedl ence of the present times. It is all very well for Englishmen to t may ill-treat Natives in any way they like because they are the conquerors, it is the duty of the statesmen at the head of affairs to disabuse the minds their countrymen of that idea. If they do not take measures to counteract tendency the result will be disastrous. The Anglo-Indian newspapers sh deeply consider how the constant injustice which is being done to Natives w they come in conflict with Europeans is damaging to the British rule. To tr gag the Native press instead of removing the causes of the discontent am Natives is a most absurd remedy. The gagging of the Native press will make Natives more contented with British rule. It is very desirable that statesmen at the head of affairs should know what is thought by Natives British administration. In conclusion, the *Dnyán Prakásh* advises the wri in the vernacular press not to indulge in reckless and unrestrained writing.

Gives reasons for not reviving the defunct Vernacular Press Act.

In an article headed "The fresh outcry against the Vernacular Press India," the *Bombay Chronicle* (78) of the 21st S tember says :—It is a matter for congratulation t the fresh outcry which is attempted to be set against the vernacular press finds no echo or supp from the intelligent and well-informed class of Anglo-Indian journalists. representatives of the British power in England and India could never com a greater or more serious mistake than to disregard the voice of such mem of the Anglo-Indian press on questions affecting the treatment of the sub races by the foreign rulers, especially when that voice is deliberately raised the strength of positive facts and mature deliberation against the unreason coercion of the people. The unshackled freedom of the Native press, espec the vernacular portion of it, forms to all intents and purposes the greatest s guard of the social tranquillity and public order, as well as the well-bein the community and the convenience of Government. That portion of the p generally speaking, has been found to make becoming use of the liberty ceded by Government, to whom it has by its behaviour become the true in and measure of the popular wants and wishes. If there are black-sheep in ranks, they are too insignificant and scanty to form the cause of any ser concern to Government or its well-wishers. This contemptible portion of press can only derive importance from being noticed by either the leading Na or the members of the better portion of the European community. Hence regret of the action of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* in giving u importance to an insignificant portion of the Native press and making ignorant and ignoble career the groundwork of creating an alarm amo Englishmen at home against the whole of the vernacular and Anglo-verna press of India. Our regret is the greater when we find that the respon conductor of the *Times* has gone without sufficient warrant to the lengt supporting what in effect amounts to proposals for reviving the Pr gagging Act of the Government of Lord Lytton. The major portion of Native press is as loyal in spirit and deferential in tone towards the author as could be wished. The intelligence, moderation and deference to constituted authority in the country with which it is generally condu render the vernacular press an important guide to the councils of the S and a powerful support to its general policy. It is the firm belief o Natives that it would be injurious to the more vital concerns of both State and the people to impair the present power and utility of the Na press by any ill-advised resort to measures for curtailing its freedo action. The British authorities may depend upon it that it is the unche influence of the Native press that powerfully serves to render India in present day such a truly loyal and peaceful, not to say valuable, integral of the British Empire. The best thing the British rulers of the country c do would be to give the people of India—the educated and intelligent cl especially—fresh reassurances of their determination to adhere to the pre wise and liberal policy of the Government in respect of the liberty of the in the country. We say all this deliberately, but without at all disgui our unqualified hatred of such of the conductors of the Native press as see notoriety by indulgence in the abuse of Government or in misrepresenta of its motives and of the conduct of its trusted officers and servants. We

not help believing that the best way to let such journalists,
European, meet with the fate which they deserve would be
unheeded. When they become dangerous enough to be d
made amenable to the ordinary laws of the country, let these
They are, we believe, quite powerful and sufficient to protect
and Government from the undue aspersions of public writers,
properly and effectually appealed to in the interest of both i
of journalistic improprieties. To think of reviving the Gagg
both unnecessary and inexpedient; and it is to be hoped
English public will not listen to any wild proposals on the su
***Goftár* (115) and the *Yajdán Parast* (128) of the same date a**
suggestion made in the *Times* for the revival of the Ver
The *Rást* says that the entire Native press is not responsible
ible writings of certain wretched Native papers published in
views expressed by some of the Bengali Native papers the v
Native press in India. It also doubts the faithfulness of the
extracts from the Native papers published by the *Times*.]

Does not approve of the proposed addition to the judicial stuff of the Calcutta High Court.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (78) of the 21st September says
manner in which the *Bombay Gazett*
of the cry for more Judges for the C
is very creditable to that influen
contemporary goes fully into the m
and proves conclusively that no cas
to have been made out by the clamour for more Judges.
advanced against the application made to the authorities o
have the support of all thoughtful people in the country. It
expedient nor fair to grant the application. It is to be hoped
the tax-payers and the vital interests of the people claiming
allotment of public funds the Viceroy in Council will set his
memorial asking for more Judges in a court where any legiti
them does not exist.

Condemns the system by which the costs of litigants seeking justice in the local High Court are made so heavy.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 21st September says :—V
temporary of the *Bombay Gazette*
tion to the obsolete and old-fashion
that obtains in Bombay or the ori
High Court. We do not see wh
should be allowed to prevail in one
justice is being administered in the
of quite a different machinery. It was all very well in the
it was a necessity, but now it is nothing more than an anoma
this direction is, we think, a matter well worthy of considera
machinery is, to say the least, very cumbrous and costly,
advantage to introduce in its place the simple machinery
Those who have been so unfortunate as to have gone through
cost how puzzling it is. Though Bombay is comparativel
mofussil, yet we do not think that circumstance justifies
which a Bombay litigant is made to bear. The work that is
outside is done here by more than two.

Gives reasons why vakils should be allowed to practise on the original side of the High Court.

A correspondent of the same newspaper says :—The
by its article anent the High Co
itself to the gratitude of the tax-
India. The reform advocated b
eminently desirable, and it is a p
have been so long apathetic con
all the more necessary therefore that our readers as well
of Native public opinion should vigorously agitate the questi
rest till the reform is carried out. The *Gazette* has very
the benefits that will accrue from the economy effected by th
original side of the High Court. The abolition of the orig
substitution in its stead of a District Court will be a great b
they will be able to engage the services of a pleader, who is

legal adviser than his brother of the long robe. At present only ba
allowed to practise on the original side of the High Court, and a
cannot be engaged except through a solicitor the parties are put to
pense. The Stamp and Court Fees Acts have made litigation cost
and when suitors have to buy legal advice at the rate of Rs. 150 per
case is really pitiable. If the original side cannot be altogether ab
High Court pleaders should be at least allowed to practise in the c
cising original jurisdiction. If in order to enable an accused pers
the benefit of cheap legal advice Mukhtyárs are allowed to practise
courts, it is but reasonable to demand that the same principle be e
the original side of the High Court in civil and criminal matters i
vakils who are infinitely superior to those legal quacks, the Mukhtyár
will object to a High Court pleader who is acting as Judge of the H
to preside on the original side. But as soon as he descends from th
is unfit to practise in the very court over which under other circum
could preside. If a High Court pleader is fit to be Judge of the H
are his brother pleaders unfit to practise on the original side? Th
same anomaly in the Court of Small Causes. A High Court pleader
that court, but his late professional brethren cannot plead in his co
they can do so in a court superior to his. These restrictions on the
High Court pleader can be explained only by supposing either that
is regarded as inferior in point of ability to the bar or that they a
to benefit barristers and solicitors at the expense of suitors and
pleaders. The public therefore should agitate for the thorough ove
the High Court, or, if this concession cannot be obtained, at least for t
of obstacles which are thrown in the way of High Court pleaders i
prevent them from what is regarded in some quarters as poaching o
serves of solicitors and barristers.

Disapproves of the appropriation of the *maidán* by the Gymkhana people.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 22nd September says:—Gymkh
seem intent upon appropriating all the
themselves. It is monstrous injustice to
public of Bombay that nearly the whole of
nade should be enjoyed by a handful of E
the exclusion of Natives. The Government of Sir James Fergusson
time firm against the demands of the Gymkhana, but in a moment o
interest triumphed over justice and fair play, and since then the enc
have been more and more incessant. The exclusive occupation of t
by the polo-players for two evenings in a week is hardship enou
Native cricketers, but the demand for increasing the number of such
and for occupying the grounds opposite the Marine Lines is quite pr
and we trust Government will be strong enough to resist any such d

Requests Government to reconsider their decision on the subject of the non-success of the honorary surgeons at the Gokuldás Tejpál Hospital.

The same newspaper says:—The resolution of Government to
honorary surgeonships and to appoint a p
at the Gokuldás Tejpál Hospital is op
objections: first, it casts an unmerited s
individuals who did the honorary service
on the system of securing to the public th
such gratuitous work; and secondly, it t
the Bombay Municipality a new burden
to Rs. 700 a month, the proposed salary of the paid surgeon. As
first point, the honorary surgeons concerned have addressed letters t
cipality protesting against the treatment meted out to them. As to
itself, we think it has not received as fair a trial as it deserved.
resolution of Government will be a bar to its trial at any future t
the interest of the public we think Government should reconsider th
Further, if any paid surgeon is to be appointed we fail to see why
on such a high salary as Rs. 500 to 700 should be necessary. A
surgeon with Rs. 100 to 200 would be quite as efficient for the work
pital as any European with Rs. 500 to 700, and we hope the munic
not allow itself to be saddled with any needless burden.

Points out the necessity of removing the Arsenal in the Fort to a distant and lonely place.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 26th September, in referring to the recent fire in the Arsenal, points out the great fear o locating it in a densely populated part of the town, and says that it was by God's grace alone that the Fort was saved from destruction by the explosion o gunpowder. It should be removed to a distant and lonely quarter. The present site is not fitted for storing gunpowder in times of peace as well as war. A committee of military men ought now to be appointed to determine the place of its location. When Government have adopted the necessary precautions for the storage of kerosine oil and gunpowder for general use, they should not lose time in making suitable arrangements for storing their gunpowder in the interests of the public safety. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (84) of the 24th September expresses similar sentiments.]

Disapproves of the suggestion made by the *Times of India* for the appointment of Mr. K. N. Kábráji to the shrievalty of Bombay for the next year and suggests the appointment of a Mahomedan gentleman to it.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 27th September expresses disapproval of the suggestion made by the *Times of India* for the appointment of Mr. K. N. Kábráji to the shrievalty of Bombay for the next year, says that it is playing a jest to compare him with the late Bábu Kristodás Pál and that it would be a matter for regret to appoint him to the shrievalty, for he only gets the small salary of Rs. 140 per month as editor of the *Rást Goftár* newspaper, and remarks that the Native public will form a very low opinion of the honour if it is conferred on him. The Mahomedan community is first entitled to claim this honour for one of its members. Sir James Fergusson should not deprive it of that privilege at the close of his career. If unfortunately this right is ignored and a Pársi gentleman be appointed Sheriff, the selection should fall on one of the following gentlemen, viz., Messrs. Dádábhái Navroji, Navroji Fardunji, and Kharshedji Nasarvánji Cámáji. The nomination of one of these gentlemen to the shrievalty will really prove popular. [The *Satyă Mitră* (117) of the 21st September advocates the claims of the Mahomedan community to the shrievalty, and says that it should not be given to unworthy persons through private entreaties and influence.]

Complains of the oppression practised by Government officials in forcing cartmen and their carts and labourers into their service.

The *Khándesh Vaibhav* (40) of the 19th September bitterly complains o the oppression practised by officers in the Public Works and Revenue Departments in forcing cartmen and their carts and labourers into their service against the wishes of the latter. Frequently the cartmen and labourers are not paid adequate remuneration, which is withheld from them on some paltry excuse. If they appeal to the local Mámlatdárs these officials take no notice of their complaints. Even the Assistant Collectors, when they are appealed to, do not take sufficient interest. The *Vaibhav* trusts that Government will soon take action in the matter and put down the above reprehensible practice.

Comments in connection with the resignation tendered by Mr. Kalyánráyji Hakumatráyji Desái, a member of the district local fund committee at Broach.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 26th September, in referring to the resignation tendered by Mr. Kalyánráyji Hakumatráyj Desái on account of the Assistant Collector of Broach having taken his seat on a raised platform by the side of the president at a meeting of the district local fund committee held at Broach on the 16th September, says:—Those who are opposed to the scheme of local self-government try to run it down by making much of a trivial matter, but experience has not shown any signs of failure of the scheme. Though we have respect for the feelings of Mr. Kalyánráyji, his resignation of office as a member of the committee is not wise. But why should such trivial events be looked upon as showing the failure of the noble scheme of self-government? If the Collector-presidents and nominated commissioners be as favourably inclined towards the scheme as Lord Ripon is, the district boards would not only work with harmony but with success. The Native press will always come forward to despise the conduct of the Native commissioners who will obstruct the independent working of municipal boards through evil motives. The Collector-presidents ought not to discard the opinions of independent Native commissioners, but should display an a specting their views and position. The event that has recentl Broach shows that Native commissioners who have to sacrific interests and to work without any gain do not like to put up wit insult, and they should therefore be duly respected. [The *Broach* of the 25th September expresses regret at the occurrence, and raised seat should have been done away with if any commis insult at it.]

Requests Government to reimburse Mr. Bápuji the costs incurred by him in defending himself against the false charges brought by the Bombay police through reckless negligence.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 22nd September, in a paragrapl Bombay Police," says:—The result of t cutions against Mr. Collett and Mr. Bá throws a somewhat dark light on the cl Bombay police. The disclosures in b betray no uncommon amount of laxit and thoughtless action, and an anxiety disrepute the names of persons who migl ed the gods of the police force. Both prosecutions were levelled lic officers of long standing and of the most unsullied character trivial basis, the evidence in Mr. Bápuji's case being not even e tain a *primâ facie* charge. That officers of the experience of Sir and Mr. Brewin should have been so far misled as to impugn th two trusted servants of Government on such glaringly inadequ argues an amount of thoughtlessness and hasty action which the personal safety of any citizen at any time. It was somewh the objects of police displeasure were in the present instance means and able to procure the best legal assistance. Without cross examination of Mr. Inverarity it is doubtful how the ca terminated. As it is, they show what questionable means the pol to in tracking supposed crime, and how instead of preventing it t add to it. The remarks of Mr. Justice Hart in Mr. Collett's case be a warning to the police in their future proceedings, and Sir Fr his staff will, we hope, think better in future before they dra innocent Bápuji, and destroy his reputation and his savings of a Mr. Collett's case the enquiry was of his own seeking; in Mr. was absolutely no justification. The high character of Mr. Báp dence in his honesty of Mr. Hart and Mr. Spencer, their refusa proceedings, and the utterly worthless character of his accuser warnings to the police not to proceed too precipitately. But long course for winning cheap laurels all warnings were lost upon the sanction of Government, which is meant to be a protection servants against undue harassment, was obtained in a very hast unfair way, and Mr. Bápuji was put upon a trial which ought taken place. It has not only most conclusively proved his inn shown how on occasions the most experienced officers are ca prepossessions. As Mr. Inverarity observed, it was eminently the police ought not to have proceeded, the Government oug given their sanction, and the magistrate ought not to have issue the parties to the proceeding have erred, and Mr. Inverarity was asking that Mr. Bápuji's costs should be paid to him by Govern the least reparation which Government can do to Mr. Bápuji name and the annoyance which have been so wantonly caused *Vártáhar* (70) of the 21st September expresses somewhat similar

Says that Government should issue a resolution sanctioning the payment of all costs incurred by Mr. Bápuji Dinánáth, censuring Mr. Brewin and ordering the prosecution of the sweetmeat-seller Babuti Sital and certain other witnesses for perjury.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 22nd September says th ought to take strong notice of Mr. Báp is the duty of Sir Frank Souter to pros jamádár and sepoy who have perju and the sweetmeat-seller Babuti Sital information to the police and thereby As long as he does not do so the public perfect confidence in the police. It is able that men of ill repute should be f in the detective branch of the police entire confidence be put in their actions. Mr. Brewin should not escape scot-free. He should be warned or censured. If Government were to issue a resolution to the effect that they have perfect confidence in Mr. Bápuji, that all his costs would be paid from the Government treasury, that Mr. Brewin's conduct is liable to censure, and that permission for the prosecution of Babuti Sital and certain other witnesses for perjury should be procured from the Chief Presidency Magistrate, their action would give satisfaction to the public and ample amends would be made for the mistake committed by Sir James Fergusson in sanctioning the prosecution. It is to be hoped that the Government of Sir James Fergusson will lose no time in the discharge of their duty in this matter.

Comments on the result of the cases of bribery against Inspector Collett and Mr. Bápuji Dinánáth.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (78) of the 21st September says:—The trials of Inspector Collett and of Mr. Bápuji Dinánáthji have ended in the acquittal of both the accused, causing a deep stir in the community. Both were accused of the offence of receiving bribes, and both were prosecuted vigorously and at leisure by the police with all the assistance of State support. But in both cases the prosecutions utterly collapsed. The result is the dismay and misgivings to the general public, who find themselves exposed to such machinations as the cases disclosed to be at work for entrapping and accusing any person who may be foolish or unfortunate enough to incur the displeasure or hatred of the authors of them. The particulars revealed at both the trials show that with all our boast as to the enjoyment of protection from evil-doers none is really safe from the most dangerous traps of designing evil-doers laid for ruining the simple and the unwary. Government and the worthy Commissioner of Police would do nothing amiss to read and re-read very carefully the proceedings in the High Court and the Police Court and to reflect earnestly whether they should not take steps to mend the state of affairs which the said proceedings have disclosed. The public will certainly look to them for some action being taken in good time to prevent a repetition of such occurrences as they have recently seen to the disgust of every good citizen. The claims of the poor and the helpless, unable to spend money for their defence in the manner of Messrs. Collett and Bápuji, render such action on the part of the Government and the Commissioner imperative. The duty of the Government, the reputation of the Commissioner, and the safety of the public alike suggest the necessity of prompt action being taken by the proper authorities to reform or mend the sorry state of affairs we have been recently witnessing. [The *Gujaráti* (99), the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (106) and the *Yajdán Parast* (128) of the same date express somewhat similar sentiments. The *Gujaráti* disapproves of the conduct of the police and asks if they are kept for the protection or destruction of the people and their reputation? The public prosecutor is also to blame in Mr. Bápuji's case. Did he not know that it was an intrigue, and why did he not withdraw the case? It is to be hoped that Government will enquire minutely into this case. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says that the public prosecutor and Mr. Brewin deserve blame in vigorously prosecuting Mr. Bápuji's case. The former ought not to have given his opinion in haste. If he had acted with patience and impartiality, such an unworthy and unfounded bubble-like case would not have been prolonged and Government would not have sanctioned its prosecution. It is opposed to the functions of the police that they should lay traps for innocent men. Government ought to take some measures for suppressing such arbitrary and illegal conduct on the part of the police. Government ought to pay Mr. Bápuji his costs. In the case of the prosecution of Mr. Brewin and other police officers by certain Borah shopkeepers of this city, decided some months ago, Government paid all the costs of the police. The *Yajdán Parast* says that the trap laid by the police for Mr. Bápuji shows the necessity of greatly preventing them from throwing temptations in the way of others and of severely punishing those who thereby injure public morality and encourage crime. The Commissioner of Police ought to speedily attend to this matter. The conduct of Mr. Brewin and his associates in the case richly deserves punishment. The Commissioner ought at least to severely reprimand and warn the latter. Government ought to pay Mr. Bápuji and Inspector Collett their costs.]

Some suggestions to the Bombay police for the prosecution of Government servants who take bribes.

Inspector Collett and Mr. Bapuji is no
the police who prosecuted them. It is
regret that the police should have so b
these important cases that they have er
Does the acquittal show that these cases
got up by the police and that the witnesses in them perjured then
fact is the evidence was imperfect and not as strong as it ought
The Court had doubts in these cases, and as the accused part
entitled to the benefit of the doubt they were given that benefit
quitted. It is not really desirable that the police should bring u
ant cases of bribery as these in an imperfect state. Loud compl
of the prevalence of bribery in many public departments such as
customs, commissariat, police, courts of law and many other plac
much to be desired that the police should detect cases of brib
those who take bribes to justice. It is the duty of the police t
performance is honourable to them and greatly useful to the publ
attempts ought to be conducted where there is chance of succe
that the police will not lose their courage in detecting cases of br
defeat experienced by them in these cases, but will try to successf
expose them.

Strongly condemns the practice of arresting persons on blank warrants.

A correspondent of the *Sind Times* (5) of the 23rd Septem
transpired on Friday last during the
by the City Magistrate of Karáchi of a
seven boatmen were charged with assau
named Chaboldas and Narain on the
near the shop of Harirám Sundarji, goldsmith, at 7 P.M. on the 19
that two of the seven accused had been arrested on blank warrant
Town Inspector. They were five days in jail as untried prisone
were released on bail on an application to the City Magistrate.
taken up against them on Saturday last and they were at once di
complainants admitted that they had never seen any of them bef
know them. This they admitted not only before the City Magi
before the Town Inspector. Hence it was that two blank warra
to a constable with instructions to arrest those of the accused
were known, and after finding out the names of the two who
from them to arrest these two also. The Town Inspector evid
granted that the persons named by those of the accused who w
by the complainants must be guilty. He took for granted that t
easily find out who were the real accomplices of these suspecte
the suspected persons themselves! It never crossed his imagin
suspected persons arrested might, when asked to betray the
name persons who were their enemies, or if not enemies at an
other than their accomplices. It would be some consolation if o
any provision in the law warranting the procedure of the To
Then I for my part would acquiesce in it on the ground that th
wiser than myself. Of course common sense would tell any one
of issuing blank warrants is a most dangerous one. It can be
engine of oppression on a very large scale, but still common sen
often at war, and it does not follow that because common sense
a certain doctrine law must necessarily be opposed to it. On
I have known law-students who make it a point to consider eve
put to them in their examination against the dictates of comm
who generally get a very good percentage of marks on this ac
present case, however, law and common sense are in perfect ac
56 of the Criminal Procedure Code runs as follows:—"When
charge of a police station requires any other subordinate to him
out a warrant (otherwise than in his presence) any person wh
be arrested without a warrant, he shall deliver to the officer req
the arrest an order in writing *specifying the person to be arrested,*
for which the arrest is made." Now either the Town Inspector
provision or he is not. It occurs in a chapter which has special

powers of the police. If he is not aware of it, then the sooner
to pass an examination in the Criminal Procedure Code the
aware of it, then will he kindly explain how he came to brea
liberty is safe if such freaks of power are left unnoticed by the

Education.

Supports the establishment of a high school for Native ladies in Poona and answers the objection raised against it by the *Native Opinion* and other newspapers.

In an article headed "Higher Education for Females," the
of the 22nd September says:—Th
(11) puts his opposition to the fe
movement on four grounds: that i
out of a desire to imitate Englishm
wanted by the people at large; th
poor, and higher education will u
household drudgery; and that the
useful things, such as the technical education of our boys, whic
consideration and resources. The first ground tacitly assume
the English is bad, that we are not fit to imitate them, and tha
is achieved by such imitation. We admit that the last assu
extent true, but not wholly true. There is a certain tend
imitate Englishmen in their dress and habits of living, but su
we think, the inevitable consequence of our education and our
Under the Mahomedan rule the predominant type of living
so under the present regime there may be an unconscio
English modes of living. But because we dress in boots and
tables and chairs for our furniture, it does not follow that o
cate our females arises from the fact that we see English
Having ourselves partaken of the blessings of education and
emancipating influence education has had upon us, we natura
partners of our lives should be similarly cultivated. Further,
tation is at all a bad trait in our character or that we are
Englishmen. Well directed imitation is one of the best means
and although there is a wide gulf between our social con
Englishmen, we deny we are so unteachable as not to profit
We shall indeed make ourselves ridiculous if we treat ourselve
Englishmen in all respects without attaining their virtues, bu
ashamed to imitate them in their energy, determination and dog
their love of manly exercises and sports, their love of constitu
fair play. If we do not imitate them in these respects all our e
ado about nothing." If we succeed in attaining these qualit
why we should not look forward to attaining complete e
The first condition of greatness is putting before one's self a h
second is complete realization of the ideal. If we looked dow
as a fallen and inferior race and incapable of ever attaining e
never hope to rise. It is highly unedifying and demoralizi
Englishmen as a superior godly race and ourselves as an abje
people, never to stand on a footing of equality with our better
account of all the points of superiority of Englishmen and of
comings, but must not regard ourselves as doomed to perp
We must continually strive to improve ourselves, and as part
ment we must educate our women. The objections that our
higher education for women and that it is unsuitable to
equally exaggerated. It may be admitted that there is not a
high female education. But may we ask if such a demand w
first attempt at high male education was made? The deman
there are the means to satisfy it. Unlike the case of other
demand for education must be created by well-directed effor
doubt not had as much elementary female education as ma
there is enough of it to justify the founding of at least one
institutions in the whole presidency. There is certainly n
female education as our contemporary apprehends, and the fe
school at Poona will be a building without scholars may be s

simple fact that the committee of the school have now on han
than they can respond to. We admit the beginning will b
even be not such a success as may be desired. In the tr
must be prepared to meet many failures and disappointmen
of such likely failures we never attempt a change, we shall n
to poverty, we admit we are poor, but we fail to see why p
bar to education. By education the mind is to be cultiva
formed. The education which puts false notions of self-respe
for doing the duties of any position one may be placed in is
But this again is an objection to the details of the movement
ment itself. There is nothing in true education which shoul
for a life of poverty. The last objection, if carried to its log
may prevent the accomplishment of every reform. Female
as urgent a reform as any other and cannot brook to be po
jects to which our contemporary advises the fund at Poona sh
all unexceptionable, but we greatly doubt if the donors wil
appropriation. Besides, higher female education is quite
object as deserves the employment of the fund in its prom
technical education and the other projects mentioned by our
be worked for separately. Thus the objections taken by our
in our opinion, unsustainable. We think the experiment n
Poona is fairly worth a trial. It is, we think, the duty of e
to lend it his warm support. On its successful performance
being of our community in the future. Any suggestion as t
tion ought surely to be made, and will, we doubt not, be rece
of the scheme at Poona. But an attempt to throw cold wate
is, we think, unworthy of the patriotism and far-sightedne
porary.

Railways.

Complains of the inconvenience caused to Hindu pilgrims going to Násik at some of the stations on the G. I. P. Railway.

A Hindu correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (88)
ber says that owing to the larg
pilgrims travelling to Násik, some
and poor travellers have to suffer
of the stations on the G. I. P. Railw
are generally given 15 minutes be
of trains, some of the pilgrims do
curing them at some of the stations, or procure them with g
times the luggage of passengers is stolen at the stations.
of the Dhrángadra State who was going to Násik missed his
Bandar station. The police ought to be more vigilant than
Some of the police sepoys sometimes obstruct passengers
before permitting to buy tickets or book their luggage. It
the railway authorities will adopt remedial measures.

Municipalities.

Complaint regarding the insanitary condition of Dhobi Taláv in Bombay.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (88) of the 27th September com
tary condition of Dhobi Taláv, r
deaths from cholera in that quar
necessity of the municipal authorit
tention to the preservation of clea
tion of measures for preventing the spread of cholera in tha
that the epidemic which broke out there about a month and
ing every week. It is difficult to say how far it will sprea
end. It is really very painful that it should continue in a th
of a city like Bombay for weeks together. A personal inspe
Taláv quarter will show that its condition is disgraceful t
municipality. The Municipal Commissioner, the Health Off
members of the Municipal Corporation ought to visit the
They should adopt speedy measures for cleaning it and sho
thoroughly washed and kept clean. Medicine for cholera s
in a certain place in Dhobi Taláv for immediate use.

Disapproves of the grant of Rs. 1,500 from municipal funds towards meeting the cost of the new Female High School in Poona.

The *Shivdj* (64) of the 19th September strongly disapproves of grant of Rs. 1,500 from the municipal fur meeting the cost of the new Female High Poona. If the municipal commissioners considered that the establishment of a for the education of Hindu girls was a thir in itself, they should have opened their purs liberal contributions. It is most unjust to appropriate the money taxation from a large number of poor people towards purposes strongly condemn. Those persons who wish the ladies of their famil English can easily afford to pay for such tuition. The municipal fu not be diverted for their benefit. Major Babington's views on this s sound and well expressed at the meeting of the municipal corporati Poona on the 12th instant, but unfortunately they did not carry conv the rest of the body. It is to be hoped that the municipal com reconsider its decision in the above-mentioned matter.

Native States.

Strongly disapproves of the abolition of the armies of Native princes as recently suggested by a correspondent of the London *Times*.

In a paragraph headed "The Armies of the Native Princes of *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 21st September wonder how long the so-called armies of princes will continue to be a bug-bear and to certain English gentlemen. The truth strength and their efficiency is everywhere and their loyalty to the paramount powe severely tested. Yet in spite of all that it is undoubted that these rel greatness, which as such are prized beyond measure by our princes rise to disquiet and distrust in some quarters. A correspondent of *Times* only lately made them the subject of an attack in the colum journal. The only object which the writer evinces in his communica recommendation is one of economy. But if that is the sole motive, best way to serve it is not by abolishing these armies altogether, but them into real fighting forces fit for use in the field. This can be ea placing them under British officers and under British discipline. the British Government will have at its disposal a large force for use need without the necessity of paying for its maintenance in ordi For the Native princes will only be too glad to place it at the ser paramount power in the hour of need. The confidence in their attach such a course of conduct unmistakeably implies will only serve to re which bind these rulers to the British Government stronger than Government also will then be in a position to dispense with its own tioned in the Native States for the purpose of watching their arm opposite course will, without doing good to anybody, only create u satisfaction and distrust. [The *Gujaráti* (99), the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (10 *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 21st and the *Surat Akhbár* (81) of the 22nd express disapproval of the abolition of the armies of Native princes a in the London *Times*. It would be praiseworthy for the British Gov place confidence in the Native princes and to utilize their forces for defence in times of necessity instead of distrusting them and aboli armies.]

Makes a defence of the Rána of Dánta in the matter of the complaint made against him by the *Hitechchhu* newspaper regarding the inconvenience and trouble suffered by the Hindu pilgrims to Ambáji.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (116) of the 19th September makes a de Rána of Dánta from the complaint made by the *Hitechchhu* (80) newspaper of Al its issue of the 21st August last regarding venience and trouble suffered by the Hin to Ambáji at the hands of the Rána (*vide* the Report on Native Papers for the week August 1884). The pilgrim tax levied b is not heavy. He affords protection to property of the pilgrims and has to give c in cases where the property of the pilgrims is stolen. The tax is al than it was in former years. It is also necessary that contracts should be giv for the supply of the necessaries of life to the pilgrims, otherwise the thousan of pilgrims that flock there at one time cannot all be supplied with them. It clear that the prices of the articles of food should slightly rise on such occasio A pilgrim states that *ghee* and other articles are sold cheaper there than Ahmedabad. This shows the Rána's foresight and good management. T Rána has done his best for the removal of filth from the hill and is adopti measures for improving its sanitary condition. It cannot be believed that t Political Agent will interfere, as suggested by the *Hitechchhu*, without receivi any complaint from the pilgrims. The pilgrims do not complain against t Rána as the Shráwaks do against the Pálitána State. This is a good pro of the Rána's excellent management.

Berár Affairs.

Strongly disapproves of the practice of investing forest and other officers with magisterial powers in the Berárs.

In an article headed “The Berár Magistracy” the *Pramod Sindhu* (13) the 22nd September says :—The constitution of t entire body of officers in charge of criminal cases Berár is peculiar and therefore calls for much mo comment than it does in other provinces. Here, elsewhere, the magistrates of the higher classes are revenue officers, who have go through a certain amount of official training, and may be said to be select with tolerable care. But here they wield civil powers which they do not el where, and the combination of functions is, to say the least, not very favoural to the interests of public justice. It keeps the hands of officers usually fu and to a very great extent makes efficiency depend upon the doubtful test the largest amount of business within the smallest amount of time. Of cour the quality of the work done is not altogether neglected to make up t required quantity, but we believe we are warranted in asserting that with certain ascertainable limits the one is sacrificed to the other. Probably so such objections to the system were felt by the Government itself when Mr. Jo proposed to lighten the burden considerably by investing certain selected me bers of the village gentry with magisterial powers. To this measure we, in c number of the 5th September 1881, objected on the ground that the kind education which is necessary to the satisfactory discharge of the public functio of a magistrate had not yet penetrated into the mofussil, and that under any circu stances the honour conferred by the euphemistic title of a “special magistrat would be onerous, as the chosen object of the Government patronage would ha to deal daily with persons having opposite interests, and with whom he by l long contact has got into inconvenient relations either of friendship or otherwi These objections were noticed in high official quarters and circulars issued quiring every Deputy Commissioner to report specially upon the quality of t work done by each special magistrate in his district. In the very next ann report then due no such special reports came in and the matter dropped, w the measure passed and the checks devised for it practically ignored. As serious consequences immediately followed and the measure was not opposed principle, though open to grave objections in the detail, we let alone the mat and waited patiently to see its ultimate results. The Residency orders to ha in the last week, however, indicate a further departure by the Government the conferring of magisterial powers, and we think it time to discuss the wh subject afresh and draw the attention of the Government to it. Mr. Ballanti a forest officer of some standing, is given the powers of a magistrate to try criminal cases in Melghat, presumably even those against the forest laws the selves. The public has no particular information about Mr. Ballantine beyo his being a forest officer about whom no complaint has been yet publicly ma Since, however, Government has shown its particular confidence in him by c ferring magisterial powers on him, we are willing to believe that he is a gent man possessing the necessary education and moral rectitude to occupy his n and responsible post; but that does not alter our view of the case. Howe proper in the particular instance, there can be no two opinions about the mista of the Government in investing Mr. Ballantine with magisterial powers. I duties as a forest officer are in some respects the same or similar to those the police in preventing crimes amongst civil populations. In such cases the

fore he will be both a judge and a prosecutor, and the poor
a hard time of it. To run down a game which you have been
time does not require any particular unfairness of mind. He
so little entrusted with the duty of weighing the evidence ag
that they are excluded from being members of juries, and thei
respect to prosecutions are watched with such an amount of c
be justified by a well-founded suspicion. If this is properly
why the forest officers, who in some respects stand in the sam
police, should be treated differently and with more confidence
the forest laws. If administrative economy is the only excus
may well be expected one day to declare all District Superin
competent to hold criminal trials, and the police may be justif
the present measure as the introduction of the thin end of t
believing that we are fast returning to the simple mechani
society. That things should acquire this tendency, which is t
of the progressive principles of civilization, is not very creditab
in the nineteenth century, and we sincerely hope that those r
measure will see their mistake and either cancel or see th
nugatory.

Complains of the inefficiency of Honorary Magistrates in the Berárs and makes suggestions about their improvement.

The *Vaidarbh* (16) of the 20th September complains that th
trates in the Berárs are not fit for
their duties. There being no sure
of qualification, the result frequent
of ignorant and unfit persons. Th
able to understand on what pri
Honorary Magistrates in the Berárs
Many of them are so innocent of all kind of education that
sign their names quickly. Among their number will be freq
sons who are deeply involved in debt. It is not right to
public authority on the sole ground of their ancestry. Th
opinion that the trial of petty criminal and municipal cases s
to a bench of Honorary Magistrates composed of not less tha
and the decision should be regulated by the opinion of the m
likely to be better administered on this plan than when cases
cided by Honorary Magistrates sitting singly. It would also
were subjected to some educational and professional test befo
with magisterial powers. Much dissatisfaction is expressed
manner in which Honorary Magistrates perform their duties

G. W.

Reporter on

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
30th September 1884.

INDEX.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration—*

Administration of India: Expression of opinion that the real
    danger to British authority in India are the Anglo-India
    selves ... ...
Bombay Arsenal: Necessity of removing the — in the Fort to
    and lonely place ... ...
Forced labour: Complaint against the oppression practised by G
    officials in forcing cartmen and their carts and labourers
    service ... ...
Governorship of Bombay:
    Advocacy of the appointment of Sir James Caird or Sir E.
        the successor of Sir James Fergusson in the — ...
    Remarks about the selection of a successor to Sir James F
Honorary Surgeons: Request to Government to reconsider the
    on the subject of the non-success of the — at the Gokuld
    Hospital ... ...
Judicial matters:
    Comments on the result of the cases of bribery against
        Collett and Mr. Bápuji Dinánáth ... ...
    Condemnation of the system by which the costs of litigan
        justice in the Bombay High Court are made so heavy
    Disapproval of the proposed addition to the judicial st
        Calcutta High Court bench ... ...
    Expression of opinion that Government should issue a
        sanctioning the payment of all costs incurred by M
        Dinánáth, censuring Mr. Brewin, and ordering the p
        of the sweetmeat-seller Babuti Sital and certain othe
        for perjury ... ...
    Reasons why vakils should be allowed to practise on th
        side of the High Court ... ...
    Request to Government to reimburse Mr. Bápuji the costs
        by him in defending himself against the false charge
        by the Bombay police through reckless negligence
    Suggestions to the Bombay police for the prosecution o
        ment servants who take bribes ... ...
Land revenue:
    Objection to certain observations in the Government reso
        the revision settlements in Ahmednagar ...
    Objection to many remarks about light assessment and the
        subsoil water contained in the resolution of Governme
        revenue survey of the Párner Táluka in the Ahmednaga
    Objection to the remarks about the prosperity of the ryots
        in a recent resolution of the Bombay Government rela
        revision of land settlement in the Ahmednagar Distric
Local Fund Committee at Broach: Comments in connection
    resignation tendered by Mr. Kalyánráyji Hakumatráyj
    member of the district — ... ...
Minute on the Bengal Tenancy Bill: Disapproval of the compl
    by Sir Richard Garth against the Government of India in hi
Police: Condemnation of the practice of arresting persons
    warrants ... ...
Polo: Disapproval of the appropriation of the *maidán* by the
    people ... ...
Shrievalty of Bombay: Disapproval of the suggestion made by
    of India for the appointment of Mr. K. N. Kábráji to the
    next year and suggestion for the appointment of a M
    gentleman to it ... ...
Vernacular Press Act:
    Condemnation of the attempt of the Calcutta correspond
        London *Times* to induce the authorities to revive the
            The *Indu Prakásh* ... ...
            The *Native Opinion* ... ...

INDEX.

Page.

I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued.

Vernacular Press Act:

Disapproval of the revival of the—as suggested by the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times*:

The *Dnyán Prakásh* 11

The *Indian Spectator* 10

Reasons for not reviving the defunct— 12

Viceroyalty of India: Remarks on Lord Dufferin's probable career as Viceroy... 3

II.—*Education*—

Female education: Advocacy of the establishment of a high school for Native ladies in Poona and answer to the objections raised against it by the *Native Opinion* and others 19

III.—*Railways*—

G. I. P. Railway: Complaint regarding the inconvenience caused to Hindu pilgrims going to Násik at some of the stations on the— ... 20

IV.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay: Complaint regarding the insanitary condition of Dhobi Taláv in— 20

Poona: Disapproval of the grant of Rs. 1,500 from municipal funds towards meeting the cost of the new Female High School in— ... 21

V.—*Native States*—

Armies of Native Princes: Disapproval of the abolition of the—as recently suggested by a correspondent of the London *Times* ... 21

Dánta: Defence of the Rána of—in the matter of the complaint made against him by the *Hitechchhu* newspaper regarding the inconvenience and trouble suffered by the Hindu pilgrims to Ambáji ... 21

VI.—*Berár Affairs*—

Honorary Magistrates: Complaint against the inefficiency of—in the Berárs and suggestions about their improvement 23

Magisterial powers in the Berárs: Disapproval of the practice of investing forest and other officers with— 22

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

40387
INDIA OFFICE
3 OCT 884

NAT

PUBLISHED IN

For the We

List of

No.	Names of Newspap
	ENGLISH.
1	The Indian Spectator ...
2	„ Mahrátta ... ...
3	„ Morning Star ...
4	„ Quarterly Journal of th janik Sabha ...
5	„ Sind Times ...
	ANGLO-MARA'T
6	The Din Bandhu ...
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu ...
8	„ Dnyánodayă ...
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh ...
10	„ Indu Prakásh ...
11	„ Native Opinion ...
12	„ Prabhákar ...
13	„ Pramod Sindhu ...
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivá
15	„ Subodh Patrika ...
16	„ Vaidarbh ... ...
17	„ Varhád (Berár) Samác
	MARA'THI.
18	The Arunodayă ...
19	„ A'ryávart ... ...
20	„ Bakul ... ...
21	„ Belgaum Samáchár
22	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1] ...
*23	„ Chháva ... ...
*24	„ Chikitsak ... ...
25	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár
26	„ Dakshin Vritt ...
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt ...
28	„ Dnyán Bodhak ...
29	„ Dnyán Ságar ...
30	„ Ganga Lahari ...
31	„ Hindu Punch ...
32	„ Hitechchhu ...
33	„ Israel[1] ... ...
34	„ Jagadádarsh ...
35	„ Jagan Mitră ...
36	„ Kalpataru... ...
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]
38	„ Kesari ... ...
39	„ Khándesh Vaibhav
40	„ Lamp of Judaism
41	„ Lokahitavádi ...
*42	„ Mádhavi ... ...
43	„ Mahárashtră Hitechch
44	„ Mahárashtră Mitră
45	„ Nagar Samáchár...
46	„ Násik Vritt ...
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika
48	„ Nyáyă Sindhu ...
49	„ Panchánan ...
50	„ Pandhari Vaibhav
51	„ Poona Vaibhav ...
*52	„ Prabodh Chandrika
*53	„ Pratod ... ...
*54	„ Pune Sárvajanik S Pustak ... ...
*55	„ Rámdás ... ...
~~56~~	~~„ Saddharm Dip ...~~
57	„ Sanmárgă Dipika...
58	„ Satyă Sadan ...
59	„ Satyă Shodhak ...
*60	„ Sharabh ... ...
61	„ Shetakari ... ...
*62	„ Shiváji[1] ... ...
63	„ Shubh Suchak ...
64	„ Suryakánt... ...
65	„ Suryodayă... ...
*66	„ Svadesh Hitechchhu

---

[1] Frequently admits E

AL.]

F

NATI

ISHED IN THE

the Week

List of New

Names of Newspapers.

ENGLISH.

pectator
Star
y Journal of the Poo
Sabha
nes

ANGLO-MARA'THI.

dhu
Chakshu
dayă
Prakásh
akásh
Opinion
ar
Sindhu
ryáncha Kaivári
Patrika
h
(Berár) Samáchár

MARA'THI.

ayă
rt
n Samáchár
udhákar[1]
ak
nyă Samáchár
n Vritt
ár Vritt
Bodhak
Ságar
Lahari
Punch
chhu
darsh
Mitră
aru
tak Mitră[2]
esh Vaibhav
of Judaism
tavádi
vi
áshtră Hitechchhu
áshtră Mitră
Samáchár
Vritt
dh Chandrika
Sindhu
ánan
ari Vaibhav
Vaibhav
dh Chandrika
Sárvajanik Sabhech
tak
ás
arm Dip
rgă Dipika
Sadan
Shodhak
bh
kari
ji[1]
Suchak
kánt
dayă
sh Hitechchhu

Frequently admits English ar

Page.

ted by the Calcutta 11
10
12
probable career as
3

f a high school for
tions raised against 19

nce caused to Hindu
n the — 20

on of Dhobi Taláv 20
unicipal funds to-
School in — 21

on of the — as re-
n *Times* 21
e complaint made
ng the inconveni-
o Ambáji 21

iency of — in the 23
ractice of investing 22

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

40 387
INDIA OFFICE
3 OCT 884

REPOR

ON

NATIVE P

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRES

For the Week ending 4th

List of Newspapers and

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place c
	ENGLISH.	
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmeda
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.	
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwa
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.
16	„ Vaidarbh	Akola
17	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.
	MARA'THI.	
18	The Arunodayă	Thána
19	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia
20	„ Bakul	Ratnági
21	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum
22	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára
*23	„ Chháva	Dhárwá
*24	„ Chikitsak	Sholápu
25	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay
26	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápu
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwá
28	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápu
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána
32	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi
33	„ Israel[1]	Bombay
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmedn
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnági
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápu
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum
38	„ Kesari	Poona
39	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia
40	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay
41	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona
*42	„ Mádhavi	Dhárwá
43	„ Maháráshtră Hitechchhu	Bombay
44	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára
45	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmedn
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona
48	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmedn
49	„ Panchánan	Málvan
50	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandhar
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona
*52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon
*53	„ Pratod	Islámpur
*54	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona
*55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág
57	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay
58	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág
59	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnági
*60	„ Sharabh	Alibág
61	„ Shetakari	Umráwa
*62	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára
64	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpu
65	„ Suryodayă	Thána
*66	„ Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Con

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.
	Mara'thi—*continued.*		
67	The Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Weekly
68	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.
69	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.
*70	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.
71	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.
72	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly
	Anglo-Gujara'ti.		
73	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly
74	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.
75	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.
76	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.
77	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.
	Gujara'ti.		
78	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly
79	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily
80	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly
81	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.
82	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily
84	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly
85	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.
86	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly
*87	„ Chamanistáne Hamesh Bahár	Bombay	Do.
88	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly
89	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.
90	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly
91	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.
92	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.
93	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.
94	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly
95	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly
96	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.
*97	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly
98	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily
99	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly
100	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly
101	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.
*102	„ Kapol-hita-wardhak	Do.	Monthly
103	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly
104	„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly
105	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.
106	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly
107	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.
108	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.
109	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.
110	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.
111	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.
112	„ Saurástră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly
113	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.
114	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.
115	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.
116	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.
*117	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly
118	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patra	Ahmedabad	Monthly
119	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly
120	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly
121	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.
122	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly
	Ka'narese.		
123	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly
124	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.
125	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.
126	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.
	Sanskrit.		
127	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly
	Urdu.		
*128	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly
129	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.
	Persian.		
130	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly
	English, Mara'thi and Urdu.		
131	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly
	Sindi.		
132	The Sind Sudhár	Karáchi	Weekly

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the News paper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of th Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Makes remarks on the estrangement existing between Europeans and Natives, and gives advice to both parties.

In an article headed "Read and think" the *Din Bandhu* (6) of the 28th September says:—So much has been said about the English rule in India and the disloyalty of the Natives that a few suggestions may not be out of place. From the Ilbert Bill agitation down to the Civil Service question, and later on to the Russian scare, both Englishmen and Natives must have appeared in the most odious lights to other nations of the civilized world. An impartial thinker would attribute blame to both the parties, and it is but fair that both the rulers and the ruled should see their rights and grievances in their proper shape and form and administer adequate remedies instead of taking the magnified view which they have done and of using the most indiscreet means which they have hitherto made use of to strengthen their cause. The invectives which both the races have showered upon each other do not beseem the relative position they occupy in the civilized world. They have only exposed their shortcomings and follies to other nations. Paper warfare has no doubt its merits, but when authorities do not find it necessary to check it even under special circumstances, it will certainly outstep the limit which discretion has allotted to it. The life of an individual has sometimes its political value and is judged accordingly. Is it therefore discreet on the part of our authorities to permit ribaldish and scurrilous talk, encouraging disaffection and tending towards sedition, to proceed when the lives of millions hang in the balance? If the rulers have suddenly become awakened to a sense of their national superiority and to the disloyalty of the Native, let them make dispassionate enquiries into their causes and motives, and it is very probable that the result will prove of immense good to both the parties. To call Natives to a sense of their degradation as a conquered race and of their unmindfulness to the many benefits which they have reaped from English rule will not make them a bit more loyal. To touch them thus at their vital parts is to encourage sedition. Natives have been repeatedly told that the English are a superior race, that the rulers do not require to be taught by the ruled the art of government, and that the latter would do well to leave the art of governing them to the rulers, while they (Natives) should devote their attention to internal and social improvement. Again, if the ruled have grievances against their rulers they should put them in proper shape and submit them to the controlling authorities in a manner which will leave no ground for complaint. But reviling the English rule with the most opprobrious epithets and reviling the nation without any regard or reverence to law or person will do little good. Every thoughtful Native should picture to himself the present state of things reversed, and then ask the question whether he would like to be treated similarly by the English. If there is any disaffection amongst the people, let Natives quietly show the causes that have given rise to it. If Englishmen have up to a very recent date proclaimed the Native to be the most law-abiding creature in the world, have repeatedly borne witness to his docile and submissive temper, then let Natives institute a dispassionate enquiry into the causes which have caused a change in the opinions of their rulers. If Natives think that the country is full of low-class Englishmen and Eurasians whose arrogance and presumption is undermining the English rule, then it behoves high English officials for the sake of the millions whose benefactors they have proclaimed themselves to be to extend their enquiry in this direction and check the wrongs these people may be doing among the Natives, and hence to the English rule.

Says that English statesmen trained in the free atmosphere of English politics should be appointed to provincial Governorships instead of Indian Civilians.

In an article headed "The duty which Bengalis owe to themselves" the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 28th September says:—It has been a settled conviction with many for years past that the interests of the people are materially injured by the system which has allowed Civilians of high standing to be nominated Governors or Lieutenant-Governors of large provinces. In the first place the nominees are nothing if not bureaucrat, imbued with all the failings of bureaucracy. For the government of provinces as large as France or Austria, which for years together have been retrogressing in civilization and plunging deeper into poverty, men of an altogether different stamp are required. The so-called local "experience" is not at all an essential element of qualification for a Governor. He must be a ruler in the proper sense of the term, not an autocrat imbued with the prejudices of the class to which he belongs. We do not want men of narrow vision whose chief thought is centred in themselves and the equally narrow-minded coteries that surround them and to whose baneful influences they so often succumb. Again, as a rule they are devoid of statesmanship, which has for its object the greatest good of the greatest number. Governors and Lieutenant-Governors drawn from the Civil Service of India during the past 25 years have been more or less failures. Some of them have no doubt proved brilliant administrators; but able administration is one thing and real statesmanship another. Situated as India is, it is the latter qualification that is most wanted. In the earlier days, we mean prior to the events of 1858, India had the good fortune to possess in Elphinstone, Lawrence, Metcalfe, Malcolm and Munro real statesmen—administrators who understood the art of government and understood well the feelings, aspirations and wants of the people they ruled. These were exceptions. And however long we may search past records we will not be able to find during the last 25 years Governors or Lieutenant-Governors of the character, ability and influence of the statesmen just named. The future contentment and happiness of the Indians rest, in our opinion, on the choice of Governors who are *statesmen*. We require men of tested abilities and experience, who have made their mark in the free atmosphere of England, men of sympathy towards Natives, men of thorough disinterestedness, of broad liberal views, and men who are strong enough to resist the seductive influence of class. They must be persons who will rise above local bias and who will have the moral fibre of the true Briton to be swayed by his own natural instincts. That such men can be found we have not the least doubt. What is wanted is the voice of united India to get them. The Bengalis ought to make a beginning by condemning the system of nominating Indian Civilians for Lieutenant-Governorships, and ask for the system which shall give to India a succession of English gentlemen of ability and experience, well trained in public life, and above all who have shown in their public career the germs of that statesmanship which, when allowed fair scope, leads to the material and political advancement of a nation. Other provinces may then follow suit. We dare say the united efforts of all India to have none but English *statesmen* unconnected with the Indian services as their rulers will in the long run have the desired effect. Let our friends on the other side take the lead.

Takes exception to Mr. Blunt's remark that the natives of India are disaffected towards the British Government and expects many advantages to result from the travels of men like Mr. Blunt.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 29th September, in its Maráthi columns, gives the substance of an article of Mr. Blunt published in some periodical in England containing an account of his experience gathered during his tour in India, and observes that most of his statements are perfectly accurate and therefore he deserves the thanks of Natives for bringing the real condition of the country to the notice of the British Government. The *Indu Prakásh* however is obliged to differ from Mr. Blunt in one important particular. Mr. Blunt says that most of the inhabitants of India are discontented with British rule. This statement is not correct. Although the condition of the natives of India will not improve until the policy of Government is changed, yet it is not true that the people are disloyal or discontented. The masses are aware of the benefits which the British Government has conferred on them, and for this they feel really grateful. The present state of India must be allowed to be much superior to the state of things which existed when the Pendháris were rampant. It is not right to charge Natives with disloyalty because they occasionally express dissatisfaction with certain harassing regulations of Government. The idea which has taken possession of Mr. Blunt's mind that Natives are disaffected towards the British power is due to his inexperience. The *Indu Prakásh* anticipates many advantages to result to India from the travels of Mr. Blunt and gentlemen similarly situated. If the authorities here were to ponder over the opinions expressed by Mr. Blunt and shape their policy accordingly, the consequences will be beneficial to the governors and the governed.

Denies the charge of disloyalty brought by the London *Times* against the Native press of India and strongly advocates the continuance of the liberal policy of Lord Ripon in regard to this and other matters.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 28th September, in an article headed "The London *Times* on the Native Press," says:—Elsewhere we publish an article from the London *Times* savagely criticising the attitude of the Native press towards the Government of India and Englishmen in general. The article pours forth venom which a sober, sedate and sagacious journal like the London *Times* could scarcely be imagined even in our dreams to have ever thought of. But of late the *Thunderer* has unfortunately taken the *Pioneer*-cum-*Englishman* with its own Calcutta correspondent and people of that ilk into its confidence, and promises now, as their mouthpiece in England, to wage a deadly war in right earnest against the educated classes and through them the now retiring Viceroy. The sympathy expressed towards the present Government is entirely of a specious character, and purposely used, we suppose, to serve as a cloak to show up the weakness of the present Viceroyalty and the ingratitude of the people of India—a makeshift which bears condemnation on its very face. We would not care much if any other English journal were pleased to play into the hands of a reckless section of the Anglo-Indian press whose studied object has been to distort facts, often misrepresent them, and direct every effort to bring the regime of Lord Ripon into disrepute both in India and in England. We are particularly sorry for a journal like the London *Times*, which commands (and deservedly) such universal respect that it should forget its own position and responsibility and rush unwillingly into a trap cleverly laid for it by its own correspondent and people of his genus. The specific charges brought by the London *Times* against the Native press generally may thus be summed up:—Disloyalty of the educated Native, failure of a liberal policy in the country of giving liberal local institutions in the form of local self-government, and as a remedy against all these the advisability of re-introducing the vernacular press law to guard against any increase of consequent discontent. The charge of disloyalty to Government we emphatically deny, and as a means of better and substantial evidence we would ask the writer in the *Times* to satisfy his curiosity, if he has any, by referring to the files of the Native press and not trust too far his thoughtless informant. We admit that there has been stray scurrilous writing in the country, but will the *Times* dare aver that there is never such writing even in England? But such writing has never been against the Government and is mostly the outcome of the gross misconduct of officials in different parts of the country. Perhaps the writer in the *Times* is not unaware of the foul and entirely illegal prosecution of Krishnagar school-boys in Bengal, the violation of a coolie woman and the subsequent letting off of the European culprit with a small fine, the groundless condemnation of the alleged Salem rioters to penal servitude to keep up the false prestige of the official hierarchy, the recent prosecution of the Dacca school-boys, and such other matters too numerous to mention. Exposures of official misconduct in such matters as excite the feelings of a law-abiding people must necessarily be scurrilous; whether writing against officials is writing against Government is a question which we leave the writer in the *Times* to solve for himself. Would the *Times* in sober truth like, we ask, to see British justice sacrificed at the altar of official whim and caprice? If officials oppress, the only recourse the Natives of the country have is to expose through their organs their conduct, and we are at a loss to understand how this conduct of the Native press can be construed into a specific charge of disloyalty to the Government in India. But the main sting of the *Times*' article lies in its indirect attack upon the liberal policy of Lord Ripon of initiating liberal institutions in the country. The officials, with a few honourable exceptions, have never been favourable to the scheme of local self-government, and they can never be, since its successful introduction means the curtailment of the absolute powers they have hitherto enjoyed. We have already before us an instance of this unfavourable disposition of officials in the Calcutta Municipality, the Corporation where is now actually superseded on a charge of incompetency in the very teeth the fact that the town of Calcutta, which is under the jurisdiction of it Corporation, is better managed as regards its sanitation than the suburbs which are under the control of Government officials. And this fact of a bette administration is now made a handle to supersede them! On this side o India also there are signs on the surface in this direction, and the Collector president of the second city in the presidency is about to report, says rumour on the futility of local self-government amongst us. As to Bombay, the official cannot raise their finger against the local Corporation since it has establishe its prestige here. But are not the undisputed claims of Bombay on the scor an argument in favour of the capacity of our countrymen to undertake loca self-government everywhere? But with the heaven-born bureaucracy such arguments rarely prevail, and our last hope in respect of Lord Ripon's libera policy now rests with the arrival of the new Viceroy. We know that in respec to the London *Times* ours is a cry in the wilderness, but if it should ever reach its ears and the responsible persons be ever induced to look into the subjec with a judicial calmness, we have no doubt they will clearly see through th thin film of delusion in which that journal has now come to be unfortunatel shrouded. Of course as a countryman the *Times'* correspondent may carr great weight with it; but that ought not to blind its writers to facts an figures which are everyday being placed in England before the British publi We would earnestly pray them before they shower their envenomed arrow upon their helpless fellow-subjects to consult better men, and then deal wit Indian subjects. We may assure them that their correspondent and othe are a clique formed perhaps to bring back the days of Lord Lytton's regim and spread terror and dismay over the whole land. Let them weigh and tak proper measure of every thing before they write on any subject.

Expresses satisfaction with the speech made by Mr. Gladstone at Edinburgh on 1st September advocating the freedom of the Native press of India.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (73) of the 28th September says:—The veteran an venerable British Premier, the accomplished cham pion of the liberty of the press and all popular right in the course of his Midlothian speech on 1st Septem ber, gave voluntarily in the presence of thousands intelligent and independent Scotchmen the assuranc for the continuance of the liberty of the Native pres in a manner that leaves nothing to be desired. The people in this countr will rejoice to learn that, no matter how the *Times* and other leading Englis journals have been misled into advocating the revival of the Vernacular Pre Act, Her Majesty's Government have no respect for any demand for curtaili the freedom of the Native press in this country. Nay, not merely that—the have no such intention at present, but that, as hoped and trusted by the Premie no Liberal Government would ever hereafter think of reverting to the impoliti measure of the Government of Lord Lytton. Mr. Gladstone's words deserv to be read everywhere in India. [The *Pársi Punch* (107) and the *Yajdá Parast* (122) of the 28th and the *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 30th Septembe the *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 1st and the *Suryá Prakásh* (77) of the 4th Octo ber express their gratitude to Mr. Gladstone for advocating the freedom of th Native press in India. The *Jáme Jamshed* disapproves of the reply given b Mr. Roper Lethbridge to the statement made by Mr. Gladstone in his speec and advises the zamindárs of Bengal to have no connection with him. Th *Gujaráti* (94) and the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (101) of the 28th September express di approval of the tone of some of the Bengal Native papers.]

Praises Lord Ripon for his successful administration and advises Natives to prepare and present addresses to him before his retirement from India.

In an article headed "The retiring Viceroy and our duty towards him," th *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 28th September says:- The noble Marquis of Ripon has proved himself th greatest Viceroy, great in every sense of the ter that England ever sent out to this country. Th earnest and honest ring of his truly noble heart wa first perceived when in his brief replies to the addres es of welcome presented to him on his arrival he said that he wished to b judged by his acts and not by any words which he might utter at the outset his career, and nobly and faithfully has he tried throughout that career, now so near its close, to act honestly, and earnestly, and wisely, in almost every department of the administration. It is true that he has not been able to achieve much, and what has been achieved is not all satisfactory. For instance, though the Vernacular Press Act has been repealed, the *Arms* Act is retained in its rigour to the unbearable injury of the rural population; the import duties have been abolished and the license tax has been retained, and no measures of retrenchment or judicial or administrative reform have been carried out. But we believe Lord Ripon could not help it. The salt tax however has been partially reduced and germs of sound progress have been sown in the department of land assessment, and in respect to encouragement of local industries, education, the spirit of legislation, and above all local self-government, which if duly nurtured by his successors will confer immense benefit on this country. True that His Lordship has exposed himself to the charge of having committed a grave blunder in assenting to modify the Ilbert Bill at the dictation of irresponsible adventurers who flocked to this country to make their fortunes in the shortest period and seek to convert its Government into an oligarchy of race, who are to lord it over its toiling millions and themselves to enjoy immunities and special privileges denied to the latter. But here again His Lordship had to contend against odds, and possibly incompetency or faithlessness to his principles and to the Queen's Proclamation in his own camp, and we have no doubt His Lordship perceived the blunder when too late, and we have every hope that he will do his best to repair it whenever he can. But the point to which we wish to direct attention is that, barring the blunder of the insidious and invidious *concordat*, His Lordship has brought to bear to the performance of his onerous task an instructive shrewdness in finding out the truth as regards every subject he took in hand, a conscientious desire to do his duty correctly and wisely, and a persevering industry to carry out his principles, which are in fact the principles of that glorious Proclamation of 1858, and thereby to strengthen the foundation of British Empire in India. He has in short shown himself to possess the humane liberalism and wise statesmanship of Bentinck, the energy and vigour of Dalhousie, the magnanimity and justice of Canning, and a conscientious piety and Christian honesty which were never witnessed in any ruler before. For basing his measures on these high principles his adventuring countrymen to whom equal laws in India are distasteful have abused and vilified him in no measured terms, and while themselves repudiating all laws, human and divine, have not felt ashamed to charge dishonesty and unscrupulousness at his door. To us it is a consolation to think that Lord Ripon will soon be able to forget the rank abuse of his infuriated and erring countrymen and always to enjoy the pure satisfaction of having honestly tried to do his duty in the highest office which any man, sovereign or subject, can fill, and that the same exalted ambition which induced him four years ago to accept that office will always move him away from the malign influences which have hampered his footsteps here—to utilize the intimate knowledge which he has now obtained of our conditions and feelings, material poverty and political depression, as also of the real obstacles that stand in the way of any solid progress and reform for the purpose of advancing the good government of this the brightest jewel in the British Crown and the welfare of the two hundred and fifty (250) millions who own Her Majesty's sway in the far east. But the question just now before us is what is our duty towards the retiring Viceroy? That duty is at once simple and agreeable and easy of execution: it is in brief to tell him that His Lordship has taken an accurate measure of our wants and grievances, and has tried to remedy them in a manner which meets with our approval and satisfaction; that in his endeavours, whether successful or unsuccessful, we fully recognize his greatness as a man and governor; and that his departure from our country makes us exceedingly sorry and long for many a Viceroy like him. Let every one of us who feels as above—and there is no one educated or uneducated who does not so feel more or less according to the extent of his information—tell His Lordship accordingly, and the best and only practicable way of doing this is for people in all parts of the country, town or village to embody their sentiments in a brief address and append their names or marks thereto and forward them to His Lordship before he takes his departure. This is simply due to Lord Ripon,

but it is equally due to overselves,—in fact it is even more necessary in our o
interests, for His Lordship has by his wise policy made many enemies in
ranks of Anglo-Indians, especially the non-officials, who would feign regard a
treat the natives of this country as an inferior race of beings and who e
since the Ilbert Bill controversy began have been most industrious in trying
discredit that policy and to mislead public opinion here and in England
every misrepresentation and exaggeration or distortion of the truth—witn
the perverse arguments of Sir James Stephen or the outrageous fictions a
perversions of facts circulated by the Railway Atkins,—and these active and n
over-scrupulous enemies will not fail to take the fullest advantage of any om
sion on our part and to tell the English public that the natives of India the
selves do not care for Lord Ripon's policy. In India and indeed in Asia t
people bless and pray for their benefactors, as they curse their oppressors,
silence, and honest Europeans ignorant of this national habit are misled by t
absence of open or loud demonstrations on either side. It is thus of the utmo
importance that at this critical moment no ground should be given or opport
nity offered for any mistake or misrepresentation as to Native opinion on t
merits of Lord Ripon's rule or policy as a whole, and we would therefore humb
suggest to our Native brethren that this view of the matter should occupy the
early attention and all concerned should arrange for a suitable expression
that opinion being transmitted to the retiring Viceroy or personally presente
to him by representatives from every district of the country before His Exce
lency leaves its shores. [Many of the Gujaráti papers of this week deplore t
departure of Lord Ripon from India and advise the people to take measures f
perpetuating his memory in the country.]

Controverts the opinion of the *Indian Nation* newspaper of Calcutta that Lord Ripon's administration has been a failure, observes that it has been eminently successful and considers Lord Ripon to be a statesman of a high order.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 29th September says:—The *Indian Nati*
of Calcutta has in its last number an article on t
administration of Lord Ripon, in the course of whi
the writer pronounces it to be an utter failure. I
charges Lord Ripon with having left this undone a
that incomplete and accuses him of timidity. Th
is not the opinion entertained by the public at larg
of the career of the noble Viceroy, and we think t
writer in the *Indian Nation* has tried to judge Lo
Ripon without taking into consideration the immense difficulties with which
had to contend. It is said by the writer that Lord Ripon ought not to have car
for his opponents, but should have carried out certain measures without any rega
for adverse criticism. We beg to differ from a political doctrine so utterly
variance with true statesmanship. On the other hand, had Lord Ripon prov
obdurate, regardless of the views of his opponents and inclined like an autocr
to carry out his views merely because they were *his*, he would have, in spite
his friendship for the people of India, proved a veritable despot, entitl
perhaps to our affection but certainly not entitled to the honour due to a r
statesman or the respect of sensible men. India does not want a sentimen
autocrat even if he be one desiring to do everything that we, Natives, wis
Rather give us for our Viceroy a man who is sincere and honest and frienc
to us, but who at the same time stands calm in times of difficulty and nev
wishes to do a thing without consulting even his advisers. Lord Ripon com
up entirely to this ideal. Writers who do not know how to judge a Vicer
by the light of his position and the several contrary forces amidst which
has to work may pronounce Lord Ripon's administration a failure. But t
voice of truth is clear. The people of India love and respect His Lordsh
The present generation knows it, but the value of Lord Ripon's services to th
country will be even more fully recognised by the generations to come.

Complains of the exclusion of Natives from several public departments and particularly from the railway department.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (101) of the 28th September complains that India is n
governed in her own interests, but in those of t
people of England, and observes that the exclusion
Natives from the more highly paid appointments
the uncovenanted service is a proof in support of t
complaint. The Native public remember full well the scheme proposed by
Evelyn Baring in the Indian Budget for 1882-83 for the free employment

Natives in the uncovenanted service. European officers of G
not, however, cared to carry out the promise given in the bu
nanted appointments in the High Courts have been bestowed
instead of on Native lawyers. The same is the case with appo
Customs, Salt, and A'bkári Departments. The refusal of the Se
for India to sanction the nomination of certain Europeans to c
the Engineering and Survey Departments in Madras to which
men had superior claims shows that the Home authorities are
out to some extent the resolutions issued and promises made b
But those provincial authorities with whom the work of car
promises rests or their advisers discard them and act accordi
whim and fancy. The *Kaiser* has learnt from a reliable source
cial and secret instructions have been issued to several departme
removing as far as possible Natives from their service and for e
peans in their stead. The authorities of the G. I. P. Railway are
their partiality towards Europeans. These secret instructions
injustice to the claims of Natives for employment in the State R
ment. It is not honest to give promises to Natives and to prete
them when secret endeavours are made to keep them down and t
peans. Such conduct is disgraceful.

Does not approve of the opinions expressed by Sir Richard Garth in his minute on the Tenancy Bill against Government.

The *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 28th September says:—We
sorry to find the learned Chief Justic
dulge in some very uncharitable re
Ripon's Government in his last minute
Tenancy Bill *apropos* of the treatm
opinion and that of his colleagues h
the hands of Government. Sir Rich
apparently not yet recovered from the effects of that ill wi
Ripon which he seems to have imbibed in large quantities du
Bill controversy. His present remarks make that pretty clear.
here takes the Government to task for what one of the Secretaries
thought fit to write against him in an unofficial way, as well as fo
able remarks which Lord Hartington made in Parliament after
to be Secretary of State on the opinions of the Calcutta J
Ilbert Bill. As to the first, the learned Chief Justice himself a
took no notice of it at the time for the reason among others
he might place Lord Ripon in an awkward position by so doi
think Lord Ripon could hardly have felt himself justified in
into that position uninvited and of his own accord. And as to t
fail to see what Lord Ripon could do in the matter except p
minute of condolence with the Judges if that could satisfy the
ings. As in the case of the first cause of complaint, we th
would have acted wisely in not noticing the second as well, see
in office could in any way take Lord Hartington to task for the
in Parliament. We are too deeply conscious of the services
Courts of Justice in India have at all times rendered to the N
standing bulwarks against the high-handed proceedings of t
be insensible to what is due to their position and to the wei
opinion and their advice ought always to carry with Governmen
the history of the Ilbert Bill controversy has somewhat shaken
in the ability of the Judges to retain a cool head when a storm
them, yet we still wish that Government should always treat the
High Court Judges in the country on any new piece of legislati
respect which their high position and their knowledge of the
country entitle them to. And it is because we think that Lord
been guilty of estimating them lightly that we say that Sir Ri
remarks were uncalled for and undeserved. We hope that Si
during his short furlough to England, ponder over the matt
mistake. We wish him to continue to give his advice as fre
as ever. Government cannot do without it in legislating for
large.

Strongly disapproves of the condemnation of Lord Ripon's Government pronounced by Sir Richard Garth in his minute on the Tenancy Bill.

With reference to Sir Richard Garth's minute on the Bengal Tenancy Bill," the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 29th September says:—We do not think this latest minute of Sir Richard Garth which, in dealing with his view of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, pronounces curses on the Government of Lord Ripon will enhance his reputation as a calm and judicious thinker. For one thing it was extremely indiscreet on the part of Sir Richard to have returned to his attack against the Ilbert Bill after the unfortunate agitation which it caused had subsided. Lord Ripon has borne many a calumny from revilers, and Sir Richard might have wisely abstained from figuring as one of them at this stage. Sir Richard complains in his minute that Lord Ripon has treated the opinions of the Calcutta High Court with disregard after having deliberately invited those opinions. But who ever heard of the Government of India or any Government being bound to act upon the opinion of High Court Judges? The Judges are consulted as a rule, but the Legislature is not compelled for that reason to take their opinions for gospel. The minute of Sir Richard is so full of unreasoning prejudice on this point that it strikes one as singularly wanting in that judicial sagacity with which the Chief Justice of Bengal is usually accredited. Lord Ripon, far from treating the Judges of the Calcutta High Court with discourtesy, has, we think, shown them more indulgence than a Viceroy like Lord Lytton would have shown. One glorious feature of the present Government of India, for which even its enemies must give it credit if they have any respect for truth and candour, has been that before taking any step it has striven hard to consult all classes and all manner of opinions and never taken action either hastily or impulsively. Lord Lytton passed the Gagging Act of discreditable memory in the twinkling of the eye and without the knowledge of the people of India. But in the case of the Ilbert Bill and the Tenancy Bill, how slow and cautious has been Lord Ripon's procedure? You may accuse Lord Ripon of having introduced the Ilbert Bill into the Legislature impulsively, but to say that he passed it into law hastily and without showing any courtesy to all manner of opinions is to pronounce what appears to us to be a libel on the spotless character of Lord Ripon's administration. The bad taste of Sir Richard Garth's minute which countenances such a libel is extremely to be regretted.

Criticises unfavourably the strictures passed by Sir Richard Garth on Government in his minute on the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 28th September, in an article headed "Chief Justice Garth on the privileges of High Courts," says:—We fully sympathise with what Sir Richard Garth has so feelingly expressed. The High Courts in India are the bulwarks of the liberty and the rights of people, and it is very necessary that the confidence which the public has in those high tribunals must be maintained, and if any person in authority treats those high tribunals with wanton insult he deserves blame. But we should at the same time respectfully submit to his Lordship that as other persons are in duty bound to treat the High Courts with all possible respect the Judges themselves are much more bound to respect themselves. Be the crisis what it may, they must sustain their august position and never descend from the high pedestal which they usually occupy in the mental vision of the millions to whom it is permitted to them to dispense justice. A little narrowness of view, a little of race prejudice, is enough to dash them down from their high position. When people see their Judges abandoning the position of umpires and descending into the arena of race controversy, as the Calcutta European Judges did during the memorable tempest of the Ilbert Bill, they begin to lose respect for them and forget to look upon them as their oracles. The conduct of the Calcutta English Judges themselves at the time of the Ilbert Bill was sufficient to hurl any god from heaven to earth. Such instances as the conduct of Mr. Justice Norris during the trial of the Piggot-Hastie case, the action of some of the Calcutta Judges in the affront recently put upon the Calcutta Municipality by the Government of Mr. Rivers Thompson, and the conduct of a Divisional Bench of the Bombay High Court in the trial of Mr. Hewett, are not calculated to impress the public with a high sense of the dignity of the High Court Judges. "Respect thyself, and others will respect thee" is a rule as much applicable to the vulgar denizens of this earth as to their Lordships the High Court Judges, and any departure from that golden rule is sure to be visited with punishment. We all know that our High Courts are yet adorned with some Judges the equals of whom it would be difficult to find, and what respect the public yet have for our High Courts is due only to the presence of such noble beings on the bench. We are proud to be able to assert that on the whole our High Courts have generally been what they ought to be, but what we mean to say is that some ugly instances suffice not only to counterbalance but outweigh the influence produced by years of uprightness and steady work. Another blame which in the opinion of Sir Richard Garth attaches to Government in the matter of the Rent Bill is their comparative inattention to the memorials that pour upon them from the subject classes. No doubt this is a grievance, and we are indebted to Sir Richard for calling attention to it. But we would ask his Lordship what effect he gave to the sense of the people in respect to the Ilbert Bill controversy. Notwithstanding the general consensus, the Calcutta Judges adhered to their race prejudices and came out in a minute the like of which we would only hope they will never frame again. If the Calcutta Judges had at that time taken account of the wishes of the country, had they held an equal balance in their hands, and had they not been influenced, unconsciously though it may be, by race prejudice, they would never have drawn upon themselves the ridicule from the effects of which they still suffer. Once they gave way to race prejudice and their magic was lost, and they cannot now produce that effect which they would otherwise have produced by their able strictures on the Rent Bill. [The *Gujaráti* (94) of the same date expresses approval of the boldness displayed by Sir Richard Garth in his minute on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and hopes that he will continue to give his opinion with independence and honesty.]

Recommends the Bombay Government to introduce the scheme of cultivating and colonizing waste lands into the Bombay Presidency.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 29th September expresses approval of the endeavours made by the authorities of the North-West Provinces for the cultivation and colonization of waste lands in the province, and says that the scheme will prove beneficial to the people as well as to Government. It is a profitable and unobjectionable way of increasing Government revenue from agriculture. It is very much to be wished that the Local Government would follow in the footsteps of the authorities of the North-West Provinces and introduce the scheme into this presidency. Waste lands abound in the Bombay Presidency and a large number of persons can be found to till them. The introduction of the scheme will prove very advantageous.

A suggestion to the Bombay Government for giving help and encouragement to students who have passed out of agricultural colleges and schools.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 3rd October points out the necessity and advantages of Government helping those who have successfully passed out of agricultural colleges and classes opened in the country, and says :—Government have given encouragement to every branch of learning when newly started. Why not then should a similar course be followed in the case of the passed agricultural students? Government ought to give a certain extent of land in villages to these men for cultivation, furnish them with agricultural implements, and give them other assistance. Government can then recover their money by instalments. They will not incur any risk in so doing. On the contrary they will encourage active young men to become agriculturists, and their working on improved principles will tempt the old-fashioned ryots to follow in their footsteps. Government spend a large amount of money for the establishment of model farms. The object of Government in so doing will be greatly supported by the establishment of small model farms in different places. We very much wish that the Bombay Government should take up this suggestion. They have been praised throughout the country for their anxiety for the welfare of the ryots by their resolution on the granting of discount on land revenue paid in advance. We humbly request Sir James Fergusson to speedily issue a resolution offering pieces of waste lands and the necessary amount of money for cultivation to those who have studied at agricultural colleges and wish to work as agriculturists. The land revenue from these waste lands should be charged only after the lapse of a certain number of years. Government may exercise supervision over the farms of these men and may order any improvement and changes they may think fit.

Says that a separate committee should be appointed by the Bombay Government for the Antwerp and London Exhibitions.

The same newspaper of the 4th October, in writing on the recent resolution of the Bombay Government on the Antwerp, London and Bombay Exhibitions, says:—The Local Government have expressed their readiness to contribute one lákh of rupees for representing this city in the London Exhibition. This is a very liberal amount and it is to be hoped that Sir James Fergusson will also be liberal in contributing towards the erection of an art gallery as a memento of the Bombay Exhibition. But the most objectionable part of the resolution is that which entrusts the management of the three exhibitions to the new Executive Committee of the Bombay Exhibition. The work of the local exhibition will be very onerous, and we shall be content if the committee is able to give all its attention to it. We think that the work of all the three exhibitions will suffer by this burden on the committee. We therefore request the Government of Sir James Fergusson to appoint a separate but small committee for the Antwerp and London Exhibitions. The desire of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for the presence of Indian artisans at the London Exhibition is very creditable to him, and we shall be glad if a few artisans are sent from this presidency. But His Royal Highness and the Bombay Government ought to give some encouragement for carrying out that proposal. The London Committee and the Local Government ought to defray a portion of the expenses, the rest being paid by the public and the artisans themselves. The plan of sending them to England will prove advantageous to the country and the Government.

Requests Sir James Fergusson to nominate a Mahomedan gentleman to the office of Sheriff for the ensuing year.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 29th September says:—Some of our contemporaries have been recommending several names for the next year's shrievalty. The *Times of India* suggests that of Mr. K. N. Kábráji, editor of the *Rást Goftár*, who has distinguished himself by his literary works in the Gujaráti language and for some of the social reforms which he has been instrumental in introducing into the Pársi community. There could be no objection to the selection of Mr. Kábráji. On the other hand it would be a fitting acknowledgment by Government of his services in the journalistic line. But we think that it is time Government selected some Mahomedan gentleman for the shrievalty. Sir James Fergusson will be exercising his patronage in this matter for the last time, and it is but fair that the Mahomedans should have a recognition of their claims at his hands. This suggestion has been made by more than one organ in the press, and it is to be hoped it will commend itself to the favourable notice of His Excellency.

Some suggestions about the selection of a Native gentleman for the shrievalty of Bombay for next year.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 4th October says:—The Anglo-Indian and the Native papers have been dwelling for some days past on the subject of the appointment of the Sheriff of Bombay for the next year. The consensus of opinion is that the entire public wish for the bestowal of the honour on a member of the Mahomedan community. But if Government are going to confer the shrievalty on a Pársi gentleman, the public would point in the first place to Mr. Dádábhái Navroji and then to Mr. Navroji Fardunji as worthy persons for the honour. We however beg to remind Sir James Fergusson of the promise given by him last year of the expediency of appointing a Mahomedan gentleman to the shrievalty on a future occasion. The *Jáme* here quotes a letter signed by Mr. G. H. R. Hart, Private Secretary, and dated Government House, Parel, 29th November 1883, and addressed to a gentleman intimating that the expediency of appointing a Mahomedan gentleman to the shrievalty will be duly considered on a future occasion, and says:—It is not necessary to inform Sir James that the occasion has arrived. As this is the last opportunity which he will have for conferring the honour, it is to be hoped that the choice will fall on a Mahomedan gentleman.

Sir James can pride himself after retiring from Bombay that he did a great service to the cause of learning among a community which is sadly wanting in it. [The *Yajdán Parast* (122) of the 28th September approves of the suggestion for the appointment of Mr. Cumrudin Tyebji to the shrievalty, and says that if the honour is to be conferred on a Pársi gentleman, Mr. Dádábhái Navroji is the fittest person. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (101) of the same date will be very glad to see either Mr. Cumrudin Tyebji or his brother, the Honourable Budrudin Tyebji, appointed to it. If no Mahomedan gentleman is selected, then Mr. K. N. Kábráji has the next best claim. The *Gujaráti* (94) of the same date does not wish to make the question of nominating the Sheriff a sectional one. It strongly advocates the claims of Mr. Dádábhái Navroji, disapproves of the suggestion made in the *Times of India* for the nomination of Mr. K. N. Kábráji to it, and says that the comparison of the latter with the late Honourable Kristodás Pál is like comparing the editor of the London *Times* with some Eurasian editor. Moreover, Mr. Kábráji has himself said in his paper, the *Rást Goftár*, that Mr. Dádábhái Navroji is more deserving of the honour. The *Satyă Mitră* (111) of the same date styles the suggestion made by the *Times of India* for Mr. Kábráji's appointment as unworthy and full of flattery. It does not believe that the suggestion has emanated from the European editor of that paper. The article in the *Times* appears to have been contributed by some hired Native writer.]

Complains against the great increase in the tax on toddy and liquor.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 30th September complains of the constant increase in the tax on toddy and liquor, points out the disadvantages of such a policy and the advisability of reducing the tax, and says:—The British authorities, not content with increasing the tax on toddy and liquor in their dominions, are now endeavouring to have it enhanced in Native States and foreign territories also. The tax on toddy in the British districts near Daman has been recently increased, and the Portuguese Government have also been recommended to follow a similar course in the adjacent territories belonging to them. Native princes have also been prevailed upon to increase the tax on toddy and liquor. Though the latter were unwilling to do so, the necessity of the measure was pointed out to them and they had to yield. But why should the British Government impose such a heavy tax on toddy and liquor, and why should they force other States to do the same? All the sources for deriving revenue have been fully developed by the British and there is not one single source now left for increasing their income. The burden of taxation on the people has increased and a cry has been raised for some time for lessening that burden. The income from ábkári has been developed to its fullest extent and the endeavours to increase it have exceeded due bounds. The recent enhancement of the tax is unjust; it will crush down the dealers in toddy and liquor and will prove injurious to public interests. The authorities ought to abandon this policy and should act justly and mercifully. The number of dealers in toddy and liquor is gradually decreasing and the breaking down of their business will entail loss on Government.

Concession of the privilege of trial by jury in criminal cases.

The *Kalpataru* (36) of the 28th September is glad that the right of trial by jury in certain criminal cases has been extended to the inhabitants of the districts of Ahmedabad, Surat, Belgaum and Karáchi, but is surprised that this privilege should be withheld from the people of the Sholápur District. There are plenty of qualified persons to sit on jury trials in Sholápur, and it would be well if their services were availed of for the discharge of this important public duty. It is to be hoped that Government will extend to the inhabitants of the Sholápur District the benefit of jury trials in criminal cases. [The *Suryodayă* (65) of the 29th September and the *Arunodayă* (18) of the 28th September in referring to the same matter strongly urge Government to extend to the people of Thána the right of jury trials in criminal cases.]

Requests Government to take over the administration of the affairs of the Mullánji, the high-priest of the Boráhs, into their hands.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (74) of the 28th September points out the extravagance and indebtedness of the Mullánji (high-priest of the Boráhs) and the disorderly management of his affairs, and says :—The Mullánji is a first class chief. When a Rája is found unable to protect his subjects or is vicious and unworthy of the throne, or when he cannot govern his State and the latter becomes involved in debt, Government take the management of the State into their own hands and appoint fit persons to conduct it. Government should in the case of the Mullánji do the same. They should nominate good and competent Boráhs as trustees for the management of his estate. The latter should allow the Mullánji a certain sum befitting his position for the maintenance of himself and family, and the remaining portion of his large income should be used for the liquidation of his debts. An audited account of the income and expenditure of the Mullánji should be published every six months for the information of his castemen. Such an arrangement will prove very beneficial to the Mullánji. It is the wish of every Boráh that the Mullanji's estate should be well managed and that all his debts should be paid off. Government would earn the blessings of the Boráh community if they were to interfere. The Mullánji himself is in favour of Government supervision, but his adherents are too strong for him and hence the evil continues unchecked.

Disapproves of the prosecution for libel of the *Poona Observer* newspaper in Bombay.

The *Gujaráti* (94) of the 28th September, in commenting on the summons granted by Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on the proprietor and publisher of the *Poona Observer* newspaper at the instance of Major Hogg for libel, says :—The Magistrate has not shown any additional reasons for granting the summons at the second request made by the complainant. The paper ought to be prosecuted in the place where it is published. Poona is in all respects fitted for the trial. It is a dangerous practice that the case should be conducted here simply with a view to procure competent legal assistance. Hereafter there will be no objection to the prosecution of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* before the Magistrate at Simla. The reason of the prosecution of the *Mahrátta* (2), the *Kesári* (38) and the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) newspapers for libel in Bombay was that they were distributed and sold in this city through their agent. But such is not the case with the *Poona Observer*, and it is not right to treat it as if it was published in Bombay. The proprietors of newspapers ought to get a solution of this question, otherwise it will go hard with them in future. [A correspondent of the *Rást Goftár* (109) of the same date, writing from Poona, expresses surprise at the issuing of the summons by Mr. Cooper against the *Poona Observer*, and says that as the London *Times* is sold and read in the Fiji Islands, it might be prosecuted in those islands as well. The *Yajdán Parast* (122) of the same date expresses similar sentiments and wishes for an alteration in the present law regarding the publication of newspapers with a view to save their proprietors from being harassed. The *Pársi Punch* (107) of the same date thinks it very hard that the proprietor and publisher of the *Poona Observer* should have to take his trial in Bombay.]

Requests the Chief Justice and the Judges of the Bombay High Court to close the Court on Pársi holidays.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 3rd October, in referring to the list of holidays published in the *Government Gazette* on which the High Court at Bombay is to be closed, regrets the omission of Pársi holidays from that list, and says :—It is not necessary to inform the Judges of the High Court that many Pársis are employed in it and that the Pársi community has much business with it. We recommend the Chief Justice and his brethren to close the Court on six chief Pársi holidays. By this concession the Judges will lay the Pársi community under a deep obligation. It is time that this oft-repeated request should be granted.

Necessity of removing the Arsenal in the Fort to some distant and lonely place in Bombay.

The *Rást Goftár* (109) of the 28th September, in referring to the recent fire in the Arsenal in the Fort, points out the danger to the residents of that quarter by allowing gunpowder to be stored in this thickly-populated part of the town, and says that when the dyers have been compelled to remove from the Rangári Moholla to Dádar and the dealers in hides to Dhárávi for the preservation of public health, why should such a source of danger as the Arsenal be allowed to remain in the mercantile part of the town inhabited by peace-loving men? A committee of enquiry is to be appointed to find out the cause of the fire. It should also be entrusted with the work of considering its removal to some far and lonely place in the city. [The *Satyă Mitră* (111) and the *Yajdán Parast* (122) of the same date express similar sentiments.]

Says that police peons are observed frequenting gambling houses in Vengurla.

The *Vengurla Vritt* (69) of the 25th September, in its local news, states that police peons are seen frequenting gambling houses in Vengurla, and they do so perhaps with the object of extorting money. The District Police Superintendent should make minute enquiries and punish the guilty parties.

A suggestion for spreading information regarding post office savings banks among the poor and illiterate classes.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 3rd October expresses satisfaction with the success of the post office savings banks and says that the poor and illiterate classes have not come to know of their existence. If they know that there are such institutions, their business will increase and the poor people will be benefited. The *Samáchár* recommends Government to take measures for spreading information regarding post office savings banks on a larger scale amongst the poorer classes.

Education.

Does not approve of the abolition of the Professorship of Mathematics in the Science College.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 28th September, in a paragraph headed "Mathematical chair in the Science College," says:—If there be any truth in what a correspondent of ours complains, we may unhesitatingly say "Et tu Brute" of Principal Cooke, whose professed sympathies in the cause of Native progress are so well known. A mathematical chair in an engineering college is of great importance on account of the part which mathematics plays in the entire course of that college, and consequently a separate chair of that branch is admittedly a necessity. This being so, we are surprised to hear of a proposal having been made for the breaking up of that chair and dividing the work amongst College subordinates. Pecuniarily the arrangement may profit some individuals, but will it strengthen the College or make the study of mathematics much more liked by the students? We hope Dr. Cooke's proposal does not partake of the nature of an inspiration from some quarter as an ultimate hit against the admission of Natives into our graded educational service. We hope if the proposal has at all come before Government, His Excellency the Governor will not give his assent without duly considering the importance of that chair in a Science College. The chair has hitherto been held by a Native gentleman of position, and a fit successor to him can easily be found from the Native community. As a mathematical tutor, the abilities of Mr. Dalvi are well known; there is also Mr. Rávji Shástri Devkule, the mathematical teacher in the Poona Training College. Both will do full credit to the post. Under the circumstances we trust Sir James will do justice to the claims of the Native community and not be carried away by a zeal for economy which, to say the least, is not necessary in our Educational Department.

Native States.

Strongly disapproves of the abolition of the armies of Native princes, and observes that such a measure will alienate their affection from the British Government.

In an article headed "Native States" the *Sind Times* (5) of the 26th September says:—It is a great pity that just at this time the London *Times* should open its columns to a proposal to reduce the armies of Native States, and thus produce a tension of feeling among them, if not positive aversion to British supremacy. Surely the writer knows full well that this discussion is distasteful to Native princes. Surely he knows that every

Native prince with any amount of self-respect will resent any undue c interference in his affairs on the part of the English Government, when h remains unquestioned and when he adheres strictly to the terms of th concluded with him or his predecessor. The author of the articles in states that the subjects of Native princes are dissatisfied with the portions of the troops employed, and that the money saved by redu army should be turned to better use. But in the first place how has t found out that the subjects of Native States feel any discontent on t Why, even in British India it has been questioned whether the great m any discontent at all on any subject, although every English or vernacu might have said they did. But suppose that the *Times* is right. Su every soul in every feudatory or tributary State feels it an intolerabl to be saddled with the expenses of a large army, and that he will be g relieved of his share of it at any cost. Does it necessarily follow tha pedient to lower the prestige of such States and to set their rulers aga suzerain, especially at a time when Russians are approaching nearer and the confines of British India? The *Times* talks of the discontent of t in Native States, but are the army expenses in British India less intole likely to produce discontent? Your home charges, your effective non-effective charges, your military budgets and your exchange acc they not a source of discontent? If they are not, will the *Times* inform how it lighted on the discovery that the subjects of Native prin discontented with the disbursements now made by their rulers o of their armies? If it stands to reason that an unnecessarily large ex must produce discontent, then we say that discontent prevails as British India as in the Native States,—nay, more in British India, fo people know much more of the doings of their governors than in th States. The argument of discontent, the *Times* ought to know, is edged one. It has as much application to British India as to no India. But as a matter of fact the subjects of Native princes are n least discontented. Most of them have an affection for their heredit which the Queen-Empress herself may well envy. That affection c great deal of strain, much more than has ever yet been put upon Native princes have already many grievances, thanks to our politica The Calcutta *Statesman* has been doing yeoman's service in bringi opinion to bear upon them, and even other papers have been adv court of appeal for princes. It is surely suicidal to add to these g by such a sweeping interference as that contemplated by the *Time* can be no more than two lines of policy in the matter. Either trust princes, or distrust them. Either trust the people of India, or distr If you trust them, then do not talk of gagging either the people or t by your restrictions, legislative or executive. If you do not trust them can hardly be safe until and unless you establish a despotism, abs defiant,—a despotism like that of the Czar of Russia, tempered like h by Dynamitism and Nihilism. The Native princes and the people of at heart perfectly loyal. If you treat them as if they were disloyal, y perhaps make them so. Turn your attention, we say, to all that conc welfare. Spend your revenues not in useless subsidies and delimita missions, but in winning their hearts by the benignity and equal your sway. And rest assured the armies of Native States and the your people will be rather a shield and a buckler than a source of disquiet.

Strongly disapproves of the abolition of the armies of Native States.

In an article headed "The Armies of Native States" the *Indu Pr* of the 29th September says;—It happens States which have thus drawn forth the correspondent of the *Times* are the very Sta have been most uniformly and steadily lo British Government. Ever since its establishment in India, notal hour of trial, the occasion of the sepoy war, and the particular point the writer proposes to disable them is the very one by virtue of v British Government found them most helpful at that time. Whateve may be entertained as to the causes of the sepoy war, there is one which most writers are agreed, namely, that the best security of the British Government was then found to lie in the loyalty and co-operation of the Native Chiefs, and that the issue might have been doubtful, or at least the struggle might have been considerably prolonged, if the Chiefs had been hostile. Many memorable words may be recalled showing what value was set upon the faithful attachment of the Chiefs by distinguished officers of the period. It has always been said to the credit of our Chiefs, particularly the Nizám, the Gáikawád, Sindia and Holkar, that they were thoroughly devoted to the British Government and that they rendered valuable assistance in relieving British officers in distress. If such was the temper of the Chiefs at a time when there were great temptations to go astray, what has occurred now to justify any suspicion of their attachment? On the contrary the mutual relations of the British Government have been eminently satisfactory, the authority of the paramount power has been all the more strengthened, and the States have been gradually improving in their administration so as to deserve increasing trust and confidence. In foreign wars they have offered, and Government have accepted, military assistance. In all matters of administration they are guided by the advice of British political officers. When they are enjoying such calm security and prosperity, is their confidence in British honesty to be rudely shaken by breaking plighted word and depriving them of their most cherished privileges? It is idle to contend that the armies are a danger to British peace, for they have always been pronounced to be no better than a rabble. Their discipline and their arms have never been such as to excite the jealousy or fear of any persons except such writers as the critic in the *Times*. The argument that they necessitate the keeping up of a large British force is equally silly and disingenuous. The Native armies are too feeble to require any counterpoise, and even if they were abolished the British Indian army would be all the same maintained at its present strength, if not increased. The compassion for the subjects of the Native States is too far-fetched and counterfeit to need any remark. Their sufferings need not disturb the equanimity of such mischievous busy-bodies as the correspondent of the *Times*, for we can assure them that the subjects of Native States are quite contented and happy, and do not stand in need of any compassion from them. If the subjects were themselves polled, we venture to think they would all vote for the maintenance of the armies. The fact is the armies give food and raiment to many people who would otherwise starve. To people who advocate the abolition of Native armies it never occurs that the armies serve any useful purpose to the States themselves. The armies of Native States are quite as useful and necessary for the preservation of peace and order in their territory as the British army is to the British Government. For purposes of guard, patrol and recovery of revenue from half-savage people the military establishments of Native States are highly useful and even necessary, and if abolished will require to be replaced by an equally strong police force. Another circumstance to be considered is that the disbandment of the armies will throw out of employment a lot of people quite unused to any other occupation, who will swell the ranks of lawless men and will greatly increase crime and violence. These writers on Native armies possess little local knowledge of the conditions and requirements of Native States. In making their proposals they are blind to all other considerations except their own supposed interests. But whether in the interests of the British Government or in those of Native States, the abolition of the armies will be highly impolitic and injudicious. Instead of abolition the better course seems to be to improve them and make them more efficient. As the *Times of India* suggests, a commission may be appointed to consider what steps should be taken to put the armies of Native States on a footing of equality with the British army, and to make the former in a manner part and parcel of the latter. The maintenance of efficient armies by Native princes will be a source of strength to the British Government. In ordinary times the armies will relieve the Government of part of its burden of military expenditure, and in times of war they will act as a reserve force for the protection of the country. Trust creates trust, while distrust creates distrust. It is needless to say that the best security of our Government lies in an attitude of watchful trust, and it cannot be better achieved than by assuring the Native princes of all their rights and privileges and taking them into confidence.

Says that the British Government should behave towards their own subjects and Natives with justice, and strongly disapproves of the abolition of the armies of Native States.

The *Késari* (38) of the 30th September says that Native States and vernacular newspapers are eyesores to thoughtless Europeans. These mad Europeans imagine that if the British power ever receives a shock it will be from the Native States, or if any internal commotion takes place it will be caused by the inflammatory writings in the newspapers. They consider that the armies of Native States are a source of danger to British rule and Native newspapers are a standing menace to it. For these reasons they are suggesting that the armies of Native States should be abolished and the Native press gagged. These foolish suggestions have been made by the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* and they have received the support of that powerful journal. Those Europeans who think that it is no longer necessary to observe faithfully the treaties which have been from time to time made with Native States by the British Government, and that they might now safely be broken, should reflect on the consequences of their subjects following their example. The Europeans who imagine that their hold over India is kept by the sword alone are labouring under a delusion. The peace which at present reigns in India is entirely owing to the just policy of the British Government and not to its military strength. To subjugate a foreign people requires the aid of an army, but justice and impartiality are the only means by which the hold over it can be continued. If the English people in India began to kill Natives, ravish their women and plunder them under the belief that their empire was kept up entirely by force, then it would be seen at once how long tranquillity continues in India. It may be safely affirmed that the days of the English Government will be numbered when the English authorities begin to act unjustly towards the subject population. The Natives are loyal to the paramount power on account of its justice. If the British Government were to forcibly abolish the armies of Native States and annex their territories, then Natives would come to think that no reliance could be placed on the promises of that Government. By abolishing the armies of Native States the British Government will be cutting off one source of aid in case of commotion. By extending the area of the British Empire in India the work of administering the Government will become vastly more difficult than it is now, and it will be no easy task to keep the people contented. If the English people wish their sway over India to remain perpetual, they should never behave towards their own subjects or the Native States in a faithless manner.

Complains of the conduct of a Jáin religious mendicant in Pálitána.

The *Nyáyá Darshak* (106) of the 29th September says:—Owing to the perpetration of frauds on the firm of Anandji of Pálitána by some of its servants new employés have been sent to Pálitána, and some Shráwak gentlemen have also gone to examine and set right the state of affairs there. But the old servants harass them. A Jain religious mendicant named Virvaji *alias* Virka comes at their instigation to the firm, creates disturbance, extorts money from the new comers, and threatens destruction in case of refusal to comply with his demand. A few days ago he rushed sword in hand on a man who was at the time in the premises of the firm, and would have killed him had not some men interfered. If the Pálitána Darbár and the local police remain indifferent, the lives of the pilgrims and the people will be endangered. It is to be regretted that the police have not brought the Jain to justice. A plot was set up against one Talakchand Mánekchand residing in the Motishá's dharmashála, who was known to favour the new servants of the firm. The widow of his deceased brother was charged with being pregnant. Though truth triumphed at last, no notice was taken by the Pálitána authorities of the intriguers. On the contrary the widow had to furnish securities for preventing her from committing suicide owing to this false charge being brought against her. Is this justice? We request the Assistant Political Agent and the Thákor of Pálitána to drive away Virka from the State, otherwise he will some day or other commit murder. The Pálitána authorities ought also to make arrangements for saving the new servants of the firm from being harassed by its old servants. [The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (78) of the 1st October supports the above prayer of the *Nyáyá Darshak* newspaper.]

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
7th October 1884.

INDEX.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Ábkári: Complaint against the great increase in the tax on toddy and liquor ... ...
Administration of India:
  Expression of opinion that English statesmen trained in the free atmosphere of English politics should be appointed to provincial Governorships instead of Indian Civilians ... ...
  Objection to Mr. Blunt's remark that the natives of India are disaffected towards the British Government and expression of opinion that many advantages will result from the travels of men like Mr. Blunt... ... ...
  Remarks on the estrangement existing between Europeans and Natives and advice to both parties ... ...
Administration of the affairs of Mullánji, the high-priest of the Boráhs:
  Request to Government to take over the — into their hands ...
Agriculture:
  Recommendation to the Bombay Government to introduce the scheme of cultivating and colonizing waste lands into the Bombay Presidency ... ...
  Suggestion to the Bombay Government for giving help and encouragement to students who have passed out of agricultural colleges and schools ... ...
Appointments: Complaint regarding the exclusion of Natives from several public departments and particularly from the railway department ... ...
Bombay Arsenal: Necessity of removing the — in the Fort to some distant and lonely place in the city ... ...
Exhibitions: Expression of opinion that a separate committee should be appointed by the Bombay Government for the Antwerp and London —
Judicial matters:
  Concession of the privilege of trial by jury in criminal cases ...
  Disapproval of the prosecution for libel of the *Poona Observer* newspaper in Bombay ... ...
  Request to the Chief Justice and the Judges of the Bombay High Court to close the Court on Pársi holidays ... ...
Minute on the Bengal Tenancy Bill:
  Criticism on the strictures passed by Sir Richard Garth on Government in his— ... ...
  Disapproval of the condemnation of Lord Ripon's Government pronounced by Sir Richard Garth in his— ... ...
  Disapproval of the opinions expressed by Sir Richard Garth in his — against Government ... ...
Police: Statement that — peons are observed frequenting gambling houses in Vengurla ... ...
Postal matters: Suggestion for spreading information regarding Post Office Savings Banks amongst the poor and illiterate classes ...
Shrievalty of Bombay:
  Request to Sir James Fergusson to nominate a Mahomedan gentleman to the — for the ensuing year ... ...
  Suggestion about the selection of a Native gentleman for the — for next year ... ...
Vernacular Press:
  Denial of the charge of disloyalty brought by the London *Times* against the — of India and advocacy of the continuance of the liberal policy of Lord Ripon in regard to this and other matters.
  Expression of satisfaction with the speech made by Mr. Gladstone at Edinburgh on 1st September advocating the freedom of the — of India ... ...
Viceroyalty of India:
  Comments on the opinion of the *Indian Nation* newspaper of Calcutta that Lord Ripon's administration has been a failure, and remarks that it has been eminently successful and that Lord Ripon is a statesman of a high order ... ...

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
67	The Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
68	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	300
69	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*70	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
71	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
72	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
74	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	475
75	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
76	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
77	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
79	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
80	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
81	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
82	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	415
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	1,175
84	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	500
85	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	50
86	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
*87	„ Chamanistáne Hamesh Bahár	Bombay	Do.	200
88	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
89	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,025
90	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	300
91	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
92	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
93	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
94	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
95	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
96	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*97	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
98	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
99	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
100	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
101	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	810
*102	„ Kapol-hita-wardhak	Do.	Monthly	200
103	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	925
104	„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	250
105	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	350
106	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
107	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
108	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	700
109	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
110	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
111	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
112	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
113	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
114	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
115	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
116	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	423
*117	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly	200
118	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patra	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
119	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
120	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	778
121	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
122	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
123	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
124	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	300
125	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	915
126	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	115
	SANSKRIT.			
127	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	150
	URDU.			
*128	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
129	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.	160
	PERSIAN.			
130	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
131	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	327
	SINDI.			
132	The Sind Sudhár	Karáchi	Weekly	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different head which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the New paper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issue In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in th Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusio never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is print with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of th Government of Bombay the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Takes exception to certain statements made by Sir Richard Temple before the British Association at Montreal with reference to the taxation of the British Empire and pronounces him to be a parrot.

In an article headed "A Statistical Parrot" the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 5th October says:—The 29th of August last must have been a red letter day in the annals of the enlightened citizens of Montreal. On that eventful day they woke for the first time to find themselves famous all of a sudden. For this marvellous incident, unique in the local history, they were indebted to their guests, the British Association. That learned body of social philanthropists were so much overpowered by the gushing hospitality of the city where they temporarily sojourned that, not to be outdone in reciprocal civilities, they afforded ample amusement to their hosts by exhibiting on the public platform the greatest curiosity to be found in the world of natural history, which they had carried along with them from the shores of Albion. It was no other than a parrot of English breed, of the "bluest blood" but acclimatised and trained for upwards of thirty years on the soil of India. It was a bird of wonderful energy, and still more wonderful gift of gab, and one which in its flighty movements had starred it over east and west, north and south, "from Thibet to Ceylon, from the Khyber Pass to the frontier of Ava, from the valley of Assam to the city of Kandahar." How all Montreal that went to hear this talkative biped must have been overwhelmed by its chirping can only be imagined. The oracle of Printing House square has omitted to inform the world of the effect produced on the Montrealites by our *rara avis*. Sir Richard Temple's performance was undeserving of a scientific body that has outlived half a century of progressive science. It fell far short of the long-winded harangue on social reform delivered last year at Huddersfield. Even the one or two criticisms and inferences he attempted to draw in the present address are so obviously fallacious that it passes comprehension that they have not yet been challenged. For a member of a great scientific association to handle figures so unscientifically is indeed lamentable. For instance, he groups together the total military and naval forces of the British Empire and gives their cost. He then observes that the defensive armaments of the empire by sea and land cost 41 millions sterling annually, or 20 per cent. of the total revenue and receipts, *which proportion is less than that shown by any great state in the world, except the United States. If the expenditure be compared with the whole population of the empire, then it amounts to less than 4 shillings a head, which (always with the exception of the United States) is the cheapest rate to be found in any great state of the world.* We beg to draw the attention of the reader to the portion italicised. It is well known that the total cost of the army and navy of Great Britain, which guard not only the United Kingdom proper, but all the colonial possessions, is 27½ millions sterling. Indian troops, British and Native, cost 15 millions more. These make up 42 millions. This cost, he says, is only 20 per cent. of the revenue and receipts of the whole British Empire. Now we protest against Sir Richard reckoning in his own arithmetic. The 27½ millions which are spent by the people of the United Kingdom are contributed by them alone, save some insignificant portion. Similarly the 15 millions expended by the Government of India are contributed by the tax-payers of British India alone. The gross revenue of the former country is 83 millions. So that the expenses of army and navy there come to *more* than one-third, or a little over *33 per cent.* and not 20 per cent., as Sir Richard would have us believe. Similarly the percentage for British India comes to *46 per cent.*, the gross revenue being 70 millions sterling. Is it at all scientific to include in the calculation of the proportion the revenue of those British colonies and possessions which have absolutely nothing or very little to pay for military purposes? The people of the United Kingdom would as much resent the misleading conclusion which Sir Richard has attempted to draw from his statistics, namely, that they only contribute 20 per cent. instead of 33·6 per cent. to the maintenance of their army and navy, as the people of India who are made to pay 46 per cent. On the other hand it would be absurd for Canada, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong and other British possessions in the East and West to take credit by asserting that they contribute 20 per cent. towards the military and naval strength of the entire British Empire. The assertion in the address that the proportion of 20 per cent.

"is less than that shown by any great state in the world" save the Unit States, is misleading. India is mercilessly taxed for military expenditure the ratio of its gross annual revenue. And the army and navy of England the most expensive, save that of Denmark. Similarly delusive is the proportic of cost per population as given by Sir Richard Temple. In Great Britai according to the true principles we have shown above, it comes to 16 shilling and *not* 4 shillings as the optimist at Montreal would have the world to believ On a similarly unscientific basis Sir Richard has calculated the incidence taxation in the whole of the British Empire, and has held up the ratio of £1 sterling per head of the population as the smallest in the world! It is supe fluous to say that this is equally fallacious. To say that in Great Britain, wit a revenue of 83 millions, the expenditure per head is only 25 shillings, when reality it is 47 shillings, is absurd. The Canadians would poohpooh the statemer if they knew that they pay 27 shillings. So also the Australians, who pay 141 shi lings per head. The fallacy of Sir Richard's principle of calculation is so tran parent that we need not further analyse it. Does he mean to infer that the severa races and nations subject to British sway bear very little taxation and that they a quite happy and contented? If so, the vocation of Finance Ministers will be soo gone. The various Governments need not try to raise the wind for increase cost of administration. In fact, the people everywhere should resent an attempt at increase. Only they must try if they cannot make Governments carr on their respective work *without any revenue* at all. And then Sir Richar will be able to announce to the world at some future meeting of the Britis Association, say in Siberia or Tierradel Feugo, that the rate of taxation p head is zero! A reference to the columns of the *Times* shows that there wa not a single speaker, and the number of speakers was legion, who had somethin new to impart in reference to some one branch of human knowledge. But th *Thunderer* has done an act of kindness by omitting to make mention of S Richard in the two reviews he has given of the proceedings of the Associatio All the more important speakers save "our own Sir Richard" have bee noticed. Such has been the fate of the blue-book administrator who onc dazzled the nebulous world of India. But a parrot, be he social, political statistical, is a parrot after all. There is an anecdote of a Persian parrot which not quite inapplicable to the subject of this notice. There was a parrot who its owner had taught one particular phrase, knowing that in many a conferenc with the bird it would hold good. The phrase was *darin che shak*, meanin "what doubt about it?"—a delightfully vague expression. For some time, b a series of happy coincidences it happened that the reply of the bird to certai questions put to it by visitors proved quite appropriate. The unsophisticate and uncritical marvelled at this prodigy of a parrot. What wisdom! How ap its answers! But the day of reckoning came, and under a rigid cross examina tion one day the wisdom of the bird proved to be the essence of folly, an its fame as a feathered-sage collapsed. Sir Richard Temple passed in Ind for a brilliant administrator and otherwise a man of profound knowledge. he not also a good Persian scholar?

Says that the labours of the Delimitation Commission will prove fruitless.

In an article headed "The Delimitation Commission and what it will do the same newspaper says:—All things considered, w fear that the Commission will prove quite negative i its results. It will prove a commission without an en and so a failure with regard to the object for whic it has been appointed. All the expense incurre on it may prove a waste, and England may once more find herself outwitted i diplomacy by the conjoint action of a semi-civilized European power and crafty oriental. That Afghanistan is outside the pale of Russian influence i as much of an exploded myth as the other one which the Beaconsfieldian polit cians of 1876-77 carried on their banner of foreign policy, namely, "the inte grity and independence of the Ottoman Empire." Under these circumstance may it not be better to stop all subsidies and presents of ammunition to th Amir and inform him that he may stew himself in his own justice; that Englan will look with indifference to his being a pensioner on the bounty of the Cza and his dominion falling in the hands of the same potentate; that the soone Russian territory was conterminous with the Indo-Afghan frontier the better

that England has strength and resources enough to withstand the encr
ment of Russia should she at any time make so rash an attempt; that in
she will watch and wait how the glorious British Empire she has built u
be wrested from her hands?

Advocates the increase of the age limit for the entrance examination of the Indian Civil Service and suggests the holding of the competitive examination simultaneously in India and England.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 5th October says:—The question
Civil Service age limit is steadily making its
to the very inner consciousness of every edu
Englishman, and evidence is not wanting to lead
entertain hopes of some success. Even the Cal
correspondent of the London *Times*, whose tende
are declaredly anti-Native, condescends to emph
the assertion of the whole Native press by s
that the lowering of the age limit which was carried into effect some year
practically excludes Natives from competing at the examinations in Eng
We are glad to observe even muscular Anglo-Indians of the above type ta
the right view of the Salisbury regulations. But we Natives ought not to
matters here. Mere raising the age limit either to twenty-three or to tw
one, to say the least, cannot answer our present needs. What we oug
strive after is the holding of a branch competitive examination in India si
to the one now held in England. It is this concession alone that can mit
to some extent the sacrifices, both social, physical and pecuniary, which our y
men have to make for a chance success at the examinations. Let us im
upon our hearts the good old saying, "Knock and it shall be given unto
and we have no doubt our endeavours will be crowned with success.
British, though slow to attend, are a just people, and if we place before
their genuine interests in our connection, we have no doubt of ultimate su

Makes certain charges against the store department of the India Office and condemns the system of indenting for articles made in England.

The same newspaper, in an article headed "The Store Depart
of the India Office," says:—The value o
innumerable articles purchased by this depart
for despatch to India amounts now to two
and twenty lakhs, the increase during the las
years having been progressive in spite of the det
nation of the Government of India to effect a con
able saving by the purchase of articles which c
manufactured cheaper here and of as good a quality as in England.
the hope and reasonable expectation that some of the capital annually sp
England for the purchase of stores might be retained in India was frust
It is true enough that in the beginning of Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty, aft
resolution to stimulate Native manufactures had been promulgated, me
were adopted for curtailing the extent of the indents to be made upon the
department of the India Office. Cotton and woolen cloths, of which v
qualities and large quantities had been manufactured, paper which co
produced here in boundless quantities and is used extensively, as well as c
articles of wood and iron, had been indicated as likely to be largely purc
by the State here in lieu of being indented for from England at an enh
cost. It is very well known that when war breaks out and an expedit
undertaken in which many kinds of stores are required, the numerous co
tors who furnish them make enormous profits. On such occasions much b
and jobbery also occur, but how much more is that the case when these a
are permanently organized on a regular plan so as to foil all attem
abolish them? This was and is still actually done by the store departm
combination with the manufacturers, both of which would have suffered
derably by the threatened diminution of their gains. Their influence wit
Council of India was exerted so successfully that they altogether thwarte
Ripon's benevolent and wise intentions. As krors of rupees were at st
is no wonder that great exertions were made not to allow them to sli
those into whose pockets they were annually flowing; those exertion
successful and the savings to the treasury of India as well as the encourag
to the manufactures of India which would have resulted in the contrar
vanished. The means to be adopted in order to make the resolution

e all stores procurable in India rather on the spot than
ngland) effective must be stronger and more energetic
it will remain a dead letter for ever, and the bright
entertained concerning it will never be realized.

icle (73) of the 5th October says :—Whether the Marquis
of Ripon will receive in the end from his own countrymen
the acknowledgments that are his due in consequence
of the services rendered by his Lordship to his
no means easy period of his office remains to be seen;
ndia are unanimously of opinion that the retiring
himself remarkably well. While strictly careful to
date the British supremacy over this country, he has
omote the happiness and contentment of its people.
n true to the reasonable claims of the ruling race, he has
be a party to any measures tending to withhold from
due. Lord Ripon's policy of governing India has been
e most approved principles of British statesmanship, and
those of justice mingled with generosity towards Her
ll denominations. If he has erred at any time he has
onviction and ever ready to make amends at the first
le desire has been to prove scrupulously faithful to the
the British Parliament without being unmindful of the
of the twenty-five millions of the eastern subjects living
of England. When thus giving practical effect to that
raightforward proceedings have at times exposed him to
hatred of a portion of his own countrymen. But he has
praiseworthy patience and forbearance of a wise and
he result is the remarkable success achieved by the
evident from the material prosperity of the country and
nt of the people to which all dispassionate judges will
. The Natives appreciate the obligations conferred on
Viceroy as the chief administrator of their public affairs,
ational welfare, the promoter of their social and political
iend and supporter of their natural aspirations. They
n Lord Ripon arrived in this country to assume charge
dia was distracted by war, famine and disorders of
finances of the Government were in a muddle, the
y drooping, and the minds of the people sorely dis-
ontent with the then state of affairs and anxiety for the
he order of the day. But now, when Lord Ripon is
he reins of his office to his successor, the condition of the
rent. The public exchequer is flourishing, the burden
ively light, public works are progressing, and agricul-
anufactures are prospering. Education is advancing, the
free again, the people are given a greater share in the
nunicipal affairs and raised higher in political status.
e, wrought between the time when Lord Ripon assumed
rnment of India and when he is about to transfer it to
roperly attributed in a great measure to his wisdom,
p. At least, such is the opinion of intelligent Natives.
dship's approaching departure from these shores with
regret. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 7th October
f the people of Ahmedabad to Lord Ripon to honour their
s way to Bombay is rare and unique in itself. The
nsidered as emanating from the people of Gujarát, Cutch
medabad is the ancient capital of Gujarát. It is to be
will comply with this request. The *Hitechchhu* (75) of
October also supports the prayer of the people of Ahme-
ord Ripon will, by complying with the request, fulfil the
bay to the Gáikwád of Baroda to visit his capital before

tion

ded "The New Viceroy" the *Sind Sudhár* (132) of the 27th
September says:—Although Lord Ripon will be away
from our midst shortly, his memory will remain with
us for centuries to come, and his name will ever
untry. It was Lord Ripon who laid the foundation of
ment scheme, it was he to whom we owe the enquiries of
mission. No one ever fought so hard as Lord Ripon did
es to equalise the rights and privileges of Europeans and
e the commerce of the country and to encourage agricul-
in his position could do. The predecessor of Lord Ripon
acular Press Act, which compelled Native journals to keep
the background; and it was Lord Ripon who repealed it.
has been to respect the feelings and opinions of those he
never introduced any reform or improvement in haste; he
nd consult those who were concerned in the measure under
years back the natives of many of the large cities and
memorials to Her Majesty the Queen requesting her to
in the case of Lord Ripon and to allow him to remain in
eriod of five years after he had once completed his term of
wish him to remain for ever, but they must know that it
culty that he has passed even four years and a half in our
ate of India has not been agreeable to him. However,
e of India, to introduce reforms in this country and to
f the English on a firmer basis he has remained for four
us. Although Lord Ripon has undoubtedly done much to
ition of India, he has not done enough. There are many
veniences under which the country is still labouring. The
ry are subject to much injustice and oppression. There
aled many Acts and laws which are greatly injurious to the
ple and which require to be done away with. Under the
n we expected the repeal of the Arms Act, but a great part
e was spent in his efforts to remove the judicial disabilities
in ameliorating the condition of the Bengal ryot. He
nothing in this direction. Lord Ripon tried his best to
ips due to the Settlement Department and his efforts have
ful. The Salt and the Forest Acts are a great source of
ople, especially to the poor, who cannot assert their rights
The fees levied in the civil courts continue exorbitant
will however be going back to England soon, and it will
ufferin to decide in this as well as in other matters of public
ow in the footsteps of Lord Ripon and may he rule over us
e to justice and public good!

tate-
ews-
will
tire-
y of
ord-
nder
e of

shed (98) of the 8th October, in referring to the statement
made by the *Truth* newspaper that Lord Ripon will
be made a Duke on his retirement from the Viceroyalty
of India, says:—The people of this country will be
exceedingly glad to see Lord Ripon, who has done so
much for India, raised to a Dukedom. It is to be
hoped that he will accept the title under the name of
the Duke of India, in commemoration of his services
in connection with this country. When a small village
like Magdalla is associated with the name of Lord
any villages and cities of Great Britain are associated with
nown peers, why should not India be honoured in the same
tly please the people of this country by assuming the title
when he is created a Duke. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79)
Hitechchhu (75) of Ahmedabad of the 9th October say that
will be very glad to see Lord Ripon raised to a Dukedom.]

for
ting
ative

h headed "Death-knell of the proposed Press law" the
Native Opinion (11) of the 5th October says:—The
country cannot feel too grateful to Mr. Gladstone for
the death-blow he has given to the proposal for resus-
citating the now extinct Gagging Act in this country.
To some people like Mr. Lethbridge the character

given to it by the Prime Minister of England may appear partly overdrawn, but Mr. Lethbridge himself, who has much practical Indian experience, ough not to forget merely for party purposes that in India it is the *will* of the magistracy and not the *spirit* of the law that mostly governs the people. However mild the character of the enactment, a small loophole is enough for one of the ruling race to snuff a Native writer out for the most trifling incidental fault. Mr. Lethbridge's mild description of Lord Lytton's enactment seems to have a sort of inner persuasive eloquence in it to fascinate the British public with the idea that an enactment of the character he describes may not prove harmful in a subject country like India. But since the Prime Minister has put his foot upon such lucubrations, the idea of another legislation of the kind may be set at rest, at least during the time Mr. Gladstone rules the destinies of England.

Strongly disapproves of the proposal of the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* to revive the Vernacular Press Act and recommends the Native newspapers to expose every unfair attempt to misrepresent the Native press.

In an article headed "The Native Press and its Enemies" the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 6th October says:—The article which appeared in a recent number of the London *Times* on the scurrility of the Bengal Native press deserves more than passing notice, both for the misrepresentations contained in it and the warning it serves to convey to that limited section of the Native press which is apt at times to be galvanized into irritability and discontent by such actions of Government as do not commend themselves to its approval. The writer in the London *Times* evidently wrote his attack against the Native press under inspiration, and, seeing that that paper has a correspondent in Calcutta who sends weekly telegrams to it, containing observations decidedly hostile to the natives of this country, it would not be altogether wrong to suppose that the London *Times* is being worked upon by a regularly planned conspiracy got up at Calcutta, the chief mission of which is to damage by all means possible the cause of the people of India in the eyes of the great English public. It may perhaps not be strictly accurate to say that this anti-Native movement derive its life and much of its support from the strong sympathy which Mr. River Thompson, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is said to entertain fo it. The belief has grown nearly universal that much of the virulence and spit which has been of late shown by certain Anglo-Indians in Bengal is due to th manner in which Mr. Thompson has tried to back it up. To whatever thi exhibition of race-feeling in the columns of the *Times* be due, it is extremel to be regretted that endeavours are being made to diffuse among the Englis public erroneous impressions about the Native press, and that an advantage i being taken of that limited section of that press which is prone to deliver itsel on the topics of the day in language more or less objectionable in tone an sentiment. In the article in the *Times* to which we have referred at th beginning the writer observes:—"The violence of language, of which there wa an epidemic in the Native press and among the Babus of the presidency town during the controversy over the ill-starred Ilbert Bill, has broken out onc more and with extraordinary *rancour*." He then cites a few passages from on or two Native papers in illustration of his views and then goes on to suggest th revival of the Gagging Act which was introduced in 1878 by Lord Lytto "At the same time it is the duty of the Government," says the writer, "t pay attention to these attempts, if regarded only as bazár rumours, in anothe form. If they are disdainfully neglected, the advantage we purchase by refusing to establish a censorship is deliberately thrown away." The scurrilou tone in which a few Bengal papers, which occupy a subordinate place in th Native press, are in the habit of indulging is by no means defensible, but a the same time we think that its critics are very unfair in condemning thos papers without bestowing a single thought on certain recent events which hav helped to produce the scurrility in question. The writer of the article in th London *Times*, in calling upon the Government to gag these papers, seems t labour under the impression that the objectionable sentiments which the Nativ papers he had in view had of late expressed were uttered while nothing had occurred to inspire such sentiments. The manner in which certain officials have carrie out certain measures in a high-handed manner of late in Bengal accounts a goo

f a small section of the Native press in Bengal. We pass
rous hatred which was shown towards Natives during the
rt Bill. But since the fate of that measure was decided,
which were certainly calculated to offend and dissatisfy
rations, we might cite the manner in which the High
posed of what is now universally known as Webb's case,
tudents at Krishnagar by Major Ramsay, and the Dacca
was it to be expected that in the face of events such as
without exception would write in a calm and moderate
ndia have, like other people, human feelings, and looking
in Bengal, it is a matter for compliment to the Native
ection of them is carried away by vehemence of feelings
place. It is unreasonable to expect that all Native papers
d dispassionately when their betters in the Anglo-Indian
t they cannot do so when *their* interests are affected.
extracts taken now and then from the Native papers to
edition and disloyalty against them fairly taken? The
ractised in this connection and the manner in which the
pers are being copied in a mutilated form deserve severe
lay the *Englishman*, and after him the *Times of India*,
mns certain remarks made by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*
cle in which that paper (the *Patrika*) professed to show
orant masses in this country entertained about their
the *Patrika* wrote on the subject was far different from
en from its article in the columns of the *Englishman* and
de it out to be. We need hardly characterise the attempt
man to misrepresent the *Amrit Bazar Patrika's* article.
remains, what should be done to counteract this unfair
he interests of the Natives by trying to spread erroneous
m and the Native press among Englishmen? The remedy
and is not difficult of accomplishment. The Native press
nsible position, and the majority of the papers which, we
in a tone of moderation ought to make it their duty to
cumspection the doings of the hostile organization set up
every unfair attempt to misrepresent the Native press.
trong disapproval ought to be expressed by the same
ings of such papers as may be betraying a tendency to
and disloyal language. We have to deal with a party
crupulous in its manœuvres, and the best mode of dealing
ts attempts is to keep a strict watch over it on the one
by every means possible silly writing in the Native press

he
ta
on
a-
ys
n-
st

(5) of the 7th October, in an article headed "The Anglo-Indian Journals and the Vernacular Press," says:—
On the eve of the departure of Lord Ripon and the arrival of Lord Dufferin the Anglo-Indian press has taken up a new cry. From the recent writings of the Anglo-Indian fraternity in India and the Anglo-Indian correspondent of the London *Times*, it would appear that they are desirous of seeing another Gagging Act passed as the opening memorable event of the new Viceroy's term of office. Lord Lytton
ous (or infamous) by his Vernacular Press Act, and our
poraries would be delighted to see Lord Dufferin distin-
manner. We can very well understand what prompts the
in their clamorous demand for such an Act. It is not be-
such a step will be of any public good, but because it will
asters the indignity of any unfavourable or severe criticism
rnacular press. The Anglo-Indian press make nothing of
cially Natives, any number of names they choose. But
he vernacular press retort in the same spirit and the same
nce, could the *Englishman* or the *Pioneer* put up with the
n a certain vernacular newspaper intended to represent
urnals of such importance as those above named amounts

to sedition and treason. It is easy to gag the vernacular press, but is it as easy to gag public opinion? Such writing as the *Englishman* has been so diligently translating would have done more harm if it had remained unwritten. The sound and fury signifying nothing would end as it begins in smoke. But our Anglo-Indian contemporaries do not love to comtemplate the sight. They do not like to be twitted by the Native press. And therefore the new Viceroy can do nothing better than shut up the mouth of the vernacular press and put a halter round its neck. Extreme Anglo-Indianism loves to look forward to an endless vista of Civilian absolutism and mute India. India should never have any such thing as public opinion. Whenever there is an appearance of its coming to life, it should be strangled with a stroke of the pen. India is for the Anglo-Indians. Only recently the *Pioneer*, commenting upon Native feelings of indignation on some failures of justice, said with cruel exultation that the Indians should be thankful that the British rule in India is not a purely military one, instancing Germany as an example. We have no hesitation when we say that the *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* have succeeded in arousing Native feelings more with their cruel and needless taunts than any number of brutal Europeans or unjust officials. It is because British rule in India is looked upon as a civil and beneficent one that it is so popular and so cheerfully submitted to by the various Indian people. Could any government, with any number of troops and vast military organisation, hope to govern India for any length of time under a system of terrorism and despotism? The English Government rests on a rock so long as it is based on the affections of the people and the country's peace. *No purely military government can hold out in India for any length of time.*

Disapproves of British interference in Mandalay and advises the Supreme Government to send a few experienced ambassadors to King Theebaw to explain to him his responsibilities and to hear his defence.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 11th October says:—Great indignation has been excited against King Theebaw in Rangoon owing to the recent massacre. Though he is wild and merciless, he does not seem to be as black as he is portrayed. The merchants of Rangoon are so much annoyed by the obstacles he has thrown in their way and by the losses caused to them that they would readily believe anything against him or give exaggerated accounts to represent him as very cruel. They are assisted in their criticisms by some of the local newspapers. We mus therefore receive with caution the news sent from Rangoon regarding the affair at Mandalay. There is no gain in incurring enmity with him at the presen juncture. The British Government must abstain as far as possible from giving him any cause to seek the help of the French, who are waiting for an opportunity to take his side. We do not advocate the cause of this brutal king. H has committed many shocking outrages, but it would be advantageous to sen some British representatives to him to explain to him his responsibilities and t hear his defence before carrying out the suggestion made by the infuriate people of Rangoon for taking strong measures against him. We hope tha before taking an hostile attitude the Government of India will send an experienced ambassador to Mandalay to remonstrate with King Theebaw.

Approves of the recent resolution of the Government of India for the admission of Natives into the Opium Department.

The *Gujaráti* (94) of the 5th October says:—The recent resolution fo the admission of Natives into the Opium Departmen will prove very beneficial. This new opening wil not exercise any effect on this presidency, for th local Government have only one place of Rs. 300 a Málwa in their gift. But the Opium Department i the Bengal Presidency and the N.-W. Provinces is ver large, and the posts of Opium Agent, Deputy Agent, and Sub-deputy Agen carry large salaries. The Bengal Presidency will be benefited by the ne arrangement.

Disapproves of the appointment of Mr. Durand as Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 6th October says:—It is given out, on wha appears to be reliable authority, that Mr. Durand wil most probably be appointed Foreign Secretary to th Government of India. This is not very hopeful new for the Native States. Mr. Durand has made a nam for himself as one of the most bitter opponents of th

Native States and he is not likely to improve the tone which has prevailed for years past in the Foreign Department. That department requires to clear it of the prejudices and fallacies which have clustered around it a more high-minded and unbiassed mind than Mr. Durand is known to possess. But the spirit of bureaucracy is so strong that we may entertain little hope of any better hand being found to guide the counsels of the Foreign Department of the Government of India.

Requests Government to accede to the request contained in the memorial of the inhabitants of Salem to the Government of Madras to release the men innocently convicted in connection with the Salem riots.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 5th October says:—We are behind several contemporaries in noticing that very able memorial of the inhabitants of Salem recently submitted to the Governor of Madras on behalf of the victims of wrongful conviction arising from the Salem riots. We say wrongful, because the late trials at Coimbatore have clearly proved that the evidence on which those innocent men were convicted was false. The conduct of that unhappy case reflects the greatest discredit on the authorities. The tale of oppression, perjury and general intrigue, in which officials, both high and low, have had no small share, is given in this memorial in language that will agonise every generous heart. Never was a law-abiding community so unjustly and so cruelly treated, and some fifty of its most respectable citizens made to suffer the indignity of a wrongful confinement apart from the misery inflicted on their families. And all that under the ægis of the British flag—the flag of liberty and equal justice. The officials concerned in this disgraceful business must be made by the Madras Government to expiate for their sins. And the underlings who misled these officials ought to be made to exchange places with those whom, to use the language of the memorialists, "the voice of thousands has been declaring these two years that they are innocent." Judicial decisions have now established that the voice has been uttering but the language of truth. Speedy justice at the hands of Mr. Grant Duff is therefore necessary. Any further delay, even for an hour, would be tantamount to a denial of justice. We feel deeply for our innocent countrymen, and we feel for the Government too, but in another sense.

Approves of the suggestion made by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for sending Indian artizans to England at the time of the London Exhibition.

The *Rást Goftár* (109) of the 5th October says:—The suggestion made by the Prince of Wales for sending Indian artizans to England is very noble. Government ought at once to make up their mind to send a set of skilled artizans from all parts of the country. As the advantages resulting from such a step will be numerous, the expense should not deter Government from carrying out the suggestion. It is natural that the provincial Governments will hesitate to incur the expense of sending skilled artizans to England, but the Supreme Government ought to defray a portion of it. Nothing would be more beneficial to India as the sending of about fifty artizans to London from different parts of India representing different indigenous industries. [The *Gujaráti* (94) of the same date says:—We hope that the noble suggestion made by the Prince of Wales will be carried out by the Bombay Government. Mr. Griffiths ought to be sent to England in charge of the exhibits from this presidency, so that he might also take measures for the proper representation of articles of European manufacture in the Bombay Exhibition which will be held six months after the London Exhibition. The idea of asking a retired Indian officer to take charge of the Bombay exhibits on their arrival in London is very objectionable.]

Strongly disapproves of the enhancement of the land tax in certain villages of the Athni and Bágalkot tálukas on revision of land settlement operations.

In an article headed "Revision of Assessment in the Kaládgi District," the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 6th October says:—We have recently had occasion to comment on a resolution of the Local Government on the new settlements in Parner Táluka in the district of Ahmednagar. A fresh resolution has appeared treating of the revised settlements in 79 villages, 67 of which are in Athni Táluka and 14 in Bágalkot Táluka. In respect of the proposed rates for Párner Táluka we had some reasons to be satisfied. We are sorry we cannot say the same thing about the rates proposed to be levied under the present resolu

tion. We are constrained to entirely disagree with the conclusions ar
by Government on the facts stated in the resolution itself. It is pai
think that in matters of land revenue settlements Government show a p
mination to enhance assessments on revision all round, without regard
actual circumstances of the people and the capabilities of the land. The
resolution shows evident sings of such a disposition. There is through
attempt at suiting facts to a foregone conclusion. The resolution i
measure argues against certain facts and ignores others, and supports
commendations of the survey officers through thick and thin against thos
revenue officers, whereas the latter may be expected to know the la
people far better than their brethren in the Survey Department. The
officers with characteristic liberality have pitched the assessments as hig
amount to an increase of 85 per cent., and the Government with charac
blindness have sanctioned the rates against the advice and warnings of th
revenue officers. Such a temper is, we apprehend, highly prejudicial
interests of good government, and we cannot help expressing our deep
that it should have found favour under the enlightened rule of Sir Jame
gusson. Here, as in the case of the last resolution, we have to rema
great injustice is done to the public by Government not publishing alo
the resolution all the papers on which the resolution is based. In the
of the papers it is difficult to say how far Government are right in rejecti
suggestions of the revenue officers and in forming their own conclusio
the case of the present resolution the publication of all the papers is
more necessary as, unlike the last resolution, it is greatly deficient in th
ment of detail. Some resolutions of Government contain a summary of
correspondence which precedes the resolution. The same practice mi
think, have been followed with great advantage in framing these res
about survey and settlement. But if it is thought unnecessary to inco
such a summary in the body of a resolution, the correspondence ma
published separately. It cannot be denied that for a proper understan
the resolution the previous correspondence is quite as necessary as the
tion itself. Government are never tired of twitting public writers with
information, but they never think the fault lies at their own door. If
ment really desire to see intelligent criticism of their acts, they should
available information within the reach of the public. The settlements n
posed to be revised were first made in 1851-52 and have now all expired.
the new settlement no fresh measurement or classification of lands h
made. But the rate of assessment has been increased 31·2 per cent
average, the minimum of increase being 9·1 and the maximum 85·8.
cumstances relied on as justifying such an immense increase are stated t
increase of land under cultivation, the growth of agricultural wealth, a
improvement in the means and habits of living of agriculturists, the abs
indebtedness, the high value of land, and the rise in prices. The cultiva
has increased during the currency of the last settlement from 1,613 a
3,196 acres. The increase in the area under cultivation is, we think,
uncertain index of the lightness or otherwise of the revenue demand.
the establishment of the British Government there were troublous tim
the cultivation of land, like all other pursuits of peace, was probably at
still. It is no wonder if with settled government and peace the cultiv
land got a sudden start and increased rapidly. Along with this hav
remembered the admitted facts of the increase of population and the abs
any other industry. In our former article we insisted upon the import
not overlooking these two facts as elements in the growth of cultivation
an acknowledged economic principle that as population increases the
of cultivation descends. There must be a greater amount of produce
the greater number of mouths. If to this is added the other fact that agr
is about the only means of living among our mofussil people, it follo
agriculture must increase by sheer necessity. All available labour and
will be thrown on land, and the result must needs be increased cult
How far the margin of cultivation has decreased in the parts we are s
of may be gathered from one circumstance which the resolution notes.
the famine year (1876-77) about 12,000 acres of land of the poorest
assessed at an average of As. 2-7 per acre, have fallen out of occupation "

the cause of the increase and decrease of cultivation is at once explai
principles we have been insisting on. The famine removed a port
population, and the worst land in the country fell out of cultivation.
increase of cultivation is not, we think, a sure indication that the incid
land tax is light, and can hardly be a safe basis for an argument to i
tax. The second circumstance relied on as justifying the increase
ment is the growth of agricultural wealth. It is said that populati
creased 25·1 per cent., tiled and flat-roofed houses 29 per cent. a
cattle 30·5, and carts from 133 to 1,763. Cows, buffaloes and their
increased 47·3, and sheep and goats 19·3. 732 wells have been con
a cost of three lákhs of rupees. Admitting these figures to be correct
doubt if they will justify an increase of assessment. They are most
necessary concomitants of the growth of cultivation. But it is scarc
able to argue that because under the past settlement these increases
place, that therefore the same lands will in the future be capable
more assessment. The improvements in the houses and wells wer
effected during the abnormal prosperity consequent on the American
such exceptional seasons are rare. The increase of cattle and car
wise little bearing on the incidence of the land tax. There is an
statistics, as Mr. Jervoise points out, showing the proportion o
cultivated area at the beginning of the last settlement and at its
increase of carts perhaps shows that some people find the carrying
profitable than agriculture and accounts for part of the increase
Besides increased cultivation must require a corresponding i
cattle. The growth of cattle does not, we think, necessarily indica
profits earned by the cultivator under the last settlement were so
Government may now seek a share of the unearned increment. If
and comforts of the cultivators have slightly improved that is scarce
for Government to at once come down upon them with increased de
their means have improved the last settlement was perhaps not se
what is there to show that it was so low that it left an unreaso
amount of profit to the cultivator which under the new settlemen
landlord might appropriate to himself? If it is meant that the ryots
perpetually in poverty and should not rise higher than the level
mouth living, Government might fitly increase their demand of
every apparent sign of prosperity. But if any regard is to be paid
dition of the people it seems such circumstances as the above are in
support a plea for enhancement. As to the absence of indebtedness
ment is based on the enquiries of the survey officers alone, but thei
cannot be considered conclusive on the point. On the other hand it
that the proportion of cultivators who themselves own land is small.
voise very properly suggests that detailed enquiry should be made o
but Government have shirked it. We do not think that the condi
ryots of Kaládgi is quite as happy as the survey officers would have
Though not perhaps as much steeped in debt as those in the Decca
they are not, we believe, very far removed from the latter. Supp
indebtedness is not as prevalent in Kaládgi as in Sátára or Ahme
surest way to make it so prevalent is to increase the assessments.
posed improvement in the value of land is equally illusory. The e
which it is based, viz., the statements in sale deeds, mortgage deeds
is not credited by the revenue officers, and we agree with them i
that it is neither trustworthy nor conclusive. We admit it is a piec
evidence, but we greatly doubt if it is enough to support the conclu
is sought to be based upon it. There is hardly sufficient competition
these contracts, and the figures in mortgage deeds particularly are
intentionally put high. The only ground enough to justify enhanc
rise in prices, if true. But here the resolution itself contradicts th
placent conclusion of Government. It is admitted that the rise is
produce which finds foreign markets, such as cotton, betel-nut, jagr
the price of food-grains, such as jowári and bájri, has actually gone do
prevailing crops sown are these food-grains and if their prices have
than formerly, is it reasonable to enhance the assessment on lands
prices of a few exceptional products have risen? It is said the reas

prices of food-grains are low is that there are no suitable means of comm tion to other districts, and this defect will be cured by the Southern M Railway which is approaching completion. If there are no good roads, the export of other produce effected? On the other hand it is undisput the means of communication have improved since the beginning of settlement, and yet the prices of a majority of products are lower. Government could have waited to see if the Southern Marátha Railway h effect in raising prices which it is credited to have by anticipation, and would have been time enough to increase the assessments. A railway effect of increasing prices in those parts it traverses, but a general rise in is not beneficial to the cultivator as it increases the cost of living. Gover might have done better, we think, to wait to see the actual results of the r and then frame its demands rather than saddle the poor ryots with c charges for some supposed benefits. Thus the grounds on which enhanc are proposed are, we think, very unsatisfactory. A calm perusal of the tion will, we believe, satisfy any one that it is more a piece of special pl than a judicial decision. The enhancements are in our opinion out of a portion to the alleged capabilities of land. The circumstances noted resolution about settlements in Párner were a trifle better than those present, and yet in the former the enhancements were 19·8 per cent average, while the average in the present instance is 31·2. We have no to examine more minutely the details of the enhancements. Suffice it that they are entirely unsuited and ought not to have been made at all. ernment seem intent upon killing the goose that lays the golden egg. we conclude we cannot help suggesting that it would lead to a better standing between Government and the people, and would ensure the for of more correct opinions, if Government, instead of publishing a resoluti after a lot of secret correspondence, took the public into confidence fr first and invited discussion at each stage of the proceeding. Now the know only the result when all cure is past. In the other case the resolu Government will in a manner embody the voice of the people. In the of a representative system of government such previous publication a cussion of Government views is the best approach to right government.

Condemns the increase in the land tax on the revision of the settlement operations in the Athni and Bágalkot tálukás.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 5th October, in its Maráthi columns, g substance of the resolution of Government on t sion of the land revenue settlements made w cultivators in the Athni and Bágalkot táluk observes that even if all the arguments urged Government resolution be true, still the inc the land revenue will amount to at least 31 p over the collections made under the previous settlement. It is true t construction of the Southern Marátha Railway will afford facilities for the of produce of all kinds, but then it must be remembered that the e produce to foreign countries causes an increase in its price, which in i causes an enhancement in the expenses of cultivation. Again the cul are great sufferers by being obliged to cultivate every year lands whic to be allowed to lie fallow for some interval. It is absolutely necessary a certain quantity of land uncultivated for the growth of pasture which is for the grazing of cattle. Government ought not to have allowed the ab to escape its notice. The cultivators in the Belgaum and Dhárwár Colle are better off than their fellows in the Poona, Sátára and Sholápur Colle because the burden of the land tax has hitherto fallen less heavily on th on the latter. It is to be hoped that the Survey Commissioner wil allowed to increase the land assessments without duly considering the the adverse circumstances under which the cultivators labour.

Strongly condemns the enhancement of the land tax in certain villages of the Belgaum Collectorate on the revision of land revenue settlements.

In an article headed "Revenue Settlement in Belgaum" the *Subodh* (15) of the 5th October says:—The Bombay ment has recently sanctioned the revised settlements of a group of 79 villages in the o Táluka of the Belgaum Collectorate. The r these survey operations has been to enhance th ment by 31·2 generally throughout the villag connection with this increase it is a matte little regret that Government should have sanctioned it in spite of the p of the Collectors of the districts concerned. The survey officers base conclusions on general principles and old records, but the Collectors of th tricts, who pass a number of years among the people and are responsib the collection of revenue, have far better opportunities of judging of th position of the occupants of lands than any amount of study of general ciples and of old records can afford. The resolution of Government present case justifies the enhanced assessment on some very questi grounds. In the first place it is stated that the means of the occupant increased since the date of the original settlement and that lands now ger yield rent which is twice or three times the assessment. But the inc means of the ryots alone, apart from other considerations, do not always j enhancements. For they may happen to be due to improvements ma the holders on their lands, in which case enhancements are neither ju expedient. We are told that in the villages in question as many as 732 have been dug during the currency of the original settlements. It is also that while the advantage of easy communication with local markets has given to individual villages, the whole tract of country has hitherto been the disadvantage of having no outlet for surplus produce. Consequentl increased prosperity cannot have been due to improved communications at the expense of Government; nor, on the other hand, can it have be result of a rise in prices. For we are told that the principal prices of the grains which are cultivated over more than two-thirds of the total area cultivation have remained almost stationary. These circumstances would to justify no increase of assessment. But in the second place it is stated the opening of railways in the vicinity in a few years' time hence will stir the growth of exportable produce and diminish that of the food-grains. result of this the prices of the latter may go up. This is no doubt a pret conclusion to draw. But at the same time it must be remembered that at least take 7 or 8 years from now, and perhaps more, till trade settles in the way here contemplated and the labour of the place adjusts itself a ingly. Then again it appears from the resolution itself that the proport the agricultural to the commercial population of these villages is as 50 This shows pretty plainly that the present carrying trade represented existence of 1,767 carts is in the hands of the cultivators themselves. Th railway, if it enhances prices, will destroy this carrying trade and redu number of the sources of income of the ryots. Thus here also there is no reason shown for enhancement. The rate of enhancement too is very For though the rate is 31·2 per cent. in some individual cases it is as h 80 per cent. in others. So far as this is due to special causes, such a assessment of *pot-kharáb* lands, it may not be objectionable. But it is cer liable to exception where it proceeds from the reasons above specified.

Says that in making sanitary improvements it is better to make the village people pay in labour instead of money, and makes other suggestions in connection with the Government resolution on Dr. Hewlett's report.

In an article headed "The Twentieth Annual Report of the Sanitary Co sioner for the Government of Bombay," the *Ma* (2) of the 5th October says:—Dr. Hewlett opinion that if by some means the masses can be to understand the real value of sanitary improve they would not object to pay a small fee fo comfort and healthiness they will enjoy. W exactly at one with the learned doctor, but we suggest that until people receive education enou appreciate sanitary improvements Government would do well to require v people to render service, and we think the people would very willingly p labour though they may be unwilling or unable to pay in money. Thi of making the people work not being new, the people of villages, who gen find time very heavily hanging upon them, would at once consent to the pro As to the organization of the executive branch of the department, we opinion that the suggestion is good, provided that the district health o ships are given exclusively to Natives. This is a larger subject and we treat of it separately and give reasons why we think it essentially nece that the officers should as a rule be Natives. The third suggestion is effect that as regards their sanitary duties the Civil Surgeons should be sidered members of the Sanitary Department so that more work will be g with no additional cost. This idea of getting sanitary work better supervis is excellent. The sister presidency of Madras, the Government of the Panj and other administrations of the empire follow the rule, and we see no reas why Bombay alone should be an exception. Government has already made commencement in this direction, but we are sorry to find that the matter do not progress well. From the resolution of Government published with th report it appears that Civil Surgeons in this Presidency have not been as mindf of their new duties as was expected of them. It is worth the while of Government to spend some time upon getting the Civil Medical Department to cooperate with the Sanitary Department. Besides the three suggestions allude to above, there is a fourth which is no less important. This relates to th securing of a uniformity in the working of the sanitation departments under th different local bodies. This defect is glaring enough and it is really a matte for surprise that the defect should have remained unnoticed so long. In Englan where the administrative capacity of the different boards has sufficientl developed, this defect has not been removed yet, and it may therefore be urge that in this country, where local boards have only just come into existence, a attempt at securing uniformity of action in the working of the sanitary depar ments would be useless if not mischievous. But it can very easily be seen tha to give weight to this argument is to admit that as a rule we should neve profit ourselves by the experience of others. England did not know that th diversity of systems had done immense mischief to the cause of improvemen and the leaders of public movement are therefore trying to secure that uniformity. Let us therefore benefit by that experience and do at once what Englan is trying to do after having once dearly paid for it.

Says that the suggestions contained in the local Sanitary Commissioner's report for 1883 regarding the adoption of measures for the prevention of cholera in villages should be translated into the vernacular languages and distributed amongst villagers.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 6th October, in noticing the report Dr. Hewlett for the year 1883, says:—The suggestion embodied in the report for taking measures at th time of the outbreak of cholera in villages are ver good, and it is to be hoped that they will be translate into the different vernaculars and sent to the distric officials for distribution amongst the poor villager It is also to be hoped that officers will be sent t explain these suggestions to the illiterate villager The ignorant villagers speedily fall a prey to the choler epidemic owing to the want of information and to their superstitious habit They do not know what measures ought to be taken for the removal of the clothe stools, &c., of the persons attacked by cholera. The great mortality from choler in Khándesh can be traced to this ignorance. We feel confident that if th remedies suggested in the report were brought to the notice of villagers, and suitable Native officers were deputed to places where the epidemic might brea out, thousands of lives that are now lost would be saved. It is to be hoped tha due attention will be paid to this subject. [The *Surat Akhbár* (76) of the sam date says that the Government and the municipalities ought to have thes suggestions translated into the vernacular languages and should distribute the *gratis* to every household.]

Says that a Mahomedan gentleman should be nominated to the shrievalty of Bombay for the next year and failing that Mr. Dadabhai Navroji should be appointed to it.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 5th October says:—The question as to wh is most eligible to the shrievalty of Bombay has bee engaging the mind of the general public for som days and proposals have not been wanting advoca ing the interests of various individuals. The Mahomedan community has stronger claims to the honou as none of them has within our knowledge bee appointed to the sheriffship. But should Governme feel persuaded to keep their claims in abeyance for the present, we would the suggest the name of either Mr. Dadabhai Navroji or Mr. Navroji Fardunj gentlemen whose services both to Government and the public, we must confe it to our shame, yet remain unacknowledged. In the case of Mr. Navro something may be said to have been done in that direction by the Bomba

public, if not by Government, but in that of Mr. Dadabhai n
has been done. We hope Sir James Fergusson, when the
comes, will not fail to do full justice to the claims of Mr. Dada
him to those of the Pársi community. [The *Yajdán Parast*
date expresses similar sentiments. The *Samsher Báhádur*
October strongly advocates the claims of Mr. Dadabhai Navro
of Bombay for the next year and says that he is the fit
honour. The Natives suspect that Government look with dis
who speak against them, though they may be speaking hon
hoped that Sir James Fergusson will remove this impression b
honour on Mr. Dadabhai Navroji. The entire Native com
some sensible Europeans will be very glad at his appointmen
approves of the suggestion for the nomination of Mr. K.
shrievalty in case Mr. Dadabhai Navroji is not appointed to it

Some suggestions in connection with the appointment of sheriff for the next year.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 5th October says:—We heartily
gestion of some of our contemporari
bhai Navroji should be the next Sh
We shall not dilate on the valuabl
veteran Pársi leader who does not
himself too old to take upon himself any arduous duties for
public. The Governor of Bombay in whose gift the place is ca
thing than by nominating Mr. Dadabhai to the place. The
that a Mahomedan gentleman should now have the chance ha
ments to recommend it. [The *Kesari* (37) of the 7th October
sentiments. The *Rást Goftár* (109) of the 5th October is
Mr. Kamrudin Tyebji can be appointed to the shrievalty as
the High Court, and expresses approval of the appointment of
able Ráo Sáheb V. N. Mandlik, Mr. Dadabhai Navroji or Mr.
as sheriff for the next year.]

Makes suggestions on the appointment of sheriff for the ensuing year.

The *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 5th October says:—We
adequate sense of the labours of Mr
editor of the *Rást Goftár* (109) in th
and we hope that both Governme
will show their appreciation of them
time. But when absurd attempts are made to hold them up to
and call upon Government to reward them with the shrievalt
is forced to institute comparisons. It is certain however that t
of Mr. Kabraji, quite undeservedly no doubt, will suffer co
portance if placed side by side with those of gentlemen like
Navroji, Navroji Fardunji and the Honourable Ráo Sáheb
Whilst if Government took only these into consideration, we f
saying that their choice could not fall on a worthier recipient o
Mr. Dadabhai Navroji. But there is also another considerati
matter, viz., that of community. The European, Pársi and
ties of Bombay have each had the office conferred on on
members by turn. The Mahomedan community, however, h
never enjoyed the honour. We think this is an omission
that Government should make up without delay. The shrie
few offices in the gift of Government by which it can mark
the disinterested efforts of our citizens in the public cause.
loses its stimulating influence unless it is unmistakably sho
to men of all communities. This can only be done by mak
of all communities. For this reason we think that Governn
what is but due to the Mahomedan community if they mak
time out of their ranks.

Flooding of lands in Tappa Kadhan, Táluka Badin, by breaches in the canal and consequent damage and loss.

A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (132) of the 27th Se
You will be good enough to inform
the columns of your paper of the
the people of Tappa Kadhan, Tálu
ject. The overflow of the Nára h
vastated this tappa. However it i

that we raised embankments at our own expense and made the land fertile. I
now yields the Government a revenue of Rs. 34,000. This year too we paid
great deal of money in advance to the farmers for canal clearances, and we hav
thus been able to make our land cultivable. The mismanagement of the cana
has however overflooded the country. Houses and farms have suffered to th
amount of about a lakh of rupees. In all about fifteen villages have been damage
by the overflow. If there is any breach in the canal and we zamindárs tak
our men to assist in setting it right our men do not get their wages properly
This leads us to conclude that the Government do not care for our tappa. T
them it is of no consequence if the tappa is totally destroyed, but we zamindár
have been ruined and all our houses and all our property have been lost. W
borrowed money of the sáwkárs on interest, and now that we shall not be abl
to pay them the money back all our lands will be put to auction by them t
realise what we owe them. They know that for four years more we shall no
be able to sow anything in our farms. If the officials were even now to min
their business better and were to shut up the source of the *Sanhri Guni Wáh*
which is the cause of so much destruction, all the breaches would be stopped a
once. Government would in that case be saved much loss of revenue. Appli
cations made by zamindárs for remission are due to the fact that all their rip
corn would be scattered round by birds and they would not be able to gathe
any. But if before the harvest season arrives the breaches are stopped, th
flood would subside and the mischief would cease.

Complains of the want of repairs to old tanks and other water reservoirs in the country.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (73) of the 5th October says:—The Ahmedaba
correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, in his letter o
the 28th ultimo, requests the attention of Governmen
to the advisability of repairing the numerous larg
tanks in the Ahmedabad and Kaira districts and turn
ing them into excellent reservoirs. The authoritie
will do well to pay some attention to this suggestion. It is not to the old wate
works in the Ahmedabad district alone but to many in other districts that hi
sensible observations would apply with equal force. It is passing strange tha
while Government plead want of funds to give irrigation works to the country
they thus prove so very careless in the matter of looking after the works o
former dynasties. The works might with the most ordinary care and attentio
and some trifling outlay by the officers of Government be kept in a state capabl
of rendering invaluable service to the people in saving them from the effect
of drought, and helping them in their rural occupations to the general advantag
of the community.

Suggestions about abolishing the distinctive functions of barristers and solicitors.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 5th October, in a paragraph headed "Ou
Barristers and Solicitors," says:—Some discussion i
respect to this profession and their fees is now goin
on in the dailies, and one of the correspondents seem
to advocate the French method of taxing the cumula
tive amounts of fees by the presiding judges. However we are afraid he ha
not hit at the real evil which gnaws at the very vitals of suitors. It is not s
much the fees of barristers as the cost of attorneys and their underlings tha
makes up the cup of a suitor's pecuniary grievance. Almost the whole roun
of English law may now be said to have been banished from our High Cour
precincts and Indian law is enforced in its stead. Under the circumstance
the now antiquated, old, uncouth English institution of solicitors require
relegation to the limbo of oblivion. It is peculiarly of English origin an
should have no place in our Indian judicial machinery. Like all other servic
contracts the relations between a barrister and his client should not b
allowed to be hampered by this uncouth link of a solicitor. In the case o
pleaders the relations are direct and so must be those between barristers an
their clients. As to the difficulty of language, that ought to be settled by the con
tracting parties, particularly the barristers. And if Government judicial office
are compelled to learn and study the vernaculars, there is no reason why ther
should be a special provision in the shape of solicitors for our barristers. W
think in the interests of the general public this question of judicial refor
demands the particular attention of Government and we hope they will give
seriously.

Disapproves of the practice of postponing cases for the convenience of barristers engaged in them by the High Court at Bombay.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 6th October, in referri
Meghji Mathurándás v. *Nathu Valji*
barristers for the plaintiff did not pu
when it was called on for hearing b
Pinhey, points out the evils resulti
tice of postponing cases for the conv
engaged in them, and says:—How
local High Court to suffer inconvenience for the sake of bar
large incomes, and how long ought poor clients to be allowed
evil practice has gone to such a length that it is high time
speedily checked. The rule for engaging two barristers inste
the case formerly, has not improved the state of things. T
compel the barrister who wishes to have the case postponed fo
to pay the costs of the day. We do not see any reason why
extensive practice should not be made to do so. Such a step
Judges will prevent barristers from accepting more briefs than
attend to, will save the valuable time of the Court and expens
will afford an opportunity to junior barristers to acquire expe
fidence. The Chief Justice and his brethren ought now to in
stop to this evil practice.

Praises Government for granting the right of trial by jury in certain cases in the districts of Surat, Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Karáchi.

In a paragraph headed "Trial by Jury" the *Subodh Pat*
5th October says:—We are glad to le
ment have decided to extend the
jury to Surat, Ahmedabad, Belgaum
Karáchi. This privilege, which is ex
in Bengal and Madras, was with us c
time to Poona alone. It is, no
strange that Government should have required 17 years' e
working of the system in that city to induce them to extend
in the mofussil. But strange or not, that has been the case.
that this reserve is broken, we hope that many other zilla tow
the privilege at an early date. Jury trials indeed are not gen
an unmixed good, as they replace a specially trained min
perienced ones. But in a country where the judge is usually
substitution of an intelligent Native jury cannot mean a los
the administration of justice. There are also the educating
system which should not be lost sight of. It is in fact a legi
complete scheme of local self-government. It is therefore
people who are considered fit to tax themselves and manage t
should be allowed to take part in adjucating on the lives and
neighbours.

Complains of the arbitrary conduct of Mr. Sheppard, Revenue Commissioner, N.D.

The *Hitechchhu* (75) of Ahmedabad of the 9th October s
of Gujarát know full well the arb
Mr. Sheppard, Revenue Commissi
appears to be very anxious to see
by the people and to think that he sh
with both hands and in a bent posture. If any Government
so he takes measures to compensate himself for the supposed
Mr. Sheppard took some years ago a ridiculous measure to pu
man for failing to salam him with both hands. A short time
Deputy Educational Inspector of the Kaira District was tra
back and was chewing betelnut and leaves. He did not sala
whom he happened to meet on the public road. Upon th
became very angry. Mr. Rewáshankar Tripuráshankar Dave
Educational Inspector, soon after paid a visit to Mr. Sheppa
did not salam the latter in a bent posture. Mr. Sheppard aft
the Director of Public Instruction asking him to take notice o
one Dave, a Deputy in the Educational Department, who was
and leaves on the public road and who did not salam him
appears to have forgotten to mention the name of the Deputy

as Mr. Rewáshankar Tripuráshankar Dave. How could the Director of Public Instruction keep quiet when he was written to by his friend? He began an enquiry in the matter, but forgetting that the defaulting party Mr. Dave was a Deputy Inspector he ordered the transfer of Mr. Dave of the Surat High School to Ahmedabad. But owing to the interference of Mr. Best, Head Master, Ahmedabad High School, it is said that the transfer has been countermanded. We shall be glad to learn that this story or any portion of it is false. How can the Deputy Inspector be said to have committed a fault when he was merely chewing betelnut and leaves on the way and during his leisure hours? Do not Europeans smoke cheroots on the public road? We think that Mr. Sheppard himself must have offended in this way. Moreover it is not laid down by law or resolution that a Government servant should salam every European officer whom he may meet. We are surprised that Mr. Chatfield should have paid attention to the complaint. Would he have done so if a Native officer had preferred a similar complaint? It is surprising that European officers should listen to the trifling complaints proceeding from their countrymen and should threaten the officers subordinate to them. It is satisfactory that Ráo Báhádur Gopálji found out the real defaulter in this matter. If European officers wish that Natives should salam them with both hands and in a bent posture, they should have some special marks on their face or should wear the dress of the Moguls in order to distinguish them from others.

Appointment of a European as Assistant Collector in the A'bkári Department disapproved.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 5th October says:—The other day we expressed apprehension with regard to the revised A'bkári Department. We now understand that the Bombay Government has succumbed to the recommendation of Mr. Pritchard to have a European as Assistant Collector, and that despite the suggestion of the Collector of Bombay for a Native official of great experience and long standing in the A'bkári Department. The plea alleged for the appointment of a European Assistant Collector is that as the revenue now reaches about 20 lákhs a European should be preferred! If this be true it amounts to something like a libel on Native officials employed by the Government. Are the Government going to provide for another Dowb? And that too on such questionable ground? The Native official recommended by the Collector of Bombay ought to have the appointment, and it is to be hoped that the Government of India before whom the matter has now gone for sanction, may do justice by ordering the post to be reserved for qualified Natives. With the lesson taught to the Madras Government by Mr. Ranga Naidu we thought the Local Government would act more carefully in the matter. Should the Government of India unfortunately sanction the appointment we would advise both the local East India Association and the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha to memorialise the Secretary of State.

Sale of toddy at Surat.

The *Surat Akhbár* (76) of the 6th October says:—The public of Surat suffer three disadvantages from the new changes introduced for the sale of toddy. The boards notifying the price at which toddy is to be sold give the price for drams, which nobody understands. The toddy-sellers, taking advantage of this circumstance, deceive their customers, mix water with toddy and charge double and treble the fixed price. It is necessary therefore that the corresponding Surati weight should be mentioned along with drams and the price of a ser of toddy should also be determined, as was the case formerly.

Removal of the Arsenal from the Fort.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 5th October says:—We are quite at one with our contemporary of the *Indian Spectator* that the Arsenal, the occurrence at which spread such terror throughout the Fort, should at once be removed from the vicinity of a thickly populated quarter. Had it not been for the courage of, and timely precautions by, the responsible parties, the probable result would have been the burning down of the whole Fort. We yet hope Government will take immediate action in the matter, and remove the Arsenal to some distant place.

Employment of graduates in the Revenue and other State departments.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 6th October in its Maráthi columns observes that during Sir Richard Temple's administration the graduates of the Bombay University received much encouragement. Orders were given for their employment in the Revenue Department which were liberally carried out so long as Sir Richard Temple was here. But on his departure from India the orders regarding the employment of graduates have not been faithfully observed. The *Dnyán Prakásh* does not wish that the claims of old and deserving servants of Government in the Revenue Department should be set aside and graduates should be solely employed, but it is not right to discourage University graduates from accepting service. The *Dnyán Prakásh* thinks that perhaps old uneducated men are preferred for the posts of Mámlatdárs because they are obsequious and subservient, while the University graduates are notoriously not so and they cannot be expected to demean themselves in the same way. It is to the advantage of the public service that Government should employ in it as large a number of educated men as possible. Sir James Fergusson and Mr. Peile should do all in their power to afford encouragement for the employment of University graduates in the Revenue and other State departments. They should be given more rapid promotion than men not so well educated.

Pársi holidays in Government offices and banks.

The *Yajdán Parast* (122) of the 6th October says:—When Government offices and banks are closed on many Hindu holidays, the complaint against their being kept open on almost all Pársi holidays is quite just. The Pársis have to attend offices and banks on all their holidays save Pateti and new year's day, and in some offices they have even to work on their new year's day. We join in the complaint and pray for a change in the present objectionable way of granting Pársi holidays.

Complains of the indifference manifested by the Police and Municipal Commissioners, Bombay, in the matter of improving the present wretched condition of bullock hackeries in the city.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 9th October expresses approval of the endeavours made by the Police and Municipal Commissioners, Bombay, for improving horse conveyances plying for hire in the city, refers to the inconvenience caused to passengers by victoria carriages in the rainy season, and says:—What have the Police and Municipal Commissioners done for effecting improvements in the bullock hackeries in the city? They have done nothing in the matter. The bullock hackeries are in the same condition now as they were fifteen years ago. They are very wretched and inconvenient and worse than the old buggies. Frequent complaints have been made on this score and reforms have been suggested, but no attention has been paid to them. If this indifference be owing to the fact that Natives only use bullock hackeries, the conduct of the authorities is deserving of censure. If there be any other reason for their sluggishness, they must inform the Native public of it. The increase in the number of victorias plying for hire will not mend matters. The indifference manifested is an abuse of the patience of the Native community. It is to be hoped that the Police and Municipal Commissioners will speedily remedy the complaint.

Complains of the retail sellers of kerosine oil in Bombay mixing water with it.

A correspondent of the same newspaper of the 11th October complains of the retail sellers of kerosine oil in Bombay mixing water and other liquids with it, which is largely used by the people, and requests the police to bring these fraudulent sellers to justice and to save the citizens from accidents. Sometimes a thick substance is left at the bottom of the oil which ignites of itself under certain circumstances. Moreover kerosine oil takes fire if water is poured on it. It is advisable that the police authorities should pay attention to this complaint.

Says that the weights and measures of wholesale dealers should be stamped as well as those of petty tradesmen.

The *Satyá Shodhak* (58) of the 5th October says that the work of sta
the weights and measures of petty traders b
police in the town of Ratnágiri is going on satisfac
It would however be well if the weights and mea
of wholesale dealers are stamped likewise; othe
they would sell commodities with short weigh
petty traders, and the latter would be sufferer
charge of half an anna is made for stamping the weights and measu
petty tradesmen, but it is alleged that some extra payment is extorted.
police authorities should enquire into the matter.

Education.

Expresses agreement with the remarks of Miss Morris on the education of Native ladies.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 5th October says:—There is not the least
that Miss Morris, the Lady Superintendent of th
male Training College at Ahmedabad, hit the
nail on the head when she said that Natives wh
pose female education oppose it because they
afraid that the girls will be less dutiful as wive
daughters. They have been hitherto in the supposition that so long a
superiority of the male sex is apparent, the female sex would obey them; i
are educated, that superiority, they believe, ceases, and hence they conclude
wives and daughters will not obey them. This belief is grounded on preju
which has become sacred on account of its antiquity, and it will take some
before it is dislodged from the place where it at present commands supreme

Female unchastity in Europe compared with female unchastity in India.

The *Poona Vaibhav* (50) of the 5th October, in writing on female educ
in connection with the establishment of a high s
for Native ladies in Poona, observes that femal
chastity is not held in the same abhorrence in E
as in India. In India a woman who is divorced
her husband is not received in society, nor would anybody contract legal ma
with her. In Europe the case would seem to be otherwise. There divorc
numerous and divorced women are freely allowed to contract marriages. B
illegitimate offsprings form about ten to twenty per cent. of the population
Again while illegitimate children are treated as outcastes in India, in E
they do not appear to be so considered. Institutions for the suppor
education of foundlings are plenty in Europe. The *Poona Vaibhav* doe
mean to assert that all the women in Europe are of bad repute or that m
Europe like women of easy virtue. On the contrary there have been in E
women of such pre-eminent virtue and excellence that their fame has resou
through the world. The virtuous women of the English rulers of India c
be too highly praised. But the existence of divorce, the large number of
timate offsprings, the remarriage of divorced women in Europe—all these
point to a state of society in which chastity is not held in the same reverence a
in India. If the education imparted to European women has not improved
morals, it is absurd to expect better results from a similar education in the
of Native women. The *Poona Vaibhav* would advise all educated Nativ
consider well before sending their daughters to be educated to the recently s
high school in Poona.

Railways.

Comments in connection with the recent fatal accident on the East India Railway near the Arranghatta station.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 6th October, in commenting o
recent fatal accident on the East India Rai
says:—From the published accounts of the ac
it appears that the European driver of the pass
train was guilty of great negligence. The Eur
driver of the goods train was also blamable to a
extent than that of the passenger train. Europeans always look upon
countrymen as superior to Natives in courage, in cleverness and in the disc
of duty. It is surprising that notwithstanding this arrogance and the fac
the drivers were old and experienced men, this fearful accident should
happened. The man who appears to have discharged his duty satisfacto

the time of the accident is the Native station master of Arranghat to have taken all measures to prevent the collision. With al the Natives in general have been accused of incompetency by Eu Rev. Mr. Bell has complained of the timidity of the Native of Arranghatta after his arrival in Calcutta, and has pointed out employing Natives on such posts. He says that the station ma Native employés on the station were trembling with fear in a r helping the passengers. Without waiting for the proofs of this must consider the state of the station master and other Native e station at this juncture. The latter had responsibility resting on a few minutes had passed away after the accident had happe Rev. Mr. Bell saw them trembling with fear. What coul station master have done within these few minutes? Moreove be had to the fact that in cases of accidents and others in w charges are preferred against Natives, they do not enjoy the sam those enjoyed by Europeans. In those cases in which Europ required to give their names Natives are kept under police su that sometimes even for several days. The station master must thought that he would be immediately taken up by the police. long criminal trial and other fears must have confounded him. E no such fears and therefore it is probable that they can gather st occasions. It cannot however be inferred from the conduct master that Natives are naturally timid. It is well that the stati measures to stop the train from rushing into the station, otherwi would have been raised by Europeans against him and the Native want of care. When it is thought advisable to employ Eu important posts, what is to become of the Natives and how are th themselves?

Complains against the arbitrary conduct of a European officer stationed at one end of the recent break on the G. I. P. Railway line near Barhanpur.

A correspondent of the *Rást Goftár* (109) of the 5th October, M. B. Moonshi, says:—I was a passeng train that left Jabalpur on the morni September for Bombay. There was a line at a small distance from the Barh A European officer stationed, near bridge which had given way was very Native passengers. He had a stick in his hand, with which he those passengers who wanted to cross the river in a boat. H them. But he was exceedingly polite towards European ladies whom he respectfully conducted to the boat and allowed the luggage with them in it. When the boat returned empty, some P prepared to go in it, when the European officer abused and str his stick. They however succeeded in getting into the boat, but luggage. A Pársi and his two friends, who were passengers fro tin box containing clothes and Rs. 25. A Borah passenger als containing some articles and about Rs. 75. This was owing to m If the railway authorities had allowed passengers to quietly tr luggage without abusing and beating them, no confusion woul and they would not have been put to so much annoyance. M Superintendent, and Mr. Pilcherbi, the carting agent of the G were near the other end of the bridge. If the latter gentleman, the passengers in removing their luggage, had been stationed at that haughty European officer was, the poor travellers would no hardship.

Municipalities.

Municipal affairs at Ahmedabad.

The *Hitechchhu* (75) of Ahmedabad of the 9th October say to the notice of Government and another act of high-handedness of Mr. F Collector and president of the Ahme pality. He has summoned the municipal commissioners to mee his office at noon, notwithstanding the repeated requests on form seven of the elected commissioners to change the time of meetin being Friday it is also inconvenient to the Mahomedan commissioners. Friday is to Mussalmans what Sunday is to Christians. We are of opinion that the place, day, and hour of meeting have been inaptly chosen. It is not a wise plan to show an invidious distinction between Europeans and Natives at the municipal board. There is a raised platform at the Collector's office over which are arranged chairs for European commissioners, and chairs for the Native commissioners are placed on a lower level. It is desirable that these meetings should be held in a room where there is no platform and where all commissioners can have their seats on the same level. Some of the Native commissioners feel this to be a degradation, and it cannot be otherwise. We shall be glad to know that the seats are not designedly so arranged and that any commissioner is allowed to take his seat on the platform if he likes. If the Collector has a regard for justice and fair play, he ought to declare that the seats may be taken irrespective of race. As to the change of hour of meeting we think that the request of the seven commissioners is very just. Three of them are pleaders and the other four are Government servants in the Educational Department. They cannot attend municipal meetings held during noon without neglecting their respective duties. We learn that they have shown good reasons for holding these meetings in the evening, as is done at Surat, Poona and other places. Should Mr. Reid persist in his obstinacy, we advise the rate-payers to complain to Government.

Native States.

Affairs at Porbandar.

A correspondent of the *Gujaráti* (94) of the 5th October gives some instances of the oppression exercised on the people by the Porbandar State. A tax is levied from washermen and stone masons. The tailors and other artizans are going away to Bombay owing to the oppression exercised on them. The zamindárs and ryots have new hardships to suffer. The cultivators are forced to agree to new leases on harder terms. The land tax is very heavy. The subjects of the Rána are dissatisfied. Complaints regarding oppression of every kind are numerous, but the Rána does not pay attention to them on account of his avaricious disposition.

A suggestion to the Rádhanpur Darbár.

The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (78) of the 9th October says:—The late vakil of Rádhanpur and his son who had been sentenced to suffer punishment by the Rádhanpur Darbár had preferred an appeal to the Political Agent, Pálanpur, against the sentence passed upon them. The Political Agent, after due enquiry, ordered the Darbár to release them. Though a month and a half has passed away since that order was issued, they have not yet been set free. Does not the Darbár know of this order? It ought to enquire into the matter and release them. Otherwise it will incur the displeasure of the Bombay Government for disregard of their orders.

Disapproves of the attack made on Mr. Náthábhái, the Diwán of the I'dar State, by the *Hitechchhu* newspaper.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (110) of the 3rd October says:—The *Hitechchhu* (75) of Ahmedabad now states that the attack it made on Mr. Náthábhái, the Diwán of the I'dar State, was founded on information which was not trustworthy (*vide* p. 22 of the Report on Native Papers for the week ending 20th September 1884). Mr. Náthábhái ought to demand from the editor of the *Hitechchhu* the name of his informant. Mr. Náthábhái is the Diwán of a first-class State. He wields great authority and the subjects of the State are much concerned in his reputation and honesty. It is therefore the duty of Government to remove the suspicion arising in the public mind from the attack made on him. The Political Agent ought to enquire into the truth or otherwise of the allegations made by the *Hitechchhu* and to issue a resolution on the subject.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
14th October 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

A'bkári:
  - Disapproval of the appointment of a European as Assistant Collector in the — Department, Bombay 20
  - Sale of toddy at Surat 20

Advance of Russia in Central Asia: Expression of opinion that the labours of the Delimitation Commission will prove fruitless ... 4

Appointments: Disapproval of the appointment of Mr. Durand as Foreign Secretary to the Government of India 10

Bombay Arsenal: Necessity of removing the — from the Fort ... 20

British interference in Mandalay: Disapproval of — and advice to the Supreme Government to send a few experienced ambassadors to King Theebaw to explain to him his responsibilities and to hear his defence... 10

Civil Service of India: Advocacy of the increase of the age limit for the entrance examination of the — and suggestion for the holding of the competitive examination simultaneously in India and England ... 5

Employment of graduates in the Revenue and other State Departments: Comments on the — 21

Floods: Flooding of lands in Tappa Kadhan, Táluka Badin, by breaches in the canal and consequent damage and loss 17

Holidays: Pársi — in Government offices and banks 21

Judicial matters:
  - Disapproval of the practice of postponing cases for the convenience of barristers engaged in them by the High Court of Bombay ... 19
  - Praises of Government for granting the right of trial by jury in certain cases in the districts of Surat, Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Karáchi 19
  - Suggestions about abolishing the distinctive functions of barristers and solicitors 18

Land Revenue Assessment:
  - Condemnation of the enhancement of the — in certain villages of the Belgaum Collectorate on the revision of land revenue settlements 14
  - Condemnation of the increase in the — on the revision of the settlement operations in the Athni and Bágalkot tálukás ... 14
  - Disapproval of the enhancement of the — in certain villages of the Athni and Bágalkot tálukás on revision of land settlement operations 11

London Exhibition: Approval of the suggestion made by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for sending Indian artizans to England at the time of the — 11

Opium Department: Approval of the recent resolution of the Government of India for the admission of Natives into the — 10

Police: Complaint regarding the retail sellers of kerosine oil in Bombay mixing water with it 21

Public conveyances: Complaint against the indifference manifested by the Police and Municipal Commissioners, Bombay, in the matter of improving the present wretched condition of bullock hackeries in the city 21

Public Service: Complaint regarding the arbitrary conduct of Mr. Sheppard, Revenue Commissioner, N. D. 19

Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Bombay for 1883:
  - Expression of opinion that in making sanitary improvements it is better to make the village people pay in labour instead of in money and suggestions in connection with the Government resolution on Dr. Hewlett's report 15
  - Expression of opinion that the suggestions contained in the — regarding the adoption of measures for the prevention of cholera in villages should be translated into the vernacular languages and distributed amongst villagers 16

Salem Riots: Request to Government to accede to the request contained in the memorial of the inhabitants of Salem to the Government of Madras to release the men innocently convicted in connection with the — 11

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued.

Shrievalty of Bombay:
- Expression of opinion that a Mahomedan gentleman should be nominated to the — for the next year, and failing that Mr. Dádábhái Navroji should be appointed to it ... ...
- Suggestions in connection with the appointment of sheriff for the next year:
  - The *Mahrátta* ... ...
  - The *Subodh Patrika* ... ...

Stores: Charges against the store department of the India Office and condemnation of the system of indenting for articles made in England...

Taxation in the British Empire: Objection to certain statements made by Sir Richard Temple before the British Association at Montreal with reference to the — and expression of opinion that he is a parrot ...

Vernacular Press:
- Condemnation of the suggestion of the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* to revive the — Act and expression of opinion that purely military government in India will not last for any length of time ... ...
- Disapproval of the proposal of the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* to revive the — Act and recommendation to the Native newspapers to expose every unfair attempt to misrepresent them ... ...
- Praises of Mr. Gladstone for advocating and supporting the freedom of the — ... ...

Viceroyalty of India:
- Expression of joy at the statement made by the *Truth* newspaper that Lord Ripon will be made a Duke on his retirement from the — and request to His Lordship to accept the title under the name of the Duke of India ... ...
- Praises of the career of Lord Ripon as Viceroy of India:
  - The *Bombay Chronicle* ... ...
  - The *Sind Sudhár* ... ...

Want of repairs to old tanks and other water reservoirs: Complaint regarding the — in the country ... ...

Weights and measures: Expression of opinion that the — of wholesale dealers should be stamped as well as those of petty tradesmen ...

PART II.—*Education*—

Female education:
- Expression of agreement with the remarks of Miss Morris on — ...
- Female unchastity in Europe compared with female unchastity in India ... ...

PART III.—*Railways*—

East India Railway: Comments in connection with the recent fatal accident on the — near the Arranghatta station ... ...

G. I. P. Railway: Complaint against the arbitrary conduct of a European officer stationed at one end of the recent break on the — line near Barhánpur ... ...

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad: Municipal affairs at — ... ...

PART V.—*Native States*—

I'dar: Disapproval of the attack made on Mr. Náthábhái, the Diwán of the — State, by the *Hitechchhu* newspaper ... ...

Porbandar: Affairs at — ... ...

Rádhanpur: Suggestion to the — Darbár ... ...

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R
For the Week ending 18th October 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	750
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	350
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fortnightly	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	700
16	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
17	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
18	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
19	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
20	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
21	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
22	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*23	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Do.	200
24	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	275
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
27	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	100
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	250
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
30	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
31	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
32	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	335
34	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
35	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
36	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
37	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,350
38	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
39	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
40	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265
*41	„ Mádhavi	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
42	„ Maháráshtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	1,000
43	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
48	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	400
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	100
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
*54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
55	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
56	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	250
57	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*59	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
60	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	735
*61	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
62	„ Sholápur Vritt	Sholápur	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
64	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	160
65	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240
*66	„ Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	150

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
67	The Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
68	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	300
69	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*70	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
71	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
72	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
74	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	475
75	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
76	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
77	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
79	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
80	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
81	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
82	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	415
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	1,175
84	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	500
85	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	50
86	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
*87	„ Chamanistáne Hamesh Bahár	Bombay	Do.	200
88	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
89	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,025
90	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	300
91	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
92	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
93	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
94	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
95	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
96	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*97	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
98	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
99	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
100	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
101	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	810
*102	„ Kapol-hita-wardhak	Do.	Monthly	200
103	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	925
104	„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	250
105	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	350
106	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
107	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
108	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	700
109	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
110	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
111	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
112	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
113	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
114	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
115	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
116	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	423
*117	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly	200
118	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patra	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
119	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
120	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	778
121	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
122	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
123	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
124	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	300
125	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	915
126	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	115
	SANSKRIT.			
127	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	150
	URDU.			
*128	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
129	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.	160
	PERSIAN.			
130	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
131	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	327
	SINDI.			
132	The Sind Sudhár	Karáchi	Weekly	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of th Government of Bombay in he General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Difference in the treatment of Europeans and Natives.

The *Arunodayă* (18) of the 12th October, in an article headed "The present English method of doing justice," observes that the Natives of India have now had considerable experience of the English people, and therefore their opinion of the character of the latter is not likely to be erroneous. From the recently published instances of the misbehaviour of English people, it is pretty clear that vice has a stronghold on them. The English are perhaps more prone to do evil, low and mean deeds than the Natives of India. The revelations which were made in the Pigot-Hastie case regarding the conduct of people whose profession it was to propagate the Christian religion proves the truth of the above observation. The English people may boast that they conquered this country by the might of their arms and intend to keep it in their grasp by the sword, but in reality their probity and honesty had much to do in bringing this immense country into their subjection. But the manner in which Englishmen misbehave now-a-days has entirely dissipated the good impression made on the Native mind in the early days of British rule. In administering justice, it is not right to observe distinction between white and dark men. Every effort made to secure justice to a wrongly convicted Native receives no support in the Government, but a European who is rightly punished is treated differently. In the case of Dr. Banks, a resolution deliberately passed was withdrawn on the agitation raised by English newspapers and other interested parties; while the petitions sent on behalf of the Mahárája of the Gujarátis and the editors of the *Kesari* and *Mahrátta* newspapers were contemptuously rejected. The leniency observed towards Dr. Banks is never shown to Natives. Among professional highway-men in bygone times an oath used to be taken not to accuse each other, and this was done to prevent their crimes being divulged. The *Arunodayă* would not be surprised if Europeans have taken a similar oath to protect each other in this country since they are far away from their homes. The bare-faced partiality shown to European accused is lowering the British Government in the estimation of Natives.

Eulogium of Lord Ripon and his administration.

In an article headed "Lord Ripon, the beloved Viceroy of India—what has he done for us?" the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 13th October says:—Amid the general chorus of admiration and esteem for our great Viceroy there are a few discordant voices. There are some people who seem to take a malignant pleasure in decrying Lord Ripon. In the whole wide expanse of the country there are not more than five papers which have, since the date of the Ilbert Bill controversy, declared themselves the most unpromising antagonists of His Excellency, taking distorted views of the plainest facts, misrepresenting others, and frequently making statements in direct contravention of truth. Of such maligners the only representative in this Presidency is the *Times of India*. We have on various occasions shown the inconsistency and the utter hollowness of the opposition of our contemporary, and trying to correct it now is, we think, very much like flogging a dead horse. Vilification is the only object of our contemporary and falsehood and misrepresentation are its weapons. In spite of the most crushing contradictions and exposures, our contemporary has not desisted from its course of abuse and unscrupulous charges. It is quite needless, we think, to defend Lord Riponagainst such attacks. His Lordship's reputation as a statesman and administrator will not depend upon the testimony of a handful of Anglo-Indians and their mouth-pieces. Posterity will judge Lord Ripon by his words and acts and by his relations with the people he has ruled. History will ask the question, "which Viceroy was the most beloved by the people of India, the most sincere, and the most just?" and the answer will unquestionably be—Lord Ripon. In thus placing Lord Ripon at the head of all Viceroys who have preceded him, we do not forget the honoured names of Lord Cornwallis, of Lord Bentinck, of Sir Charles Metcalfe and others. These distinguished statesmen and rulers

were very noble, and did great services to India, but it is no disparag
them to say that none of them inspired such devoted personal loy
admiration for sincerity, such unchanged good-will, and, what is m
high confidence as have been inspired by the present Viceroy. It ma
those Viceroys ruled in the infancy of the British Indian Government
character of the Government was a sealed book to the people of Indi
were perhaps as generously good natured as Lord Ripon, but their go
was probably not as severely tested by the crucible of Anglo-Indian o
and was not brought so thoroughly home to the hearts of the masses
as that of Lord Ripon. The future historian in recording his verdict wi
sanguine, take into account these circumstances, and his unbiassed m
not fail to be impressed with the unanimity of Native sentiment as
the character of Lord Ripon and his rule, and he will, we doubt not,
rabid ravings of our contemporary and his confreres with the co
deserves. But though there is thus no necessity of giving the li
contemporary, one feels not a little indignant at the audacious m
of such writers as these Anglo-Indian opponents of Lord Ripon.
been asked, what has Lord Ripon done to deserve the title "
We answer, the abolition of the Vernacular Press Act, the reductio
salt duty, the stimulus to indigenous industries, the inauguration of
and local self-government, the assertion of the equality of rights of Na
Anglo-Indians, and numerous fiscal reforms such as stock-notes, p
savings banks and so forth, are acts enough to make an administra
Besides these there are numerous works which Lord Ripon has left u
—a vigorous railway policy according to the recommendations of th
Commission, an Education Act, the reform of the land law, the publicit
lative measures and so forth. These and other works, if time had p
would probably have been as satisfactorily accomplished as those first
to, but the time of Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty has been so short, the ta
he undertook were so many, and the opposition to His Lordship's p
been so hot and protracted, that it is surprising he has done so muc
what he has left unfinished bears an unmistakable impress of his pov
tellect and large mind. But what we prize in Lord Ripon's Governm
is not so much the individual acts as the general tone of sincerity, of
ness and of justice pervading the whole administration. He has not
fessed but acted upon that noble text—"*righteousness exalteth a nation*
the rampant Anglo-Indian, as represented by the *Englishman* and the
India, would fain treat with shameful disdain. The personal charact
Ripon was impressed upon all he came in contact with, and in strikin
to the Government of his predecessor Lord Ripon's Government was
pure, sincere, honest and liberal. There was no lip-loyalty to prin
juggling with accounts. There was action from the purest motive
was throughout an attempt at constitutional government, a studied r
and deference to public opinion as expressed by the press, Anglo-In
Native. His Lordship's attitude towards the Native press was p
encouraging. The appointment of a Native to the Chief Justiceship
and the invitation to the British India Association and the Bombay
ment to nominate Native members to the Supreme Legislative Cou
acts of the highest liberalism. It is this sincerity and liberalism w
invoked the universal gratitude and esteem of Natives. If His Lor
continued as Viceroy, India would have been blessed with many o
and noble deeds. The reform of the land law, not only in Bengal b
as well as other Presidencies, to which His Excellency had latterly d
attention, is a subject which would greatly need the wide grasp and
of views of His Lordship. It is too much to expect, however, that
ship should be our Viceroy for ever. But all that he has done and th
left unfinished mark him out as a just and noble Viceroy, and emi
serving of our esteem, thankfulness, attachment, and above all, our c
The time has not yet arrived for taking a comprehensive review
Ripon's administration. What we are now concerned to point out is
withstanding all that may be said by scoffers and maligners, it is th
all true friends of India to unite together on this occasion, and ta

steps to do fit honour to the retiring Viceroy, and to perpetuate
our midst. Let us exalt the righteous Viceroy, as his righteousne
the honour of England and the happiness of India.

Praises the career of Lord Ripon as Viceroy and Governor General of India.

The *Gujarát Mitrá* (74) of the 12th October, in an article
Ripon's Indian Career," says:—The
torian of the future will say of the pres
India that he tried to do his duty, an
enough. No Indian Viceroy is expecte
fruits of his actions while ruling the country. At best he can
lay the seeds of good measures, which take a long time to
present exigencies of the empire will not permit any Viceroy
policy and to personally carry it out. Before he is able to s
his measures have taken root he has to bid adieu to the count
our contemporaries express either too much of hate or too much
the going ruler. According to the time and opportunities at hi
Marquis of Ripon has gone through the course of business as adr
energetically as he could. Outsiders are not expected to know
of dreary routine work a Viceroy, above all others, has perp
through. His Excellency has displayed a broad and sympath
cause he ever felt that it was the Queen's desire that he should
for any particular party, but for the good of its teeming millions
disagreeable duty to tell an exalted personage that the Queen's
was based on righteousness. It is painful that one responsib
should have to say this to another. He showed a statesmanlike
soon as he perceived that in conceding a just measure to a
Indians he would cause a lasting heart-burning to the Anglo-
reproach that the non-official Europeans have hurled against
respect of the Ilbert Bill will, we are certain, be disallowed by
torian. The Viceroy will be unmistakably pronounced as ha
charitably dealt with, while he was timely and honestly prepare
measure to suit the feelings of both Natives and Europeans.
storm so well as to have proved his capacity to pilot the S
through greater storms. In no past periods were educational m
as has been under the able direction of Lord Ripon. The found
a highly progressive educational policy has been laid, and we
that the edifice on that foundation will be started during the ne
An entirely new shape has been given to the administrative poli
nancing the purchase of indigenous stores, by the reduction
salt, by the wise policy of railway extension, and by resuming
tions beyond Quetta with reference to the strengthening of the
against the insidious encroachments of Russia. He has shown
repairing the mistake unavoidably committed during the change
The most complex question between the Bengal Zamindárs and
has been firmly handled. The information that its discussion ha
be invaluable in the interests of a careful and improved adm
proper basis has been laid down for strengthening and p
municipal and local funds' government throughout India. The
have been invited to take their fair share of the work of local s
We need not enumerate Lord Ripon's measures of reform an
further, as it is not our object here to describe his full career
incumbency has been too short to allow him to set himself right
of the immense Indian population. We may feel sure that had
but remained a few more years in India, he would have concili
Indians, while remaining a friend of the Natives greater than eve
in India ought to be backward in honouring this great, high-m
and benevolent statesman, and perpetuating his name in Ind
example to be followed by his successors. [The *Bombay Sa*
Hitechchhu (75) of Ahmedabad, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (101) and a f
of this week exhort Natives to give a fitting reception to the
time of his return to England and to perpetuate his memory in

Says that Lord Ripon is unpopular among Anglo-Indians because he has tried to rule India honestly while the creed of Anglo-Indians is that honesty need not be practised in ruling a subject race.

In a paragraph headed "Lord Ripon's Detractors," the *Indu Prakásh* (16) of the 13th October says:—Every Native, educated as well as uneducated, is convinced now of the reason why Lord Ripon has become unpopular with the majority of Anglo-Indians. It is because he has conscientiously tried to govern the Empire with rare honesty of purpose, and the creed with the advocates of rampant Anglo-Indianism is that honesty and sympathy for the people of India are qualities which it is a positive sin in a Viceroy to possess. The Natives admire Lord Ripon and look upon him as one of their greatest benefactors for possessing those qualities and for ruling the Empire so as to make his rule a source of glory to England and happiness to India's people. The Natives feel that he has been actuated throughout by the best of intentions for them, and what nation can surpass the Natives of this country in that peculiarly Indian virtue—readiness to thank one who means well and honestly? But Lord Ripon has not only meant well—he has, to the best of his ability, amidst good and evil report, tried to carry out his intentions, and he has succeeded so far that he has breathed into the Indian administration principles wholesome in their character. And what more could a Viceroy accomplish in the comparatively short period of four years and with the wildness of unruly opposition trying to check him at every step? The Natives know this, and they not only love this high-minded and truthful English statesman, but are proud to show that they are grateful to him. And yet how childishly some of the Anglo-Indian papers are endeavouring to induce Natives to join them in the abuse of Lord Ripon, as if Natives do not know what they are about and can be dealt with as so many children, incapable of feeling for and admiring a Viceroy who has suffered so much *for their sake*? As aptly observed by our brother of the *Indian Spectator* (1), papers like the *Times of India* which are indulging in this useless pastime are helping in a way the movement to do honour to the retiring Viceroy, of whose services it is a pleasure to speak.

Answers the taunt of the *Times of India* that Lord Ripon attempted to do a great deal but in reality did nothing.

In a paragraph headed "The retiring Viceroy," the *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 12th October says:—An Anglo-Indian journalist, who gives expression to his views about Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty in the columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, very pertinently observes that the chief offence of which Lord Ripon has been guilty is that he has disappointed those who prophesied that ill would come of his appointment and that these are not likely to forgive him for it. Our contemporary of the *Times of India*, which represents the views of this class of people, has never lost an opportunity of saying what it could in disparagement of Lord Ripon's Government. In its issue of Tuesday last it tries to prove that Lord Ripon has attempted a great deal but has really done nothing. It is hardly worth while to answer the arguments of our contemporary. Such a broad assertion as this, is, in the case of Lord Ripon's administration, its own refutation. Besides, we cannot suppose that the article in question will succeed in making any converts of the Natives to whom it is addressed. Their high sense of Lord Ripon's services to the country has been too long forming itself, and withal is too deeply and soundly based, to be shaken by such summary method of dealing with it as the *Times of India* treats it to. But apart from the positive merits of Lord Ripon's rule, if it had simply stopped short with showing an utter absence of those mischiefs and those blunders which characterized the administration of his predecessor, it should still, we think, have stood in very high estimation among the Natives. To enumerate only a few of these, Lord Ripon's administration has been singularly free from acts like these:—a bungling of the Imperial accounts; a most cruel diversion of the Famine Insurance Fund to defray the expenses of an unjustifiable Afghan war; a tame submission to calls from Home, whether to enter on a war or saddle India with the costs of England's wars, or to do away with import duties to satisfy Manchester; an enhancement of the duty on salt and an imposition of an unequal license-tax; legislating with a view to exclude the acts of the executive from the cognizance of the judiciary; shutting up the voice of the people as expressed in their organs, and last but not least, sho contempt for the opinions and feelings of the people and a Native public bodies for giving expression to views unpalatable

Necessity of abolishing the salt-tax levied in India.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (101) of the 12th October in referring t a recent number of the *Fortnightl* advisability of abolishing the sa says:—The continuance of the tax i the paternal British Government and to the patriotic Natives. people of England would not put up with a tax on this article as many days as the people in this country have been doing fo so much opposed to the maxims of taxation that it is a wonder Government should continue it. It is not only an oppression o starving people to allow it to continue but it is a sinful policy t of God's bounty. The levy of a tax on salt is as ridiculous and imposition of a tax on the air that we breathe. The dearness of helped the spread of black leprosy in places situated near shores of Bombay. No far-sighted and paternal Government justifiable to derive the present revenue from salt at the expens and lives of their subjects. It is the duty of far-sighted and ge devise means for meeting the loss that would be caused by the salt-tax and to prevent poor people from dying untimel Márwáris and the Jews are laughed at for charging exorbitant in can be thought of the benevolence and mercy of the Governmen very large profit by a monopoly of this necessary of life?

Comments on the change introduced into the system of making nominations to the Statutory Civil Service of India.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 14th October says:—A cha been introduced into the prevalen system of making nominations to the Service. The candidates for appoint subjected to an examination, and th is to be given the place. The Go select certain candidates for exam arrangement will not give satisfaction. If the principle of didates to examination is after all acquiesced in, why should no tion be competitive and open to all comers. If the Statutory Ci be continued, the examination should be held on certain days i of the country and the same papers should be set to all the however, Government is not prepared to act so liberally, then should be restricted to the graduates of the university only an who comes first in the list in every Presidency should be appointe A competitive examination like the one suggested by us will satisfaction.

Disapproves of the practice of allowing soldiers to keep gunpowder with them.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 15th October says:—The p ing soldiers to keep gunpowder wit objectionable. A soldier mortally w soldier at Bangalore on Sunday the 12 is not an unusual occurrence. If a occurrences were made out from the beginning of the admini Ripon up to this day, it would show a very large number of suc the measures taken by the military authorities for the preventi arising from soldiers going on shooting excursions, the number has largely decreased. The Government of India are very matter and had asked the opinion of all the chief military auth regarding the advisability of not allowing soldiers to keep gunpo Many of the officers consulted were against the measure. We opinions given by them should be made public. It is said that soldiers are only supplied with gunpowder when they go out, bu to the barracks it is taken away from them and deposited in a s should not this practice be followed here? Such an arrangeme essential in India with its hot climate and where soldiers soon It is the duty of the Supreme Government to take speedy meas to the safety of the lives of the people and for the good of the Matters have gone so far that any more indifference will do mu

Requests the Bombay Government to appoint a reporter on arts and manufactures for this presidency.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 15th October expresses joy at t pointment of a reporter on arts and manufactur the Madras Government for the Madras Presid and says that great benefit will undoubtedly to that Presidency by this new appointment. necessary that a similar appointment shou created for all the Presidencies with a view that may also reap the benefit of such a measure. If the Bombay Governmen to follow in the footsteps of the Madras Government, and were to set an ex to other provincial Governments, their action will deserve great commend

Comments on the suggestion made by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for sending Indian artisans to England at the time of the London Exhibition.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (101) of the 12th October says :—The suggestion by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for ing Native artists to England at the time of the L Exhibition is excellent. But it is doubtful w they will be benefitted by such a measure. No standing some drawbacks, the carrying out suggestion made by the Prince of Wales will up whole prove beneficial to India. Those Native should only be selected who are masters of their art. Their work shoul be examined here. After their arrival in England they should be sent manufactories which turn out the same sort of work as they do, or they be sent to some technical school to acquire further knowledge in the This will necessitate a large amount of expenditure. Government ou defray this expense, but arrangements can be made with the men to recoup G ment after their return to India from the proceeds of the sale of their The Government of Japan have been wise enough to send several clever Ja artisans to the Continent to acquire proficiency in articles of European facture. The Gáikwád of Baroda has also adopted a similar course. then the powerful and prosperous Indian Government, which are forem undertaking works of civilization, hesitate to spend a small amount of mo this important subject ?

Complains of the severity of the A'bkári Act in Surat.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 17th October, in a communicated says :—The reply sent by Government to the p made to them by the landholders of the Táluka, Zilla Surat, regarding the levy of duties on date trees and the toddy drawn from them and other ábkári is very disappointing. The landholders have been exempted from ta for a long time. Government have issued *sanads* to them by makin system of summary settlement applicable to them in accordance with B Act VII. of 1863, and had promised not to levy any additional tax on l the trees growing on them. Notwithstanding this, a heavy duty is impo date trees under the A'bkári Act. Government do not appear to have th of the hardships the landholders are put to thereby. The blood of the holders is as if sucked up by it. The levy of a fee of Re. 1 for ever tree and 3¾ annas for every maund of toddy was in itself very heavy. T has been doubled this year under the pretext that the income will owing to the current year being a *sinhast* year. This conduct is unbec in a high officer like the A'bkári Commissioner. The landholders will be The only object appears to be to increase the Government revenue. impartial officer or a commission were appointed to enquire into the caused to landholders by this heavy tax, the truth of the above statement be found out. The landholders have spent money and labour on the r of date trees on their estates, but they have not been able to realize one- of their outlay ; on the contrary, they have become involved in debt. I no remedy for the severity of the A'bkári Act and the losses resulting fr working ?

A complaint against the A'bkári Department at Surat.

A correspondent of the same newspaper writing from Surat, says dealers in toddy are strongly complaining severity of the A'bkári Department which ha this year taken over the direct supervision of t of this article. The dealers in toddy are placed before the magistra

slight mistake in their accounts or on the inspectors suspecting
of measures for selling toddy. If a commission were appoi
into the strong complaint made this year regarding toddy, the G
the poor public would both be benefitted.

Use of the Kennedy Sea Face in Bombay for riding purposes and a suggestion for turning Rotten Row opposite the High Court into a fashionable garden to be styled after Lord Ripon.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 17th October says :—Th
papers have again taken up the comp
the use of the Kennedy Sea Face for
It is true that a spacious *maidán* i
riding, but why do not gentlemen r
back make use of the race-course on
latter must also take into consideratio
pedestrians, who cannot go to a lon
their walks. We do not wish to deprive riders of their plea
opposed to the Kennedy Sea Face being made over to them in
dition. If, however, a portion of the sea-face is to be utilized
Native public will not complain against such a measure. What
is that the foot-path and a small portion of the road should b
pedestrians. Seats should be provided along the sea-face, wh
kept green with verdure. The Rotten Row opposite to the Hig
is not much used by riders, should be turned into a fashionable
styled after Lord Ripon. This Ripon garden will attract a
people at the time of the coming Bombay International Exhib
zoological collection is located in one part, a bandstand erected
and the other part reserved for concerts and open air plays.
be glad to pay a small entrance fee, which will go towards the
the garden. The Bombay Municipality ought to come forward
The Esplanade Fee Fund Committee can be prevailed upon to
of the Rotten Row to the municipality. The latter may appoin
to carry out the work.

Delay in the declaration of the result of the Native Subordinate Magistrates' Examination held in Bombay.

The *Yajdán Parast* (122) of the 12th October complains th
the Native Subordinate Magistrates' E
not yet been declared, though it
six months ago in Bombay, and says :
of candidates is really very pitiful.
anxiety for a long time. The result o
mination is declared so late after the date on which it is held.
scandal which ought to be put a stop to. If the examiners are
out the result within a reasonable date after the examination, th
be re-appointed in future.

Non-disposal of a certain application regarding partition of property.

A correspondent of the *Jagan Mitrá* (34) of the 13th Octo
he made an application for the partitio
property in 1879 to the First Class Sub
at Ratnágiri, and that officer issued a
Collector of Ratnágiri to carry out the
correspondent wrote two petitions to the District Collector
partitioning of the property to which he received a reply tha
would be made in 1882; but nothing of the kind has yet bee
petitions of a similar nature of subsequent dates have been alrea
but it is strange that no notice has yet been taken of the corres
cation. It would be well if applications for the partitions of
disposed of in the order in which they are made.

Disapproves of the revival of the Vernacular Press Act.

The *Sind Sudhár* (132) of the 4th October in an article heade
cular Press Act," says :—Lord Lytton,
of our present Viceroy, had passed an
Vernacular Press Act. This Act w
Lord Ripon immediately on his arrival. It is again called for
Indian papers of the present day. They advise the Government
the mouth of the Vernacular press that has disturbed the equ
Government and its official. The ignorant fellows forget that

ey can repress the flow of opinion, if would, if not
ee natural course, one day burst forth and shake the
om its very foundation. We therefore advise our Gov-
ly led away by hasty and short-sighted statesmen and
ake short of the whole matter by gagging the Native
to know that stopping the mouth is of no good, for the
to be the same even if not expressed. The proper course
else. If the ruler is kind and benevolent the same
d forth heaps of curses and cries will then raise their
nd thanksgiving. If the British Government deal justly
emedy the evils they are labouring under, there would be
sh and unjust Act. If our advice is acted up to, the sub-
ever sing the praises of the British Government. They
e a great regard for the English whose advent shall have
, and whose reign shall have laid the foundation of peace

ct
s-
nt
r-

ist (122) of the 12th October says :—Some of the Anglo-
Indian newspapers which are given to vilify the
Vernacular papers have once more begun to misre-
present their writings. After the recommendation
made by the Calcutta correspondent of the London
Times for the revival of the Vernacular Press Act,
these Anglo-Indian papers have begun to publish
and sentences from the articles appearing in the Native
w to show that they are disloyal and seditious, and that
e be placed under the operation of the defunct Act. But
agraphs and sentences are read along with the entire
ey have been extracted, they will show that they are
elings for the welfare and benefit of Government. If the
were to give the entire text of the articles they quote from
s, they would be foiled in their object and the latter would
porters of Government. Such shameful procedure on the
glo-Indian newspapers has exposed them to the ridicule of
sensible Europeans. They do no service to the rulers and
ct, but, on the contrary, widen the gulf at present existing
nd Natives. They are no well-wishers of the country and
e their enemies.

he
ce
he
n-
i-

to the Police Commissioner's order about the Diváli
festival, the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 12th October
says :—The protection of public roads and thorough-
fares against firing crackers and other works is all
right and we would give our active support to keeping
the roads clear of such firing. But the prohibition is
not confined to the above limits. The order is so
s *near* and *strictly* in it act as a deterrent to all enjoyment
lly break through the great principle of Law, "Every
n castle." Add to this the spirit in which the order is
realise to himself the amount of disappointment and
asure causes to a considerable number of people. We
ect for our worthy Commissioner of Police and do appre-
care for the preservation of peace and order throughout
ust freely say we are not so sure of his myrmidons; we
out his orders rather too freely. The peculiarity of the
at if he finds a Native attacked by a European loafer, he
ck or say he is cautioned not to seize Europeans. But
Diváli his buoyant spirit, encouraged by such an order
r cares to see whether he respects the law in entering
permission a private oart; and he is seen taking up
rs even at the distance of a hundred or two hundred feet
It is this strictness or rather stiffness in execution to

which we draw Sir Frank's attention. We have already said that it is necessary to keep the roads clear of all firing, but it is ungenerous to disturb children in their enjoyment when they exercise it at a distance from the road side. We hope Sir Frank will so order his people as to lessen so far as he can the amount of the consequent mischief.

Complains of the disorderly behaviour of some Pársis in Bázár Gate Street, Fort.

A correspondent of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (101) of the 12th October says that several roguish Pársis either stand on the foot-path opposite the Máneckji Seth's Agiary in Bázár Gate Street, Fort, or sit on the front parts of the shops in that quarter after they are closed and loudly use abusive language towards one another. Remarks are passed upon women who happen to pass by that place, and sometimes they (Pársis) even dare to openly joke with them. They commit such mischief generally between 6 and 10 P.M. It is to be hoped that the police will prevent them from either standing on the foot-path or sitting on the shops and thus put a stop to this nuisance.

Complains of the bad condition of the road between Násik and Trimbak and requests the authorities to repair it without delay.

The *Násik Vritt* (45) of the 11th October complains that the road between Násik and Trimbak is in a state of utter desrepair. There is not perhaps such a bad road in all India. Owing to the Sinhastha, pilgrims in large numbers resort to Trimbak and they have to endure no end o misery on account of want of repairs to this road. A short time ago the *Násik Vritt* learnt from the Mámlatdár of Násik that orders had been received from the Collector to commenc repairs at once, but strange to say that a beginning has not yet been made. A a place called Mahirávni a toll is levied upon all pilgrims, but no attention i paid to the repair of the road which is in as bad a condition as it can be.

Comments in connection with the fair recently held at Dákor.

A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (75) of Ahmedabad of the 16th Octobe says that a very large number of people had collecte this year in Dákor at the time of the Dákor Fair The condition of females was very pitiful. Thei modesty could not be preserved in the great crowd o pilgrims. The police could not do much in this large concourse of people They used the whip but that did not avail them much. A boy was crushed t death and it is rumoured that another boy has met with the same fate. Government ought to take stringent measures to prevent accidents.

Education.

Withdraws unconditionally the statements made in the columns of the *Poona Vaibhav* newspaper in connection with the subject of female education during the last two months.

The *Poona Vaibhav* (50) of the 12th October says that the articles whic appeared in the columns of this journal on the subject of female education during the last two month were written recklessly, and on unsubstantial ground and the remarks contained therein were inappropriat The *Vaibhav* expresses its deep regret for havin published such unbecoming matter and unreservedl retracts the statements made in the articles to whic exception was justly taken by several newspapers and respectable Nativ gentlemen. The *Vaibhav* apologises to the European and Native ladies an gentlemen for the publication of defamatory writings in its columns and promises to take care in future not to offend in the same way.

Railways.

A defence of Native engine-drivers.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 16th October points out the hollownes of the argument advanced in some quarters tha Native engine-drivers use more coal than their European brethren, and thus the saving made by thei employment instead of Europeans is consumed in the use of coal, and says :- The Scinde, Panjab and Delhi Railway is the only railway that has made th complaint. Then the question is why do not other railway companies prefer similar complaint? If the complaint were well-founded, it would be raised b

other railway companies and the system of employing Natives as drivers
be abandoned. Such has not been the case hitherto and therefore the co
receives its own quietus. As long as Native drivers, guards and s
masters continue discharging their respective duties satisfactorily a
railway companies profit financially by their employment, the prac
engaging their services will not be given up and those who expect a c
result must fail in their object.

Municipalities

Complains of the indifference of the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality in the matter of cleaning thickly-populated Native quarters of the town and the prevention of cholera.

The *Rást Goftár* (109) of the 12th October says:—Though it is imp
for the local Health Department to achieve
success until the Native public abandon certai
habits, we have no hesitation in saying th
present spread of cholera in Bombay is owing
to the great accumulation of filth than to t
valence of these dirty habits among the people. T
the number of deaths from cholera this week is
while it was 21 last week, we cannot place implicit confidence in these
Even if they be true, 5 deaths from cholera is not a small number. Mo
it is thought that cholera has increased since then. Unfortunately
appeared more this year in Pársi quarters than formerly. In previous
it generally disappeared about the Diváli, but it is to be regretted
should now continue much longer. This is the case since the last tw
only. Much filth accumulates in the thickly-populated Native quarters
town, and the expensive Health Department is quite careless in the
When it is impossible to cross some of these quarters without closing th
owing to the dreadful stench prevailing in them, how must the thous
poor people residing in them be passing their time? The citizens o
raise a strong cry against the filthy condition of the streets and should
the Health Department do the needful in the matter. [A correspon
the same paper complains of the breaking out of cholera in Máhim and
and asks the reason of the Municipality not taking measures to pu
air by fumigation as was done last year when the epidemic broke out at
Why should it think of cleanliness after persons die of cholera ins
attending to the cleanliness of thickly-populated quarters and lanes b
breaks out.]

Comments on the construction of cholera hospitals in Bombay by the local municipality.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 16th October expresses approval
resolution adopted by the Bombay Municipal
ration for the construction of cholera hosp
different parts of the city, and says:—The ere
special cholera hospitals is a good remedy for
with the epidemic, but what is really wanted
it should entirely disappear from here and the city should be free from it
long time as was the case in previous years. It is necessary that measures
be taken for improving the sanitary condition of Bombay. The fear-s
inhabitants will not be satisfied with the building of these hospitals, wh
but small solace to them. The Municipality ought first to expel cholera f
city and then adopt permanent measures for affording relief to the poor
time when it may periodically visit this place. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (98)
same date does not approve of the erection of cholera hospitals in Bomb
they will spread false terror and subject the city to quarrantine regulat
nothing. The first thing that is necessary for preventing the outb
cholera is a copious and pure supply of water to the people. Cholera in
here in that week in which there is a deficient supply of water. The
pality ought to begin with the Tansa Lake.]

Questions the fitness of Mr. Jagjivan Vamal Kanki to sit on the Rándar Municipal Board.

A correspondent of the *Praja Mitrá* (108) of the 15th October says
of the new Commissioners of the Rándar Tow
cipality is Mr. Jagjivan Vamal Kanki, an inh
of Rándar. He is said to have been sentence
term of imprisonment and fine in a criminal
tion. The sentence of imprisonment was aft

remitted but he had to pay the fine imposed on him. Is it not absurd that su a man should be permitted to be a member of the Municipal Board? T editor, in a note, expresses a hope that due attention will be paid to the mat brought to light by his correspondent.

Does not approve of the Ahmedabad Municipality incurring fresh debt for the construction of public works.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (110) of the 10th October says:—The Ahmedab Municipality has recently adopted a resolution at general meeting to construct a tramway for the moval of the night-soil from the city at a cost of o lákh of rupees. It is now thinking of building wate works at a cost of five or seven lákhs. The peop are displeased with the action of the Municipality, which has no funds to me the expenses. It has not been able to pay off the debt it had contracted for t construction of the new road in the city. Who can, under these circumstance approve of its undertaking fresh works with borrowed capital? The Comm sioners will allege that as the Municipality of Bombay, Calcutta and other plac have contracted debts, why should not that of Ahmedabad do the same? Th is blind imitation. The evil of borrowing money is now very much on t increase among the different municipalities of this country. The scheme local self-government is not likely to prove a boon. The Commissioners do n realise the condition of the people. It is to be regretted that they should thi of increasing the municipal taxation instead of reducing it.

Native States.

Complains of the prevalence of mismanagement in the Porbandar State.

A correspondent of the *Gujaráti* (94) of the 12th October says:—So mu mismanagement prevails in Porbandar, and the Rá is so very obstinate, that the new Kárbhári, Mr. Mo lál, has at last thrown up his appointment out of she disgust. For the present he has taken one month leave but he will not after the expiry of that period return to duty. The K bhári asked the Rána to supply chairs, tables and other furniture for his offi but the latter refused to comply with the request and only supplied him w one chair. Moreover, the Rána began to impose many new taxes on his subjec He not only imposed taxes on tailors, stone-masons, shoemakers and other wor men, but he has ordered the collection of taxes from them for the last twen years. The Rána had deprived the Mehrs of their land but he has restor them on their petitioning the Political Agent. He has taken back from t merchants the land they had bought, on the plea that they themselves shou till their own ground and not allow others to do so. Can anything be m oppressive than this?

Berár Affairs.

Miscellaneous complaints about the authorities in the village of Risod.

A correspondent of the *Varhád Samáchár* (17) of the 13th October writi from Risod says that the Head Master of the lo Vernacular school does not regularly come to scho Last year the result of the annual examination w bad and this year it will not be better. The He Master is inattentive to his duties and is not on good terms with his subor nates. Some of the Assistant Masters beat their pupils, and consequently ma boys have been forced to leave the school. One Assistant Master, who enjo the favour of the District Deputy Educational Inspector, leaves his legitima work and takes other remunerative business to increase his income. The c respondent suggests that the Master and his assistants should be removed fr Risod. The Chief Constable of Risod is a wealthy Pátil. He is innocent reading and writing, and consequently the Head Constable does what he lik These men do not take any notice of complaints. The Head Constable keep horse which he allows to graze in the fields to the injury of their owners. forcibly takes grass without paying for it. The correspondent also mal various complaints against the post office authorities of Risod.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Pre

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
22nd October 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Ábkári:
- Complaint against the — Department at Surat 8
- Complaint regarding the severity of the — Act in Surat ... 8

Administration of India: Difference in the treatment of Europeans and Natives... 3
Civil Service of India: Comments on the change introduced into the system of making nominations to the statutory 7
Dákor Fair: Comments in connection with the recent— 11
Gunpowder: Disapproval of the practice of allowing soldiers to keep — with them 7
Judicial matters:
- Delay in the declaration of the result of the Native Subordinate Magistrates' Examination held in Bombay 9
- Non-disposal of a certain application regarding partition of property. 9

Kennedy Sea Face in Bombay: Use of the — for riding purposes and a suggestion for turning the Rotten Row opposite the High Court into a fashionable garden to be styled after Lord Ripon ... 9
London Exhibition: Comments on the suggestion made by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for sending Indian artisans to England at the time of the— 8
Police:
- Complaint against the disorderly behaviour of some Pársis in Bázár Gate Street, Fort, Bombay 11
- Complaint regarding the manner in which the — carry out the orders of the Police Commissioner, Bombay, during the Diváli festival 10

Reporter on arts and manufactures: Request to the Bombay Government to appoint a — for this Presidency 8
Roads: Complaint regarding the bad condition of the road between Násik and Trimbak and request to the authorities to repair it without delay 11
Salt: Necessity of abolishing the — tax levied in India 7
Viceroyalty of India:
- Answer to the taunt of the *Times of India* that Lord Ripon attempted to do a great deal but in reality did nothing 6
- Eulogium of Lord Ripon and his administration 3
- Expression of opinion that Lord Ripon is unpopular among Anglo-Indians because he has tried to rule India honestly while the creed of Anglo-Indians is that honesty need not be practised in ruling a subject race 6
- Praises of the career of Lord Ripon as Viceroy and Governor General of India 5

Vernacular Press:
- Disapproval of the conduct of some Anglo-Indian newspapers which misrepresent the views expressed by the— 10
- Disapproval of the revival of the — Act 9

PART II.—*Education*—

Female education: Withdrawal of the statements made in the columns of the *Poona Vaibhav* newspaper in connection with the subject of — during the last two months 11

PART III.—*Railways*—

Native engine-drivers: A defence of— 11

INDEX.

Page.

V.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad: Disapproval of the — municipality incurring fresh debt for the construction of public works 13
Bombay:
  Comments on the construction of cholera hospitals in — by the local municipality 12
  Complaint regarding the indifference of the Health Department of the — municipality in the matter of cleaning thickly-populated Native quarters of the town and the prevention of cholera ... 12
Ránder: Objection to the fitness of Mr. Jagjivan Vamal Kanki to sit on the — Municipal Board 12

V.—*Native States*—

Porbandar: Complaint against the prevalence of mismanagement in the — State 13

VI.—*Berár Affairs*—

Complaints: Miscellaneous — about the authorities in the village of Risod. 13

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIA

R.
67
FICE
84

N

PUBLIS

For t

No.	Nam
	I
1	The Indian Spect
2	„ Mahrátta ...
3	„ Morning Sta
4	„ Quarterly Jo janik Sab
5	„ Sind Times
	ANGL
6	The Din Bandhu
7	„ Dnyán Chaks
8	„ Dnyánodayă
9	„ Dnyán Praká
10	„ Indu Prakás
11	„ Native Opini
12	„ Prabhákar
13	„ Pramod Sind
14	„ Shetakaryánc
15	„ Subodh Patri
16	„ Vaidarbh ..
17	„ Varhád (Berá
	M
18	The Arunodayă
19	„ A'ryávart ...
20	„ Bakul ...
21	„ Belgaum Sam
22	„ Bodh Sudháks
*23	„ Chháva ...
24	„ Daivadnyă Sa
25	„ Dakshin Vritt
26	„ Dhárwár Vrit
27	„ Dnyán Bodha
28	„ Dnyán Ságar
29	„ Ganga Lahari
30	„ Hindu Punch
31	„ Hitechchhu
32	„ Israel[1] ...
33	„ Jagadádarsh
34	„ Jagan Mitră
35	„ Kalpataru...
36	„ Karnátak Mit
37	„ Kesari ...
38	„ Khándesh Vai
39	„ Lamp of Juda
40	„ Lokahitavádi
*41	„ Mádhavi ...
42	„ Maháráshtră
43	„ Maháráshtră M
44	„ Nagar Samách
45	„ Násik Vritt
46	„ Nibandh Chan
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu
48	„ Panchánan
49	„ Pandhari Vaib
50	„ Poona Vaibhav
*51	„ Prabodh Chand
*52	„ Pratod ...
*53	„ Pune Sárvaja Pustak ...
*54	„ Rámdás ...
55	„ Saddharm Dip
56	„ Sanmárgă Dipi
57	„ Satyă Sadan
58	„ Satyă Shodhak
*59	„ Sharabh ...
60	„ Shetakari ...
*61	„ Shiváji[1] ...
62	„ Sholápur Vritt
63	„ Shubh Suchak
64	„ Suryakánt...
65	„ Suryodayă...
*66	„ Svadesh Hitech

---

[1] Frequently

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R
For the Week ending 25th October 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	750
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	350
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fortnightly	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	700
16	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
17	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI			
18	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
19	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
20	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
21	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
22	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*23	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Do.	200
24	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	275
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
27	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	100
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	250
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
30	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
31	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
32	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	335
34	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
35	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
36	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
37	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,350
38	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
39	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
40	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265
*41	„ Mádhavi	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
42	„ Maháráshtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	1,000
43	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
48	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	400
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	100
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
*54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
55	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
56	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	250
57	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*59	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
60	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	735
*61	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
62	„ Sholápur Vritt	Sholápur	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
64	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
65	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240
*66	„ Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	150

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

CON 734

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
67	The Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
68	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	300
69	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*70	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
71	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
72	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
74	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	475
75	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
76	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
77	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
79	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
80	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
81	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
82	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	415
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	1,175
84	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	500
85	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	50
86	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
*87	„ Chamanistáne Hamesh Bahár	Bombay	Do.	200
88	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
89	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,025
90	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	300
91	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
92	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	400
93	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
94	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
95	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
96	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*97	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
98	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
99	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
100	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
101	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	810
*102	„ Kapol-hita-wardhak	Do.	Monthly	200
103	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	925
*104	„ Mangal Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
105	„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	250
106	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	350
107	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
108	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
109	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	700
110	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
111	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
112	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
113	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
114	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
115	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
116	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
117	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	423
*118	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarterly	200
119	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patra	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
120	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
121	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	778
122	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
123	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
124	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
125	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	300
126	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	915
127	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	115
	SANSKRIT.			
128	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	150
	URDU.			
*129	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
130	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.	160
	PERSIAN.			
131	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
132	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	327
	SINDI.			
133	The Sind Sudhár	Karáchi	Weekly	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the News paper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in th Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (अ or ă) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusio never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to b absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printe with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of th Government of Bombay the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Praises Lord Ripon's administrative acts and answers the taunts of the *Times of India* directed against His Lordship's administration and policy.

In an article headed "The retiring Viceroy" the *Sind Times* (5) of the 21st October says:—We are about to lose a ruler who has infused new life into us, who has sympathized with our legitimate aspirations, and who has never turned a deaf ear to our cries. The press, Native as well as Anglo-Indian, has increased in importance, and the weight of representative associations has been duly recognized. The Bombay press and the Bombay associations joined in an unanimous condemnation of the Mhowra Bill and the Game Preservation Bill. The Bills passed through the local Council nevertheless, but the Viceroy refused his assent to them, and gave a shock to bureaucratic power, from which it is not likely to recover soon, and a momentum to the influence of the press, which has made it in truth a power in the land. The press again took up the question of reform in the Statutory Civil Service, and Lord Ripon at once addressed the Secretary of State, and now we find him sanctioning an educational test for the selection of probationers in Bengal. The Ilbert Bill, which brought this question to the surface, is again an instance of his sincere desire to do justice to the people of India. It has no doubt given a valuable right to the European British subject, but it has made it possible for us, on the strength of this very concession, to claim the same right, and as a matter of fact our Local Government has itself recognized the expediency of granting it in part unasked. We shall shortly have trials by jury in Karáchi, and at no distant date in Sukkur and Hyderabad. Moreover the Ilbert Bill made an important amendment in section 191 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which allows a district magistrate, a sub-divisional magistrate, or a magistrate of the first class duly empowered to initiate criminal proceedings against any one on *suspicion* of his having committed an offence. Act III. of 1884, the Ilbert Bill as enacted into law, however, lays down that in all such cases the accused can as a matter of right demand a change of venue, as well as a committal to the court of sessions. This is no unimportant right. Had Lord Ripon stayed a little longer with us, the iniquitous provision which has been thus partly made innocuous would have been in all likelihood effaced from the statute book. The Krishnagar students' case directed public attention to it lately, and Lord Ripon at once sent for the statistics of cases instituted by magistrates of their own motion on suspicion. In the Salem riots' case his influence has been exerted in favour of the innocent prisoners, and the Madras papers are now pretty sure that it has not been exerted in vain. The landed gentry of the whole of India owe to him a debt of gratitude for his wise resolution, issued some time ago, enjoining fixity of assessment and prohibiting constant revisions of settlement. The Bengal tenantry would have cause to bless his name as soon as the Tenancy Bill passes into law, and that it will pass into law, with several modifications of course, is pretty certain. The landholders in the North-West Provinces cannot but be thankful to him for his liberal policy regarding remissions of revenue. His resolutions, about local self-government have resulted in a series of legislative measures conferring extended powers on local bodies and introducing a representative element in their constitution. For this boon alone his name deserves to be perpetuated. But this is not all. He has carried out many reforms unobtrusively and unostentatiously which have escaped the notice of most of our public writers. A collection of exemptions and immunities granted by him under the Arms Act, the Court Fees Act, and the Stamp Act will bear out our assertion. It was only recently that Lord Ripon invited the opinions of local Governments on the minute of Sir Richard Garth as to the heavy cost of litigation, and expressed his opinion that unless the *ad valorem* scale of fees was either supplemented by a system of refunds or spread over the different stages of a suit, it could not but be unjust. And yet, notwithstanding these acts, we are asked to believe by the *Times of India* that Lord Ripon will not occupy more than "a page or two of Indian history," and that the achievements ascribed to him are "an odd medley of ordinary routine works, or works that are purely mythical, of works that fell, as a matter of course, to the different local Governments"! Yes, indeed! It was an ordinary routine work to launch the local self-government scheme, an

ordinary routine work to take measures for giving wider publicity to legisl
proceedings and enactments, an ordinary routine work no doubt to place
nanted Native Civilians on the same footing as their English brethren, to re
the Statutory Civil Service, to amend our Criminal Code, to give us so many ex
tions from stamp duties, to relax the provisions of the Arms Act, and to r
the Vernacular Press Act. The Tenancy Bill, we suppose, is a myth accor
to our contemporary, and the Education Commission was, we suppose, a farc
cording to him. The *Times of India* has not had "the good fortune," it says, to
of a single instance in which "public measures were translated into the ve
culars and scattered broadcast through India." Well, we have had this good fort
and we can only wonder that the *Times of India* should display such ignora
Public measures are translated into the vernaculars, and the translations
even now placed within easy reach of the people. Was it not again only a
months ago that Mr. Peile's speeches on the Local Self-government Bills
published in pamphlet form by the Government and circulated gratis thro
out the length and breadth of the Presidency? "Encouragement to educa
of the children of Europeans domiciled in India," says our contemporary, "
one of Lord Lytton's measures, and was necessarily carried through by
successor." Granted; but if Lord Lytton is to be given the credit of a mea
which he did not carry out, why is Lord Ripon to be denied any credit for
couraging agricultural banks or for his Tenancy Bill? This shows the won
ful freaks of logic our contemporary is capable of committing. The local
government resolutions again, he tells us, have "evaporated into thin
Have they really? Are the Bills introduced by Mr. Peile, and now ena
into law, after all so flimsy and unsubstantial? Are the numerous other
on the same subject composed of the same vapoury materials? Surely
contemporary knows better than this. We never saw even him in a
hypercritical mood than in that issue of his paper in which he depreciates
Ripon's achievements. We need not remind our contemporary that he is
ting no fair example to Native journalists, and that henceforward he at any
should never lay the charge of "hypercriticism" at the door of the Na
press.

Says that the selection of Natives for the covenanted Civil Service should be made by a competitive examination.

In a paragraph headed "The Statutory Civil Service," the *Subodh Pa*
(15) of the 19th October says:—It has long
been understood that the rules for the selection of
didates for the Statutory Civil Service are under
consideration of the Government of India. No de
conclusions appear to have been arrived at as
But in the meanwhile permission has been granted to the local Governmen
select their candidates this year in any way they choose. Accordingly
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has announced that such of the applicant
appointment as he should approve will be submitted to the test of an exan
tion in English, history, philosophy, mathematics, physical science,
criminal law. The names of the candidates who, in order of merit, oc
the first six places on the examination list will be submitted to the Govern
of India, who will make their choice out of those six names. This is no
a plausible way of making the best of a bad principle of selection. It mus
noted, however, that no such half-measures will ever serve to put the schen
a sound and satisfactory basis. To do so it is absolutely necessary to give
widest scope to competition. And unless that is done there can be no guar
that the fittest men will be selected. The Statutory Civil Service, if pro
remodelled, would not fetter competition by a previous selection of the
dates, but leaving it entirely free would enforce the same tests of efficien
those required of candidates selected in England. Such selection, followe
a couple of years' finish at an English University, and an acquisition of br
and polish from contact with English society, will not only satisfy the jus
mands of the Natives, but will leave no scope for the Anglo-Indian sneer
Statutory Civil Servants as an inferior class of people, not worthy of the
and privileges of the covenanted Civil Servants.

Expresses generally a doubt regarding the utility of establishing scholarships to enable Natives to study at the Universities in England, and says that Statutory Civilians should take advantage of them.

The *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 19th October, in a paragraph
ernment of India Scholarships," says:
instance of this same device of patching
tially defective system of nomination
tioned the recent foundation of six s
£200 a year for Natives studying a
University. The idea, no doubt, did
with the Government. It was put into
indefatigable Professor Monier Williams. But the Governmen
casting about for some way of improving the quality of the Civil
nations, properly saw the opportunity which the scheme afforded
been tempted to comply with Professor Monier Williams' pro
reason. This accounts for the condition annexed to the scholar
selecting men for them preference shall be given to Statutory Civi
of passing a probationary period in England. But it has yet to
far they will avail themselves of them, though if they were wise t
to fail to do so. By way of another patch, we think Governmen
reserve these scholarships for the Civilians, at the same time maki
at one of the English Universities a condition precedent to their
pointments in India. But with the present rules for holding the
there is hardly any justification for establishing them, apart from
the Statutory Civilians may make of them. An English degree is n
by the generality of the Natives in and for itself, nor does it impr
sition. Much less can it be said that an encouragement to study
Universities is a crying necessity of the times. There are many
mechanical and industrial lines a knowledge of which is to be acq
land. If encouragement is required anywhere, it is in the acqui
knowledge and skill. The humane arts can be studied in India
sufficient for all practical purposes and for all our wants.

Abolition of the Vernacular Press Act by Lord Ripon and remarks in connection therewith.

The same newspaper, in a paragraph headed "The Nat
the Viceroy," says:—But independ
recognition of his services from the
glad to be able to announce that Lo
also receive an address from the Na
Bombay. The sense of security and f
the whole Native press has enjoyed during Lord Ripon's *regi*
his repeal of the ill-advised Gagging Act, is well worthy of some
ful acknowledgment. It has been said in certain quarters th
Viceroy in Lord Ripon's place would have removed the gag from
the same, and that it is no special merit of Lord Ripon if he did s
for a moment the truth of this statement, our thanks are none the
liberator, and it would be an act of ingratitude not to acknowle
which has been extended to us by Lord Ripon, not as one isolated
part of a noble and generous policy.

Approves of the action of Mr. Rivers Thompson, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in the matter of the Krishnagar students' case.

The *Gujaráti* (94) of the 19th October, in referring to
Mr. Rivers Thompson, Lieutenant-Gover
in the matter of the Krishnagar students'
Mr. Rivers Thompson deserves great
independence manifested by him in dea
case. The tyrannical conduct of the hau
police in the above case has tarnishe
character of British justice. The course adopted by the Lieuten
of Bengal is most just and was urgently needed for the vindicatio
The conduct of the police appears to have been dictated from the
excited by the Ilbert Bill controversy. Mr. Thompson has show
sight in preventing the perpetration of an unjust act. He has rem
public mind apprehensions regarding injustice and oppression.
acted with an unbiassed mind, he would become immensely p
Yajdán Parast (123) of the 19th, the *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the
Akhbáre Sodágar (79) and the *Káside Mumbai* (103) of the 22nd O
approval of the action of Mr. Rivers Thompson in the Krishna
case, and say that it will not fail to be productive of good results.

Approves of the suggestion made to Government by Sir William Wedderburn in connection with the oppression exercised by the police in extorting confessions from prisoners.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 24th October says:—Sir Wi
burn has taken up the important su
pression exercised by the police for
fessions from prisoners, and if all th
magistrates in this Presidency were to
measures for its extinction the evil
rooted out. It is true that the police
to *zulum* in every case and that they m
difficulties in tracing out the real culprits. But the complaints
shocking oppression practised by the mofussil police for extorti
have now gone to such a length that it is necessary that measures s
for its suppression. The remedies are simple, and it is surpri
Bombay Government have not adopted them. They should iss
requesting all Police Superintendents and Commissioners to info
ordinates that Government look with displeasure on this pra
any police officer found resorting to it will be severely puni
resolution will prove very beneficial. Moreover if all judges a
were to resolve to duly punish police officers found guilty of th
evil would soon be checked. Damaged characters should not, as
be employed in the police force. These persons prove useful in s
to take their help for securing justice is equivalent to degrading
of the service itself. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the same
Sir William Wedderburn's suggestion is very valuable and shoul
acted upon. What Sir W. Wedderburn and the public want is
ment should issue a strict order to heads of police not to allow
nates to take undue liberty in extorting confessions, and to s
them when conviction is brought home to them with a view
Such a measure will greatly improve the police force, and will be
mercy and justice to the people. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79) of th
expresses disapproval of the evasive reply given by Government
sentation made by Sir William Wedderburn in the matter, an
behoves Government to enquire into it and to take remedial
reason why the police resort to beating and other cruel treatme
is because the men employed in the police force are illiterate an
The European superiors do not know of the oppression exercised b
nates, place great confidence in them, and remain ignorant of th
enquiry into the matter will show the necessity of employin
clever men into the police force. When Government have evad
public ought to petition them and support the prayer of Sir W
The Poona Sárvajanik Sabha should also take up the matter.]

Complains that the higher judicial appointments in Sind are given to Military Civilians and the claims of Natives are ignored.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 19th October says:—The
have very reasonable grounds of co
the provincial Government for their
ference to the claims of Natives, di
their knowledge of law and for abilit
it, to the higher judicial appointments
Our contemporary, the *Sind Times*, w
cates the rights of qualified Sindis, complains that there is not on
Native judicial officer in Sind of higher position than a Subordi
with better emoluments than Rs. 300 per month. All the higher
ments seem to be reserved for what are called "Military Civi
lucky mortals could not in the nature of things boast of legal att
fresh from the Revenue Survey Department are said to be pitch
judicial offices for which they have had no previous training or cl
are the children of the soil to be shut out from those higher off
are every way qualified to fill? It would be absurd that in the
of Sind there is not a single qualified Native well up in legal ma
post of Judge of the Small Causes Court. Let the energetic Sind
rialise the provincial authorities on the subject. In Mr. Melvi
Judicial Commissioner in Sind, they will find a member of the Lo
on whose impartiality and sense of justice they may fairly depend
ful that the remonstrance will not fail to have effect. The *Sin*

Sind Sabha between them must try every means in their power, u
to the Secretary of State, to have this anomaly removed. They m
Excellency the Governor, who is going to Sind shortly.

Lunatic Asylum at Colába.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 22nd October says:—The re
Bombay Government to build a luna
Ratnágiri and one at Poona is very wise
Asylum at Colába however is a disgrace to the proud city of Bo
sort of prison, and is quite deficient in suitable amusements for t
persons located in it. Moreover many lunatics have to be refused ad
owing to want of room. A few patients are provided free of
asylum, but others have to pay a certain monthly fee. Those w
to pay it are cruelly refused admission. If the Colába Lunatic
extended, and if certain comforts were provided for the inma
spent for the purpose would not be spent in vain. The two new
a certain extent remove the complaint regarding the want of acco
lunatics. Sir James Fergusson ought however to lose no time in
small committee of engineers and doctors to draw up plans and fu
for extending the Colába Lunatic Asylum. He should not hesit
the sanction of the Supreme Government for spending even two
on the work. It is not only a shame and cruelty to refuse adm
lunatics into the asylum, but it is a disgrace to the liberality of th
to the solicitude of Government that such want should long rema

Says that the Bombay Government ought to pay the expenses incurred by Mr. Bápuji Dinánáth, an interpreter in the Small Causes Court, in defending himself from the charge of bribery brought against him by the police, and that they should order the prosecution of the sweetmeat-seller and other principal witnesses for perjury.

The same newspaper of the 18th October says:—The ap
by the unfortunate Mr. Bápuji Dinán
preter in the local Small Cause Court,
Government for the payment of Rs. 2,7
of the expenses incurred by him in the
brought against him by the police, is pe
it is to be hoped that Sir James Fe
deference to public opinion, comply wi
now made. It is surprising that the
withdraw from the case when it was o
and the evidence very weak. We are r
Mr. Brewin or any police officer in his
bring dishonest Government servants to justice, but in this
showed excessive zeal and took action in reliance upon the
roguish sweetmeat-seller. The police are not much to blame in
they wished to do good to the public. But after the result of t
Sir Frank Souter's duty to request Government to repay the un
preter all his expenses. As nothing of the kind has been done,
made an application. Sir James ought to issue a resolution orderi
of the expenses incurred by Mr. Bápuji and the prosecution of
seller and other principal witnesses for giving false information
and for perjury. As long as this is not done, the public wi
satisfaction that their homes are safe and that they will not be
the false testimony of some insignificant men. [The *Yajdán P*
the 19th October expresses a hope that Government will, for the
comply with the request made by Mr. Bápuji Dinánáth for the
expenses incurred by him in defending himself against the cha
brought against him.]

Says that it is not right to levy a water-rate on lands if those lands are not supplied with water provided by Government.

A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (133) of the 18th Oc
entirely agree with the opinion expres
Sabha in its report to the Commissio
visability of making alterations in sect
Bombay Land Revenue Code, but I h
more to say which, I believe, dese
There are several tálukas in Sind, am
Rohri Táluka may be especially mentioned, which depend upon
cultivation. The whole of the Rohri Division, so to say, often
and there remains nothing to distinguish the bed of a canal fro
Revenue officers have urged that the water of the flood is mixed

water, and therefore the lands under inundation may be sai
supplied by Government with water. On this ground Hakab
such lands. It is now four or five years since there have b
although canal clearance has been performed as usual. This f
proves that the argument of revenue officers can hold no wate
lands as are situated on or near the banks of canals or water-c
upon canal water for their cultivation. This being so, it is co
provisions of the Irrigation Act that lands not depending on c
their cultivation should have been, and should hereafter be, subj
rates. It is therefore proper, now that the new settlement has c
and the jamábandi has not been fixed, that Hakaba should not b
land assessment. The rates fixed under the settlement will con
unchanged for about thirty years, but Hakaba should in justice b
for those years during which water has been supplied at the cost o
It is unfair to charge water-rates on lands which have not been
water by Government. *A.* has a piece of land near the bed of a
canal, which depends for the supply of water on a well belonging
ment cannot, rightly speaking, charge water-rates on this piece.
the part of Government to fix and levy water-rates on lands,
lands derive advantage from the water provided by Government

Requests Government to assign lands for building houses and shops to the inhabitants of Sangameshvar.

The *Bakul* (20) of the 19th October complains that althou
season is over, yet nothing has been d
new places to the people of Sangameshv
houses and shops. The inhabitants of
in great distress. Owing to the con
year, they do not venture to build shop
locality. They are thinking of migrating to another town. Su
from Sangameshvar will cause them much unnecessary distre
will result in serious harm to the internal trade, which has its ce
meshvar. The agriculturists who wish to sell their corn cann
because trade at Sangameshvar is at a stand-still. The *Bakul* tr
ernment will without delay assign lands for building houses an
inhabitants of Sangameshvar.

Complains of the harsh treatment of liquor-sellers in Bombay by the A'bkári Department.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 25th October says:—T
made by the dealers in liquor against t
are daily increasing in number. T
Native States have also been put to in
the new ábkári arrangements made
Government with them. The complai
year by dealers in liquor have been very numerous, but no hee
paid to them. Some officers have become so very anxious t
revenue that they do not think it their duty to attend to the int
vileges of dealers in liquor and of consumers. Even after licen
for the sale of liquor, new hard conditions continue to be impose
sellers in Bombay. It is very painful that such severity shoul
in Bombay before the very eyes of Government. Such indif
part of the latter is not becoming. It is the duty of Governme
the actions of their officers and to give justice to the people by a
any wrong they may be doing. The present is a fitting time fo
of this duty.

Complains of delay in the declaration of the result of the Subordinate Magistrates' Examination held six months ago in Bombay.

A correspondent of the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 19th O
It is a scandal and a shame that th
Native Magistrates' Examination,
months ago, should have yet remain
The University, as some people thin
to do with the examination. It i
Department that is greatly to blame
of things. If the examiners had their hands full of other wo
could have declined the office. But when they once accepted
have a shadow of excuse for the delay, which is without a p
Dátardun (88) of the 23rd October remarks ironically that th

last Subordinate Magistrates' Examination should be declared of the one to be held six months hence, now that six month elapsed since it was held.]

Complains of the practice of asking for presents on Pársi and Hindu new year holidays.

The *Gujarát Mitrá* (74) of the 19th October complains t others employed in courts of justice a at Surat ask for Diváli presents from abuse them if their request is not comp heads of offices should prevent thei from behaving in this disgraceful mann spondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (83) of the 24th October also co shameful practice of asking for presents on the Pateti and Diváli says that heads of Government offices ought to put a stop to it. the custom of asking for presents greatly prevailed in the Panjá years, but the action of the local authorities has put an end to th

Complains of the dismissal of certain employés in the post office at Dhárwár on insufficient grounds.

The *Dhárwár Vritt* (26) of the 16th October complains that bhái, parcel clerk in the post office at Gavsu Mia have been dismissed from s insufficient grounds. The reasons stat ing them are most absurd and rid punishment of these men is utterly di to their alleged shortcomings, and their cases have not been at a vestigated. The *Dhárwár Vritt* trusts that justice may yet be men, who have been removed from their posts by the Post Mas Bombay. [The *Mádhavi* (41) of the 17th October states that th ordinates at the post office at Dhárwár who were prosecuted befo trate for theft have been declared innocent, and yet they have no to their posts. One or two have been wrongly dismissed, and are suffering great distress from being allowed to remain under s

Misappropriation of property of the temple of Vithoba at Pandharpur by the Bráhmans employed at the temple for the service of the idol.

A correspondent of the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 23rd Oct that although the income of the temple Pandharpur is large, and the allowance sources considerable, yet the Bráhm entertained at the temple for the servic there do not perform their duties pr misappropriate to their own use or sell belonging to the idol, of which they are only the trustees. The co Dewasthán has no real power to set matters right. The corres that the District Collector will direct his attention to this matter

Complains of the misappropriation of charity funds.

The *Surat Akhbár* (76) of the 20th October complains of the tion of several charity funds by the tru to administer them, and says that it is Government should without delay fra their proper administration. It should set forth in detail the me use and appropriation of charity funds. Those responsible per appropriate charity funds or favour others out of them should b punishment. A trust-deed ought to be made when the funds amount. There ought to be a certain number of well-to-do trus and an account of the administration of the funds ought to be p year.

A complaint against a police sepoy employed at Ahmedabad.

The *Nyáyá Darshak* (107) of the 20th October says:—A po by force forty earthen cups for lighti female potters who were selling th Mánekchauk and the Victoria Press When a young man spoke to the Ja he haughtily replied that it mattered not and that they were at the police station. It is surprising that a policeman shoul oppression in broad daylight. We hope that the authorities speedily enquire into the matter. The number of the police se

Railways.

Remarks in connection with the employment of Natives on the different lines of railway.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 19th October says:—It is now m
two years since we first referred to the injust
to Native interests in the matter of employ
the different lines of railway. We called th
tion of several members of the Supreme Gov
to the fact that in certain departments Native
was being studiously neglected. It was gratifying, therefore, to fi
time after Government desiring a steady extension of Native agency
Locomotive Department. And much more gratifying is it now to see
recommendation of the Government was adopted and that it has alr
sulted in the employment of a large number of Native drivers and s
The *Pioneer* is in sulks at a recent resolution of the Government of I
this subject. The resolution is really business-like, and we fail to s
there is in it to carp at. Why should not the Government have the co
express its "satisfaction" at the employment of 64 additional Native
and of 21 additional Native shunters? Surely when the Governme
that its policy in particular directions is bearing fruit, it may publicly
its satisfaction at the results. Does the *Pioneer* mean that satisfactio
be reserved for only European and Eurasian employés of railways? T
ways, from the time of their construction in 1848 till 1870, have done
of mischief to agriculturists and weavers. The economic effects on the c
of these classes in the earlier stages of progress have been far from sati
And some reparation is due for the injury. And this can be done onl
employment to a large extent of the children of the soil as railway ser
that the money earned may remain in India. The greater therefore
crease in the number of Native employés on railways in various depa
the better will it be for the country. Although the Director-General
ways reports year after year the percentage of increase of Native empl
somehow refrains from stating the amount of wages and salaries
Neither is any account given of the salaries earned by Europeans in
low offices. A fair comparison could then alone be made as to the ea
the two classes. We have more than once urged the expediency of s
the statistics now omitted. It is to be hoped we may not have to re
suggestion again. Meanwhile we cannot help sharing the satisfactio
Government at the progress of employment recorded for Native dri
shunters. Would it not be better for the authorities to publish a simil
return for other Native servants employed on railways—say, how man
how many station-masters, how many goods-agents, how many
signallers, and so on? Again it may be as well to give statistics fo
separate from Eurasians; for now-a-days many of the latter regist
selves as *Natives* with the view to obtain employment which they wou
wise be disqualified under official regulations from getting. We have
say on this subject.

Comments on the advantages of employing Natives as engine-drivers on railways in India.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (73) of the 19th October, in referring to th
ment to the *Gazette of India* containing re
Native drivers and shunters employed on th
railways in this country for the year 1883,
There is no reason why Natives should not
before long to learn the art of saving fue
&c., when in charge of trains. It is only the knowledge of the
the subject and the experience in applying them which are needed
of course could not be acquired without sufficient application and a
and the Natives, aspiring to the situations of drivers and shun
their friends wishing to back up their aspirations, ought to see
necessary application and attention are used to ensure the realizat
same. Government would be consulting the benefit of the State by
additional encouragement to deserving Natives to acquire the neces
and proficiency as drivers, approaching generally speaking to those
peans. We refer of course to the positive pecuniary benefit accrui
State, as well as to the indirect gain to Government arising from the
of the people for the benefit they would reap owing to the action o

ment. In almost all the reports of the different railway authorities
it stated that the substitution of Native in place of European d
shunters has been a great gain to the respective concerns. The
figures embodied in the reports speak for themselves. They are c
cative of the policy that Government ought to pursue as being at once
popular, and financially sound. Nor should it be forgotten that
extension in the country is to depend upon the financial return that
may be likely to yield, it is the more incumbent on the responsible G
in the land to take vigorous measures in good time for securing al
visions calculated to minimise the cost of the construction and
railways, as the knowledge and experience gained on the subject
gest. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (101) of the same date points out the
of the plea advanced by some parties that Native engine-drivers con
coal than their European brethren, and says that the Sind, Panjáb
Railway, which is the only railway company that has made this comp
its Native drivers Rs. 50 only per mensem. From this it is eviden
drivers must be inexperienced simpletons, and it is probable that th
consuming more coal. But it is not just to run down the whole clas
engine-drivers from this single instance. If other railway compan
similiar complaint to make, the leading members of some of these
who are always ready to favour Europeans, would not have failed to
to thereby oust Natives from service. Moreover the fact that Nat
have frequently secured the reward for saving coal shows that the
does not exist in all companies. If the complaint, however, be tr
drivers ought to be taught the way of saving coal.]

Remarks about the employment of Natives as engine-drivers on Indian railway lines.

The *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 19th October says:—A strange
is now for the first time sought to be made
the employment of Native drivers on ou
Whatever else was said against him before
along conceded that he was a cheaper bar
rally than his European *confrere*. The *Tim*
however, cites the authority of the Locomotive Superintendent of
Panjáb and Delhi Railway, and of some others, to show that the Na
is even more costly than the European, because he consumes
Without questioning the correctness of the facts and figures adduc
maintain that they only bear out the truth of the well-established
that unskilled labour is always more costly than skilled labour—not
But no one ever advocates the employment of unskilled Native labo
ference to skilled European labour. Nor has it been alleged that th
skill required in a driver is beyond the reach of Natives. What
relevancy of figures showing the expensiveness of unskilled labour to
question of the employment of Natives as drivers on our Indian
In point of soberness and steadiness we are informed that the Nativ
the G. I. P. line compare very favourably with the European emplo
same class. If so, this is a great point in favour of their appointmen

Grievances of Native engine-drivers on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 24th October complains of th
done to Native engine-drivers on the B.
Railway by their being chiefly made to
trains and by their daily wages being o
those given to European drivers, and say
comfort and pay were offered by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Comp
Native drivers, a large number of Natives would come forward to en
work. From the report published in the *Gazette of India* of the 1
it appears that there were 23 Native drivers on this railway in 188
there was an addition of only one to this number. This fact shows
drivers do not receive sufficient encouragement. Moreover there
tion as to the ability of the Native drivers on this line. A major po
Eurasian drivers who find employment on it receive instruction fro
to the performance of their duties, and consequently earn larger inc
drivers of local trains had until recently to work continuously for
hours. The Native drivers quietly submitted to this rule, but th

drivers did not do so. The latter informed their Superintendent that health would be endangered by continually working for 15 hours. It is that during the last two days the rule has been altered and the drivers now required to work for 8 hours only. From the fact that Native dri can work 15 hours continuously, their power of endurance and stren must be greater than that of the European drivers. Why then should t daily wages be half those of their European brethren? The object of giv lower wages to Native drivers may perhaps be that Natives should not o their services for this kind of work. It cannot be that better pay is given European drivers as an inducement to them to come out from Engla The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company now scarcely obtains drivers fr Great Britain. They are mostly taken from the class of Europeans a Eurasians residing in Bombay.

Native States.

Disapproves of the suggestion of the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* on the subject of the reduction of the armies of Native States.

The *Arunodayă* (18) of the 19th October, in referring to the suggestion the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* on subject of the reduction of the armies of Native Sta observes that Native princes have a perfect righ tax their subjects to any extent they like, but if s a policy proves oppressive, then the British Gove ment as the paramount power is bound to interf The paramount power however will only be justified in interfering when compla have been made to it by the subjects of Native princes themselves. It would do for the British Government to presume that the subjects of Native States over-taxed for the maintenance of their armies unless they themselves c forward with complaints about the oppressiveness of their taxation. Have of the subjects of Scindia, Holkar or Gáikawád made any complaint about t being over-taxed? Really speaking they prefer to live under their Native ru to becoming the subjects of the British Government. On account of British Government being the paramount power in India, it can at any mom find some pretext for desiring the Native princes to reduce their forces, such a proceeding will hurt theirs feelings and cause unnecessary dissatisfact The *Arunodayă* trusts that in deciding the fate of the armies of Native prin full caution and circumspection will be exercised.

Comments on the sanction given by the Supreme Government for the adoption of the son borne by Jánbái to the Jám of Navánagar as heir to the throne.

The *Gujaráti* (94) of the 19th October says:—The Jám of Navánagar at last succeeded in getting the son borne to him Jánbái acknowledged by the Supreme Governm as heir to the throne. We cannot help express our surprise and disappointment that the son o concubine should be allowed to succeed to a thro that sensible Diwáns should help to bring about su result; and that a Viceroy like Lord Ripon should acquiesce in such a step. Supreme Government have not published the reasons which have induced th to arrive at this decision. But we and the Navánagar public are very anx to know them. It is to be hoped that the Government will publish them the satisfaction of the people. [The *Rást Goftár* (110) of the 19th Octo expresses pity for the prince whose claims have now been set aside, and ho that the Jám would make ample compensation to him in his disappointm The *Yajdán Parast* (123) of the same date says that the reasons which Government to arrive at the present decision would be worth knowing. Navánagar public may like to have as their future ruler the son of a Mahome mistress, but the principle of allowing such persons to succeed to the thron very unsound and may prove injurious.]

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native P

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
28th October 1884.

INDEX.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration—*

A'bkári: Complaint regarding the harsh treatment of liquor-s
    Bombay by the — Department ... ...
Appointments: Complaint that the higher judicial — in Sind are
    Military Civilians and the claims of Natives are ignored
Building sites at Sangameshvar: Request to Government to assig
    for building houses and shops to the inhabitants of Sangames
Charity funds: Complaint regarding the misappropriation of—
Civil Service of India: Expression of opinion that the selection of
    for the covenanted — should be made by a competitive examin
Government of India Scholarships: Expression of a doubt regard
    utility of establishing scholarships to enable Natives to stu
    University in England and expression of opinion that St
    Civilians should take advantage of them ... ...
Judicial matters: Expression of opinion that the Bombay Gove
    ought to pay the expenses incurred by Mr. Bápuji Dinár
    interpreter in the Small Causes Court, in defending himself f
    charge of bribery brought against him by the police and th
    should order the prosecution of the sweetmeat-seller an
    principal witnesses for perjury ... ...
Krishnagar students' case: Approval of the action of Mr.
    Thompson, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in the matter of th
Land Revenue: Objection to the levy of a water-rate on land
    those lands are not supplied with water provided by Governn
Lunatic Asylum at Colába, Bombay: Request to Sir James Fergu
    speedily extend the— ... ...
Police:
    Approval of the suggestion made to Government by Sir
        Wedderburn in connection with the oppression exerci
        the — in extorting confessions from prisoners ...
    Complaint against a — sepoy employed at Ahmedabad...
Postal matters: Complaint against the dismissal of certain emp
    the post office at Dhárwár on insufficient grounds ...
Presents: Complaint regarding the practice of asking for — on P
    Hindu new year holidays ... ...
Property of the temple of Vithoba at Pandharpur: Misappropri
    — by the Bráhmans employed at the temple for the service
    idol ... ...
Subordinate Magistrates' Examination: Complaint regarding th
    in the declaration of the result of the — held six months
    Bombay ... ...
Vernacular Press: Abolition of the — Act by Lord Ripon and r
    in connection therewith ... ...
Viceroyalty of India: Praises of Lord Ripon's administrative a
    answer to the taunts of the *Times of India* directed aga
    Lordship's administration and policy ... ...

PART II.—*Railways—*

B. B. & C. I Railway: Grievances of Native engine-drivers on the
Employment of Natives on the different lines of railway: R
    in connection with the— ... ...
Engine-drivers on railways in India: Comments on the advant
    employing Natives as —
        The *Bombay Chronicle* ... ...
        The *Subodh Patrika* ... ...

PART III.—*Native States—*

Armies of Native States: Disapproval of the suggestion of the
    correspondent of the London *Times* on the subject of the re
    in the— ... ...
Navánagar: Comments on the sanction given by the Supreme
    ment for the adoption of the son borne by Jánbái to the Já
    as heir to the throne ... ...

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

11
FICE
884

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R
For the Week ending 1st November 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.
	ENGLISH.		
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.		
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fortnightly
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly
16	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.
17	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.
	MARA'THI.		
18	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly
19	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.
20	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.
21	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.
22	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.
*23	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Do.
24	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.
27	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.
30	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.
31	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.
32	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly
34	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.
35	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.
36	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.
37	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.
38	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.
39	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly
40	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly
*41	„ Mádhavi	Dhárwár	Weekly
42	„ Maháráshtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.
43	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.
46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly
48	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.
*51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.
*52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.
*53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly
*54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly
55	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly
56	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly
57	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.
*59	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.
60	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly
*61	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly
62	„ Sholápur Vritt	Sholápur	Do.
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.
64	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.
65	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.
*66	„ Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

R.
611
OFFICE
884

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R
For the Week ending 1st November 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	750
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	350
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fortnightly	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	700
16	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
17	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
18	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
19	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
20	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
21	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
22	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*23	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Do.	200
24	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	275
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
27	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	100
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	250
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
30	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
31	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
32	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	335
34	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
35	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
36	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
37	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,350
38	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
39	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
40	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265
*41	„ Mádhavi	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
42	„ Maháráshtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	1,000
43	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
48	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	400
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	100
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
*54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
55	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
56	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	250
57	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*59	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
60	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	735
*61	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
62	„ Sholápur Vritt	Sholápur	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
64	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
65	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240
*66	„ Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	150

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	E
	MARA'THI—*continued.*		
67	The Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Weekly
68	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.
69	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.
*70	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.
71	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.
72	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthl
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.		
73	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly
74	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.
75	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.
76	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.
77	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.
	GUJARA'TI.		
78	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly
79	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily
80	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthl
81	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.
82	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily
84	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly
85	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.
86	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthl
*87	„ Chamanistáne Hamesh Bahár	Bombay	Do.
88	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly
89	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.
90	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthl
91	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.
92	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.
93	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.
94	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly
95	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthl
96	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.
*97	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarter
98	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily
99	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthl
100	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly
101	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.
*102	„ Kapol-hita-wardhak	Do.	Monthl
103	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-wee
*104	„ Mangal Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly
105	„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthl
106	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.
107	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekl
108	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.
109	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.
110	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.
111	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.
112	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.
113	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Month
114	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.
115	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.
116	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.
117	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.
*118	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quarte
119	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patra	Ahmedabad	Month
120	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekl
121	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Month
122	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.
123	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekl
	KA'NARESE.		
124	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekl
125	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.
126	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.
127	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.
	SANSKRIT.		
128	The Girwán Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortni
	URDU.		
*129	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekl
130	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.
	PERSIAN.		
131	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekl
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.		
132	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekl
	SINDI.		
133	The Sind Sudhár	Karáchi	Weekl

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Re
which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and
paper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to th
In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the sa
Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is th
or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*)
never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when
absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well
with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—ă.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of th G
the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

An estimate of the merits and demerits of Lord Ripon's career as Governor General looked at from the point of view of Anglo-Indians and Natives.

In an article headed "The out-going Viceroy," the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 26th October says:—It is the creed of Anglo-Indians—and it is no wonder that it should be so—to believe that any elevation of the social and political status of the Native is equivalent to a diminution of their own rights and privileges. This section of the Indian community from the very first has done its best to hamper Lord Ripon, vilifying his rule, and has at last succeeded in nullifying most of the measures adopted by him which have for their object the good of the Natives. The Anglo-Indian community, it must be confessed, has proved too strong for His Lordship, and he now leaves the country amidst the jeers, contemptuous criticisms, and pitying condescensions of that community. As has been frankly put forward by one of their number, the community thinks that the only motive of action with Lord Ripon was his desire to insult the Europeans in India. Indignities and insults without number were being heaped on their heads, and it was thought that they were in danger of extermination unless they took some very strong action in self-defence. There was, as it were, a war between the Anglo-Indian community on the one hand and Lord Ripon on the other—a war not for glory or conquest, but a war for the very life. Such has been the attitude of Englishmen in India towards His Lordship, and as every thing is fair in war and in love they have not scrupled to injure and abuse His Lordship in all possible manner of ways. The whole armoury of abuse and invective was brought into use, and what by false and coloured telegrams, by uprorious and seditious meetings, newspaper articles and letters, private circulars and public minutes, by defence associations and over-zealous delegates,—in short by every thing fair or foul,—they have done their utmost to bring the name of Lord Ripon into disgrace. To this class of people Lord Ripon's name has become an abomination. In their opinion his administration was more mischievous than barren; and in his departure they see an end to misrule and folly. These opinions of a section are also shared in by a very small class of the Native community. There is no doubt that that class is a very small one, though their opinions have been put forward in a public journal called the *United India*. That journal has made it a policy to abuse Lord Ripon. It calls him dishonest and insincere. We have our own doubts as to whether the opinions which appear in that paper are genuine Native opinions. Yet the fact cannot be concealed and it must be admitted that there is one paper on its face conducted by Natives which censures in strong terms the administration of Lord Ripon. On the other hand the admiration felt by the whole Native community for Lord Ripon knows no bounds. They have deified him, have called him their saviour, and have magnified him into the ideal of a Governor General. From the time he came into this country Natives have identified him with their interests, and in their applause for his good acts have passed over in silence certain measures of his, which if not absolutely ruinous are at least of doubtful advantage. The whole breadth and length of the land has resounded over and over again with praise; and if the parting feelings of a people for their ruler are any standard of their estimation for him, then it may safely be asserted that Lord Ripon goes away the most successful Viceroy ever sent by England's Queen to rule over this land. Towns and cities, associations and individuals, have vied with one another in extolling him; meetings and memorials, speeches and writings, have come out by hundreds and thousands in his praise; and Natives have gone the length of petitioning Her Most Gracious Majesty for allowing them the benefit of his rule for another term of five years. They never speak of him but with feelings of over-flowing admiration; in short their admiration and love for him is as intense as the hatred of the Anglo-Indian community, and they have extolled him in proportion to the abuse that has been heaped upon him by the Anglo-Indians. In both these sentiments we think there is some exaggeration. It is certainly very hard to arrive at the exact estimate of the worth of Lord Ripon, so great is the likelihood of any judge being swayed by conscious or unconscious partiality in his favour or against him. Lord Ripon is neither the tyrant of the Anglo-Indians nor the god of the Native community; yet it is true that on the whole he is the best, the most honest and the most observant of our

Politics and the Public Administration.

An estimate of the merits and demerits of Lord Ripon's career as Governor General looked at from the point of view of Anglo-Indians and Natives.

In an article headed "The out-going Viceroy," the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 26th October says:—It is the creed of Anglo-Indians—and it is no wonder that it should be so—to believe that any elevation of the social and political status of the Native is equivalent to a diminution of their own rights and privileges. This section of the Indian community from the very first has done its best to hamper Lord Ripon, vilifying his rule, and has at last succeeded in nullifying most of the measures adopted by him which have for their object the good of the Natives. The Anglo-Indian community, it must be confessed, has proved too strong for His Lordship, and he now leaves the country amidst the jeers, contemptuous criticisms, and pitying condescensions of that community. As has been frankly put forward by one of their number, the community thinks that the only motive of action with Lord Ripon was his desire to insult the Europeans in India. Indignities and insults without number were being heaped on their heads, and it was thought that they were in danger of extermination unless they took some very strong action in self-defence. There was, as it were, a war between the Anglo-Indian community on the one hand and Lord Ripon on the other—a war not for glory or conquest, but a war for the very life. Such has been the attitude of Englishmen in India towards His Lordship, and as every thing is fair in war and in love they have not scrupled to injure and abuse His Lordship in all possible manner of ways. The whole armoury of abuse and invective was brought into use, and what by false and coloured telegrams, by uproarious and seditious meetings, newspaper articles and letters, private circulars and public minutes, by defence associations and over-zealous delegates,—in short by every thing fair or foul,—they have done their utmost to bring the name of Lord Ripon into disgrace. To this class of people Lord Ripon's name has become an abomination. In their opinion his administration was more mischievous than barren; and in his departure they see an end to misrule and folly. These opinions of a section are also shared in by a very small class of the Native community. There is no doubt that that class is a very small one, though their opinions have been put forward in a public journal called the *United India*. That journal has made it a policy to abuse Lord Ripon. It calls him dishonest and insincere. We have our own doubts as to whether the opinions which appear in that paper are genuine Native opinions. Yet the fact cannot be concealed and it must be admitted that there is one paper on its face conducted by Natives which censures in strong terms the administration of Lord Ripon. On the other hand the admiration felt by the whole Native community for Lord Ripon knows no bounds. They have deified him, have called him their saviour, and have magnified him into the ideal of a Governor General. From the time he came into this country Natives have identified him with their interests, and in their applause for his good acts have passed over in silence certain measures of his, which if not absolutely ruinous are at least of doubtful advantage. The whole breadth and length of the land has resounded over and over again with praise; and if the parting feelings of a people for their ruler are any standard of their estimation for him, then it may safely be asserted that Lord Ripon goes away the most successful Viceroy ever sent by England's Queen to rule over this land. Towns and cities, associations and individuals, have vied with one another in extolling him; meetings and memorials, speeches and writings, have come out by hundreds and thousands in his praise; and Natives have gone the length of petitioning Her Most Gracious Majesty for allowing them the benefit of his rule for another term of five years. They never speak of him but with feelings of over-flowing admiration; in short their admiration and love for him is as intense as the hatred of the Anglo-Indian community, and they have extolled him in proportion to the abuse that has been heaped upon him by the Anglo-Indians. In both these sentiments we think there is some exaggeration. It is certainly very hard to arrive at the exact estimate of the worth of Lord Ripon, so great is the likelihood of any judge being swayed by conscious or unconscious partiality in his favour or against him. Lord Ripon is neither the tyrant of the Anglo-Indians nor the god of the Native community; yet it is true that on the whole he is the best, the most honest and the most observant of our

Viceroys. The anger engendered in the breasts of the Anglo-Indian
is itself a sort of certificate for his good intentions for the masses
The whole history of that anger is so well-known that it is quite n
repeat it, but it may be asserted that Lord Ripon does not suffer in
but gains much in the estimation of the world on account of those
which have secured for him the hatred of the people of his own colou
country.

Disapproves of India being made to pay the expenses of strengthening the fortifications of Aden, Singapore, Hongkong, &c., and points out the necessity of strengthening the defences of Bombay.

In referring to Reuter's telegram on the subject of the improv
colonial defences, the *Bombay Chronicle* (73
26th October says:—The sum of money to
out on the work to be done appears rid
small. There is nothing said about putting
more important of the Indian ports in an ad
defensive condition. While India's defence
hostile naval attacks has been thus ap
neglected by the Ministry, they have not missed the opportunity
saddling this country with a considerable portion of the cost of the fort
of Aden, Singapore, and Hongkong. The most remote and incon
foreign places have received in the matter of their defences the car
sideration of Her Majesty's Government. They are all treated mor
liberally by the English Treasury. But India, while made to pay
defences of some of these places for reasons of dubious propriety as r
part of them, she is not even told why Bombay and other important p
her own coasts are left in their present exposed and undefended c
While contributing from their pockets to a share of the cost of the
tions of Aden, Singapore, and Hongkong, it would have been some co
to the people of Bombay and other places to know that the Ministr
least manifested some earnest concern for them in their present
and undefended situation. But the English Ministry in the
of these foreign fortifications would appear to have been only
to provide for the requirements thereof with the least possible burd
English Treasury and the English tax-payer. Hence their solicitud
member India only in order to make her a sharer in the Imperial bur
then to dismiss her from their minds, no matter what her own cond
want may be, and how urgent the need to pay some attention to them
to that given to the other foreign stations. India must now do fo
what the British Ministry will not even think of getting done for her
time. Her Government should take the initiative to do what is so
needful to be done for the protection of her coasts. Bombay ought no
carelessly over her danger in the same manner as hitherto. Our lead
and representative associations ought to impress on Government th
of the danger to the commercial and manufacturing interests, to the
on land and the shipping in the harbour of Bombay, owing to the n
of the place. For the works that are called its defences are noth
than such merely in name. They would not check the attack of
man-of-war, or prevent a powerful privateer from laying the cit
heavy contribution, if by any chance either should get near eno
is marvellous that our merchants, manufacturers, and owners of valu
perty and others should continue to tolerate the indifference of Gover
the subject of the utterly undefended state of our city and harbour,
vast valuable property therein contained exposed to the cupidity o
adventurers. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 31st October and the
Sodágar (79) of the 1st November express a wish that Governme
speedily pay attention to strengthening the defences of Bombay. T
supports the suggestion made by the *Bombay Gazette* for request
Dufferin to attend to this matter.]

Does not approve of India being made to pay a portion of the expenses of fortifying Aden, Singapore and other naval stations.

In a paragraph headed "The new charge on the Indian Excheq
Sind Times (5) of the 24th October says:—
surprise has been sprung upon the India
India is called upon to pay for the colonial
of the Empire, not the defences of her own
of **Aden, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong,**
Bay, Table Bay, Port Louis, St. Helena

stations. The Military Committee estimates the expenditure at £891,000 and this is to be borne by India, England, and the Colonies. It is not clear from the telegraphic message whether Australia would have to contribute her quota. It does however seem odd that the Home Government in their wisdom should saddle India with the expenses of the fortifications of the places we have mentioned. Surely it ought to be recognized by this time that India is too poor to be saddled with any more burdens. Are not the Home charges already too heavy? Is not the military expenditure of India already too large? Is it not a fact that a thousand most necessary reforms have had to be postponed indefinitely owing to the financial difficulties of India? Have we not such iniquitous taxes as the salt tax,—taxes which have been admitted to be iniquitous by our rulers themselves, and which can only be justified by the supreme expediency of saving British India from the stigma of bankruptcy? Surely the Liberal Government ought to know all this, and they know it. And yet this new drag on our finances has been sanctioned. The people of India had no voice in the matter. Perhaps the Viceroy and the Indian Government had as much voice in it as the Indian people. The Military Committee makes an estimate, and forthwith the fiat goes forth that one more drain on the resources of this country should be added to the numerous ones already in existence. Suck it dry, our masters, if you like, but remember that it is not the fabulous goose which can lay golden eggs for you every day.

Expresses approval of Mr. Wilfred Blunt's paper on "Race-hatred in India."

The *Rást Goftár* (110) of the 26th October says:—We quite approve of Mr. Wilfred Blunt's second paper on his "Ideas about India." His first paper contained some exaggerated statements, but his second paper is a true picture, though a very unpleasant one. He has not kept secret from his countrymen the conduct of Anglo-Indians towards Natives. Of course the complaint is not applicable to the entire class of Europeans in India. Several good-natured Europeans are very much attached to their Native friends, but such instances are very few. Generally speaking there is no doubt that Europeans keep aloof from Natives, think them their inferiors and treat them like inferior men. Cases of personal violence by haughty Europeans on Natives have decreased owing to the good policy pursued by the Government. But the friendly relations between Europeans and Natives are becoming more constrained; nay, the prejudice of Europeans has taken the form of hatred of Natives. This low-race-prejudice is increasing year by year. It has increased twofold since the complaint made in England by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales regarding the coolness displayed by Europeans towards Natives. Proofs in support of this statement are not wanting. European first-class passengers hate to travel with Native first-class passengers in a railway carriage. They object to accommodate respectable Native gentlemen in English hotels. They do not like to call in clever Native doctors for advice. In the clubs a Native gentleman, of whatever position, is required when on a visit to a European to enter from the back entrance or to keep standing on the road. In the mofussil a separate third-class carriage is reserved on railway trains for them. Several hotel-keepers cannot keep Native managers, for Europeans refuse to reside in such hotels. This increase of race-prejudice is painful and the task of exposing it is unpleasant. There is however some advantage in exposing it, and Mr. Wilfred Blunt has done a valuable service to India by exposing it before the English public. [The *Yajdán Parast* (123) of the 26th and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 31st October express approval of Mr. Wilfred Blunt's paper, and say that the account given by him of the want of good feeling between Europeans and Natives is true.]

Takes exception to several statements made by Mr. Ashburner in answering Mr. Seymour Keay's article on the spoliation of India.

In an article headed "Mr. Lionel Ashburner and the spoliation of India," the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 26th October says:—Mr. Ashburner's criticisms are valueless. Of what use attempting to justify a procedure however correct in practice as alleged by him, but altogether unsound in principle and condemned by all the highest authorities? At the same time there are some observations made in the initial part of his article which need to be examined. He says that "official etiquette does not allow the officers of the Indian Government to

expose the fallacies of these articles." This is a bold statemen
Ashburner to make, when every student of politics is well a
official classes manage the Anglo-Indian press and how many are
tions which emanate from their pen. In this matter of land rev
it not a fact that many an article that appears in the service org
by anonymous officials? Not to go far, who, it may be asked, a
who have been carrying on the controversy regarding some
survey settlements and the question of assessment of subsoil
columns of a local daily? Officials draw up with one hand e
resolutions which find their way in the official *Gazette,* and they
on the same, of course from their own point of view, in favourit
is amusing to be told that officials are precluded by etiquette fro
arena of public discussion. We fear Mr. Ashburner is making to
gullible British public when he attempts to defend the action of
by urging that their mouth is shut by etiquette. The other plea
Mr. Ashburner is that "the published records of the Indian Gover
abundant material for refuting the whole of Mr. Keay's argument
not available to the general reader who requires the very dry sub
taxation to be made easy of comprehension." This statement
wonderful for its child-like simplicity than the one regarding off
Now if the public demand one thing more than another, it is this
which the Government would not, though it could if it chose, mak
out of mind have Indian publicists appealed to the Government t
possession of materials, so that these might guide them to arriv
judgment on important questions disposed of by the State.
absence of those materials often leads to much mistaken
criticism. It exposes the Government to needless attacks. Bu
for reasons best known to itself, has generally tried to secrete th
the dark corners of the Secretariat, there to rot and crumble into d
of letting thereon the light of public inquiry. The records of grave
kept close secrets from the public so long as the controversy lasts
men's minds. If the papers are unearthed at all, it is after a lap
they have lost all interest and are only useful from the academic
It is the fear of adverse criticism alone that prompts the Gover
away the materials in obscure corners, and not the dull comprehe
readers. Mr. Ashburner, with 30 years' experience, must be in
of understanding if he doubts the ability of the critical publi
land revenue policy of the State. But that Mr. Lionel Ashburn
such an astounding statement is nothing incomprehensible to u
was such a "superior creature." His career as Collector, Com
Member of Council will not be soon forgotten by the Bomba
must decline to accept his excuse. It is too often the fear of he
alone that leads the Government to hide its records. If truth is
nated broadcast, no valid reason prevents Government from
powerful Government that allows freedom of thought and speec
need have no fear of public criticism. If truth is truth, writers
school will receive their quietus soon enough. If all importa
were opportunely published, as they are for Parliament, India w
better governed. The task of Government would be infinitel
annoyance at the hands of public writers would be reduced. The
room for the Seymour Keays to air their knowledge in English
no necessity for the India Office to put up John Indigo or Lion
defend its policy. [The *Gujaráti* (94) and the *Yajdán Parast* (
October express disapproval of Mr. Ashburner's reply to Mr. S
article on the spoliation of India, and say that he is no well-wishe

Criticises Mr. Ashburner's statements on the land revenue system obtaining in the Bombay Presidency and on the condition of the Indian people generally.

The *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 26th October, in a par
"Mr. Ashburner on the Bombay Sy
Assessment," says:—Mr. Ashburner, o
of Council, writes in the current numb
teenth Century in answer to Mr. Seymou
on the spoliation of India in the so
lious style of an Indian bureaucrat.
Keay painted the Bombay system of assessment a shade too dark,

draws it in excessively bright colours and comes to the conclusion that the Government only recover about 5 per cent. of the gross produce in the shape of land revenue and local funds from the ryots. This is a little too wide of the mark. For if the facts were so, what sad fatality, we ask, is it that maintains the money-lender in a thriving business all over the country and which causes such distress and privation when our periodical famines come upon us? But even if the assessment were so light, still the unmistakable poverty of the people clearly shows that it is not sufficiently light under the circumstances of the people. Moreover a correct estimate of the lightness or heaviness of assessment can only be fairly based on the proportion it bears not to the gross but to the net produce of the land. Then it must be remembered that this proportion, whatever it is, is liable to vary with variations in prices. All these circumstances have to be considered in judging of the pressure of assessment upon the ryots. The increase in the extent of cultivation on which Mr. Ashburner relies can be accounted for in other ways than by supposing that it indicates the soundness of our system of assessment as at present worked out. Mr. Ashburner states as facts that land in the Presidency sells for forty years' purchase and at a price which varies from thirty to sixty times the assessment. We wish these statements were correct and not so wide of the mark as they really are. We presume Mr. Ashburner derives his information from the records of the Registration Department, but we have the authority of the officers of Government in the districts to surmise that these in many cases overstate the actual prices paid. And as to the proportion of the selling price to the assessment, the recent resolution of Government on the revision settlements make it sufficiently clear that it is only as 21 to 1. But Mr. Ashburner has still better things to say. He reaches his climax when he institutes a comparison between India and England. What a happy state of things have we here compared with that of England! What a triumph for the Bombay system of assessments! Mr. Ashburner's statements in effect come to this: because our wants are fewer and simpler, we are richer than the people of England; because we have no organised system of poor relief, we have no poor people among us in ordinary times, and that except in times of famine every soul in India is full-fed, well-clothed and well-housed. Crushing statements, no doubt, these are for poor Mr. Seymour Keay! After all this he had better hide his diminished head now in some obscure nook and take care how he again dares to write upon Indian affairs! For the retired Anglo-Indian has taken up the cudgels and Mr. Seymour Keay may rest assured that he will use them right freely and in good earnest.

Criticises Mr. Ashburner's arguments in refutation of those of Mr. Keay on the subject of the land-tax in the Bombay Presidency.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 30th October says that it is well-known to its readers that Mr. Seymour Keay a short time ago published some articles in some English periodical in which he exposed the weak points of the system of land revenue assessments obtaining in the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Ashburner, late Member of the Bombay Council, has come forward to answer the arguments brought forward by Mr. Keay in support of his allegations. Everybody in the Bombay Presidency knows very well Mr. Ashburner's career extending over 35 years as a member of the Bombay Civil Service. During that period he behaved in a most high-handed manner and his proceedings were characterised by an utter contempt of public opinion. He considered the Sárvajanik Sabha of Poona as the enemy of Government. He advised Sir James Fergusson to oppose the liberal policy of the Supreme Government on the subject of local self-government and thus brought down the censure of that high authority on the Bombay Government. In answering Mr. Seymour Keay's arguments on the heaviness of the land revenue assessments, Mr. Ashburner contends that the agriculturists in the Bombay Presidency do not feel the incidence of the land-tax and that they are better off than the agricultural population of England, and in support of his contention asserts that poor houses are a normal phenomenon in England, while in India the necessity for them arises only during the time of famine. To say that people are well off in countries where there are no regular poor houses is as good an assertion as saying that sickness does not prevail in localities where there are no medical dispensaries. The *Dnyán Prakásh* strongly recommends Parliament not to

allow the affairs of India to be left to the management of Civili
no permanent interest in the country, but to assume direct sway
Empire.

Says that capital required for carrying on large undertakings in India should be borrowed by the Indian Government in the English market and let to the different bodies here at a slightly enhanced rate of interest.

In an article headed “ State Loans for Local Public Work
Spectator (1) of the 26th October says
be the conviction of the mercantile pub
that for purposes of large undertakings l
drainage, water-supply and so on mon
had to the extent desired and at a chea
country. A contemporary would th
the Supreme Government to avail itself
of interest now ruling in England, to b
there and lend the same moneys here at half a per cent. higher rate
as the Corporations of Bombay and Calcutta and also the Port
instance, the Bombay Port Trustees will soon be in the market fo
lákhs of rupees for the dock extension. Again the local municipa
at no distant day, to borrow a million sterling, or even two, for ex
supply. Then there are the new docks to be constructed at Calc
three millions more at the least are needed, not to say a million
sanitary purposes of the city. It must be remembered that al
takings are for *public* purposes, and so far the Government of Inc
assist the important public bodies by giving them every facility
needed funds. The argument urged by the business corresponde
temporary appears to be sound. “ Seeing that England makes
Russia and other foreign nations, why should she be prevented fro
her surplus capital to build docks and harbours in this country
her own ships and steamers ? ” Let it be remembered that th
England directly or indirectly advances to a country like Russ
utilised for warlike purposes. In fact, as the interests of the lat
flict with those of the former, it is fair to assume that Russia, in ca
breaking out, would be fighting England on the Bosphorus or on the
frontier with the sinews of war provided by her enemy ! Engl
assists Russia with money to prepare for eventualities, and yet w
her own great dependency for works of public utility of vital
the material progress and health of the people ! How odd ! But j
the result which may happen if in the next busy season the loca
appealed to for large loans. “ If any large dock or other loan
the Indian markets under present circumstances they will either
or, if taken up, will absorb what little available floating capit
effect of which will be a crisis in the Indian money markets
results.” We fear this is rather an over-drawn picture.
borrowing may end in failure is a bit of exaggeration.
our local experience tells us that were the Port Trustees a
cipality to raise loans of a kror each simultaneously, say at 6
would be able to secure the whole amount in a very short time.
no doubt occur were the rate of interest to be (say) 4 to 5.
scarce in India, we mean comparatively with capital in Eur
easily earn 9 to 12 per cent. on their investments, and those of a
For instance, large sums are advanced on the mortgage of sound
shares, with a good round margin from 7½ to 9 and 12 per cen
the exigencies of the market. But such investors would prefe
Port Trust debentures if issued at 6 per cent. For they know t
safe as Government securities. Nothing will tempt them to in
such debentures at lower rates. We presume similar condi
Calcutta. To categorically predict failure, if large loans are to
to us to be rash. But we are disposed to agree with the other
that the large withdrawal of money for public purposes may
not generally easy, very stringent. Such a state of matters
crisis any day. No doubt, as the writer observes, “ the great
imported capital.” And his suggestion is good that the Gove
could indirectly assist the trade and industrial enterprises he
large public bodies like the Port Trustees and Municipal C

borrowing freely at a cheap rate, say 3½ to 4 per cent., in Englar
lending the same to these here at half a per cent. higher rate. Th
public institutions would have only one creditor, and that the Gove
of India. The imported capital would again circulate in the country an
help trade and relieve it of monetary pressure, while capitalists in E
who might hesitate directly to advance loans to private or semi-private
tions situated thousands of miles away, would be ready to deal with the
ment of India through the Secretary of State. Were such a principle esta
we think this country would make more rapid progress materially than
been able to do. "A courageous policy is the only wise and economic
and it is to be hoped the suggestion made by the Calcutta journal
considered by the Imperial Government. Two years ago we suggested th
thing in reference to the borrowing of State loans in gold in England, ta
our text that excellent paper on the subject by Mr. Martin Wood. Th
already veering round now to that view.

Recommends the Government of India to find out places containing kerosine oil.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 29th October, in referring to
covery of kerosine oil in Arracan, points out th
use made of it by the people of this countr
says :—We recommend the Government of I
engage the services of American experts and to
places containing kerosine oil in this country. K
oil must be lying in large quantities in different places in India.
springs of this oil have been met with in Arracan, they must also be
near the eastern shore of the country. It is also found towards the n
frontiers of India. Endeavours are made to prevent England from dep
entirely upon the supply of useful articles on America. The Governm
India should make similar endeavours in this matter. Their labours wi
fit the country and will reflect credit on them.

Expresses satisfaction with the order of the Madras Government for the release of the prisoners concerned in the late riots at Salem.

The same newspaper of the 30th October says :—The Madras
ment have as if removed the stain on the
administered in the Madras Presidency by o
the release from imprisonment of the Native p
concerned in the late Salem riots. A doubt ha
regarding the guilt of the persons charged wi
ing at Salem after their conviction and senten
successful termination of the case of Mr. Rághavácharya, a municipal
sioner of Salem, strengthened this doubt and a strong wish was expre
the release of the prisoners. The Madras Government have been very
complying with that wish. They state in their resolution that the
ordered the release of the rioters as an act of mercy. This does not
the aspect of the case, and there is no necessity now for controverting
Mr. Grant Duff has incurred for some time past the displeasure of the p
the Madras Presidency. The chief cause of this was the punishment i
upon the Salem rioters, whose release will greatly reduce the displeasur
people. The hand of Lord Ripon is visible in bringing about the releas
rioters. A short time ago it was given out that Lord Ripon an
Kimberley had enquired into the matter and found that the rioters were u
punished. This statement led the public to hope for their release, th
ment of which has given great satisfaction to the entire Native public
people will not fail to thank Lord Ripon and Mr. Grant Duff for their a
this matter. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79) of the same date says that th
of the Madras Government for the release of the Salem rioters is
and deserving of praise.]

Disapproves of the opinion expressed by Mr. Rivers Thompson, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, against the local vernacular press.

The same newspaper of the 27th October says :—The opinion
ed by Mr. Rivers Thompson, Lieutenant-G
of Bengal, against the local vernacular p
a resolution recently issued by him is
foundation. During 1883-84 the Native new
of Bengal had to strongly comment on the Ilb
the sentence of imprisonment passed upo
Surendarnáth Bánnerji, the Bengal Tenancy Bill, the scheme of lo

government and other matters. But they were justified in so doing. M
the Anglo-Indian papers published in Bengal did their best to revile and
the Native press and the Natives at that juncture and still they continue
so at intervals. Notwithstanding this, they are only slightly censured
resolution. Mr. Rivers Thompson's opinion is one-sided and appears to pr
from the wrath excited by the adverse comments made by the Native pr
his actions. He has not dared to give the same advice to the local E
newspapers as he has done to the Native papers. He is mistaken in thi
that the Bengali Native papers reflect the opinion of their writers and not
public. This is shown by the feeling of the Native public of Bengal. G
ing, however, that the Bengali Native papers write very strongly and trans
due bounds, Mr. Rivers Thompson is more to blame than these writers.
one-sided action during the Ilbert Bill controversy has increased the un
santness between Europeans and Natives and between the European an
Native press, the bitter results of which have not yet ended. We regret
Mr. Rivers Thompson should have given a fresh cause for hurting the fe
of the Native public and the vernacular press of Bengal by this one-
opinion. [The *Jáme Jámshed* (98) of the 30th October says that the op
expressed by Mr. Rivers Thompson against the vernacular press will gl
the hearts of those writers who hate Natives. The arguments advanced b
are weak. Only a small portion of the Native press of Bengal is deservi
blame. As a rule the vernacular press of India is a very faithful friend
British Government and does credit to the English education its cond
have received. The best remedy for preventing rubbishy articles fro
pearing in some low prints is to take no notice of them. Nobody can
word against the Native press of the Bombay Presidency, which is a sup
and a true friend of the British Government and which is a valuable
of bringing Native public opinion to their notice. The official and non-
European community ought to look with favour on the Native pres
strengthen its position.]

Says that it is content with the justice meted out by way of punishment to the erring officials concerned in the Krishnagar students' case.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 26th October, in a paragraph headed
Krishnagar Students' Case," says:—Perhaps th
tude of the present Government of India in thi
has had a salutary effect upon an otherwise im
derate disposition of the present Lieutenant-Go
of Bengal. Whatever the truth in the statemen
the students' prosecution has had Mr. Thom
countenance, his subsequent conduct in setting the matter right and p
ing the aggressors must satisfy those concerned to some extent. B
are afraid the punishment dealt out will hardly be enough to chec
gross acts of injustice perpetrated by Government officials under th
nose of the Lord of the Belvedere. The conduct of the prosecuti
developed in the proceedings has been utterly gross, and none but Mr.
Thompson alone could digest the insults given to the otherwise fair na
British justice. Under any other regime the offenders would have bee
further degraded or even visited with summary dismissal in order to
such rampant promptings in the officialdom. But as it is, we must conte
selves for the small bit of justice by way of punishment of the erring o
Mr. Thompson has been pleased to give us.

Approves of the action of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in punishing certain high executive officers in the Nuddea district.

In a paragraph headed "Mr. Thompson on the Nuddea Students' Ca
Subodh Patrika (15) of the 26th October says
are glad to find that the Lieutenant-Gover
Bengal has taken a correct view of the scan
conduct of Major Ramsay, the District Superint
of Police of Nuddea, and of Mr. Taylor, the D
Magistrate, in connection with the Nuddea st
case. Mr. Thompson censures severely both the Magistrate and the S
tendent of Police and reduces both the officers to a lower grade i
respective departments, the former for a period of six months and the
for a year. Thus the good name of the British judicial administra
Bengal is fairly vindicated. We hope the punishment dealt out will

wholesome effect and prevent a repetition of such conduct in fu *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 27th October expresses similar sentiment

Says that executive officers should be relieved of their judicial functions.

The *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 26th October says:—It is dissociate conduct like that of the officer in the Nuddea students' case from the sys nistration and fasten blame wholly on t individuals concerned. The concentration in the districts in our Collectors as heads of the departments of rev criminal justice, and what not, is greatly at fault. For it induce that they can do pretty much as they like. Consciousness of the p such extensive powers and its frequent exercise is a great demor absence of public opinion in the districts to control it. The checks which the existing system provides can only be exercised when the i are glaring. In the interests of good administration such conc power should be done away with by separating the several depa placing them under the control of different officers. At all events no doubt of the expediency of divorcing the judicial functions from t The nature of the work done in connection with the latter branch tors' duties and the summary method of investigation which is gene ed therein are not calculated to favour the growth of that judicial f which is so essential to a proper discharge of the former class of are glad to learn that the Indian Association of Bengal has addres ernment of India on the subject on the strength of the disclosures above case. But the question at issue is so important that it may in hand by other associations and supported by the whole press.

Says that the executive officers should be relieved of their judicial duties.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 27th October, anent the Nuddea s says:—We are glad to see that the India has taken occasion to memorialize the Go the importance of separating the execu judiciary offices. We have on various oc upon the evils of the same person uniting in him the headship of the magisterial, the police and other departments and have insist necessity of separating all these functions. How such a union of liable to abuse is well illustrated by the disclosures in the Krishna case. If in other cases there are not as disagreeable disclosures, th times complaints of a miscarriage of justice. However great and the officer, his official bias will not fail in many cases to influence and the result. The training of the executive officers and the w their mind are eminently unjudicial, and justice cannot fail to suffer of such men. In the executive officer there is too often a tendency conclusions on insufficient data, and that calm calculating turn of turbable by any outside agitation or feeling is invariably wanting. two functions are quite antagonistic and incompatible. We tru Government will see their way to relieve the executive officers of duties, and make some more suitable provision for the administratio

Advocates the separation of the judicial from the executive branch of the Civil Service.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 26th October says:—The separating executive from judicial functi becoming more obvious, and it is to Supreme Government may take up the q out further loss of time. There seems to agreement on the subject. The High condemned the present system as much as the public. Its co becoming a scandal. For the good name of British justice it is ve that the anomaly be removed. We wrote much on the subject las doubt the evil does not exist in this Presidency, and some say it is in operation even in Bengal and the North-West Provinces. But t are many that crop up now and again in Bengal and elsewhere, latest was the case of the Krishnagar students. We are therefore gl the Indian Association has once more addressed a letter to the Se Government of Bengal in the Home Department, taking the abov

“furnishes the strongest ground in support of the prayer wh
already made, that it is desirable, in the interests of justice, to se
and executive functions which are now united in the same officer
relevant matter is quoted at length, after which the Association fu
that “what has taken place at Krishnagar is typical of what not
occurs in the remote mofussil, due to the system which unites in
tionaries high judicial powers with extensive authority. The prin
in theory and is mischievous in practice.” So it is. “The effic
tration of justice is intimately connected with the happiness of th
is the great bulwark of British power.” The Association very pr
from commenting on the manner in which the Krishnagar pr
commenced and conducted. It disclosed no offence whatever. B
we know the hardship suffered by the students, who would have s
more but for defence by an able and fearless counsel. Under the
the Association hopes, and we cordially join in that hope, that Hi
Lieutenant-Governor will feel little hesitation in bringing abo
reform of the system, which is a serious blot on the administration
British India.

Approves of the resolution of the Bombay Government for the employment of counsel for undefended prisoners charged with murder, and suggests that a similar boon should be conferred on persons charged with serious offences.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 28th October says:—We cann
Sir James Fergusson for the importa
issued by the Bombay Government
counsel for prisoners charged with mur
sil courts and who are not represente
But Sir James would have pleased the pu
if he had in this resolution permitted Se
to employ counsel for prisoners charged
offences in such cases as they may think
sake of justice and mercy it is necessary that prisoners who ca
engage counsel should be provided with this help. The British
derive such a large income from stamps and court-fees that a large
every year after defraying the expenses of the law courts. Gover
therefore be acting very wisely by using a portion of the surplus f
of giving legal assistance to prisoners charged with serious offen
this help some innocent persons must fall a prey to roguery
[The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 28th and the *Káside Mumb*
29th October say that the resolution for the employment o
undefended prisoners charged with murder is beneficial to the publ
credit on the Bombay Government.]

Condemns the way in which the police perform their duties.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 26th October says:—The G
Bombay's reply to the representation o
Judge of Poona for reform in the m
suspected cases by the police appears to
lent excuse. But an excuse, however ad
a reason. The reply from Government is so far unreasonable. A
could be expected from an administration which lives in constant
gress? The police have no doubt very tough work to do at tim
liberty of action is due to them. When dealing with such matter
has to use a good deal of what honourable officials call ingenu
vulgar outsiders variously describe as fraud, perjury and coercion
of “tutoring” witnesses may be necessary in extreme cases, but
could be drawn somewhere. In the case in which a rush was
woman in the hour of her bitterest trial, it remains to be seen ho
men are to be rewarded. To give some idea of the esteem in whi
ment is held, it may be enough to say that in many a case of
first impulse seems to be to ask if the police could be at the botto
we do not always share this feeling; our only object in referring t
how distrustful the people have grown of the very agency employe
to protect life and property. This comes of allowing undefin
ignorant and greedy men, and of that vicious spirit of admini

culminating in the phrase, "Government decline to interf Government live in happy dalliance with the executive, snapp at the judiciary and the public alike, these latter can have no judgment. But if the authorities are to blame in this matter, are much more to blame. The country is swarming with p educated men. And yet not a single association has taken question of reconstructing the Police Department. To think should be left to English officials! But it has been so always, clap-trap about reforms and progress.

Does not approve of the refusal of Government to institute an enquiry into the conduct of the police in extracting confessions as demanded by Sir William Wedderburn.

In a paragraph headed "Extracting confessions from t *Native Opinion* (11) of the 26th Oct does the old adge say "Honour be honour is due," and the District richly deserves the thanks of the N for having placed before Governme and opinions boldly on the subject the accused. The reply of the loca their stereotyped style, and their high sense of official or dep seems to have induced them to refuse what might perchance light the ugly side of our police administration. Granted that enquiry would bring out more prominently and even prove assertion that criminal confessions are invariably the result we fail to see how it would materially affect either the power the authority of a lawful Government. If the police are so lous in their dealings with the accused, it is to be regretted should lose such a splendid opportunity of exploding onc repeated assertions of police torture. Their zeal to protect a from the rude gaze of the public will only set a premium bot and practice of torture and encourage criminals to accuse same even when it has not been used. So much for the father rulers towards the police. However unfortunate the result recommendation, we may assure Sir William that as a friend the people and won his spurs.

Says that Government should take measures to prevent police officers from exceeding their duty in extracting confessions from accused parties.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 27th October, in a parag William Wedderburn on Confess William Wedderburn has done valu cause of justice by asking Governme it happens that a great number of co the police are of late withdrawn before the Magistrate or the Sessio well-known to all concerned in the criminal justice that a confession is regarded as the most re dence against an accused person. But a great deal depends is obtained and what it discloses. In numerous cases the ha getting up the evidence appears quite plain. It is surely police should confine themselves to their legitimate work of preventing crime. But their activity frequently goes beyond and they help to create crime where none existed, as was pai in certain late proceedings in Bombay. The fact observe Wedderburn unmistakably shows how police officers are carr zeal for securing convictions to connect evidence. Governme of the complaint made by Sir William, but decline to take an it for fear of weakening the hands of the police. We are full portance of the police administration being efficient, but the ject is a far more important consideration than administrativ a settled principle of criminal law that a hundred guilty men than one innocent man be punished. We wish Government matter earnestly and see that police officers act within the s duty.

om
ice
on

ika (15) of the 26th October, in a paragraph headed "Sir
W. Wedderburn on Confessions," says:—We learn
that Sir W. Wedderburn recently called the attention
of the Government to the large number of confessions
obtained from accused persons by the police which
are forthwith withdrawn by them before the commit-
e Court of Sessions. The subject is well worthy of the
ent if only it admitted of some adequate remedy. That
ons are obtained by questionable means hardly admits of
ally clear that in a few cases the accused through ignor-
ives make false confessions. On the other hand, it must
a few of these confessions are sincerely made in the first
f the law and the working of the conscience, which after-
houghts, are retracted. The difficulty lies in effectually
ous confessions from coming before the court as evidence
And the difficulty is so great that the matter perhaps had
he law at present leaves it. The law provides for various
e to be observed before confessions can become admissible
he signature of the accused to the confession and the
ording Magistrate as to its being voluntary. These con-
rictly enforced by the High Courts in India generally.
elaxes somewhat this strict rule. This is a move in the
, we think, may well be corrected. Then again, we believe
dge is not bound to convict on the strength of the confes-
may exercise his judgment to find out how they were
e able to give them their due weight. Moreover where
is palpable our courts are not chary of administering
ords of our criminal courts are not wanting in cases of
been criminally punished for using illegal means to obtain
hecks, joined perhaps to a strict departmental prohibition
s which every police officer on entering the department
prove an adequate deterrent for all practicable purposes.
quiry suggested by Sir W. Wedderburn into the means
are obtained was a most reasonable one, as being likely
s that may be taken to guard against all ill-treatment by
are not a little sorry to find that Government have not
it proper to act upon that suggestion. [The *Dnyán*
th October expresses similar sentiments. The *Bakul* (20)
ing on the same subject suggests the employment of edu-
ice force who can be attracted to the service as the salaries
large.]

f a
nce

(5) of the 28th October makes suggestions about the estab-
lishment of a Chief Court for Sind, and says:—
Now what we propose is to amalgamate the District
and Sessions Court of Karáchi with the Sadar Court,
and to employ the saving effected by the amalgama-
abolition of the Small Cause Court in appointing a third
of the Sadar Court might become the Chief Justice of the
ge of the District Court, Karáchi, might for the present
udge, the third alone would have to be selected from the
or from uncovenanted Civilians in the judicial line, and it
ne that a salary would be needed. The Sadar Judge now
onth and the District Judge Rs. 1,700; the third Judge we
inted on a salary of Rs. 1,500, but a beginning may be
salary of Rs. 1,000. No money would be required for
the new Subordinate Court or of the Chief Court, as on
ent establishment a very fair apportionment can be made,
n idea that some retrenchments can be effected. Thus it
ary to provide 1,000 rupees a month for the new Judge
t, and of these 400 rupees, if not more, would be forthcoming
ll Cause Court is abolished and the pay of the presiding
urt is fixed at 600 rupees instead of at 1,000 rupees. The

at the outset not cost the Government more than Rs. 600
the pay of the third Judge is increased to Rs. 1,500 not
month. But even this extra outlay would be more than
receipts of court-fees consequent on the establishment of
ere can hardly be a shadow of doubt that the number of
e Court at Karáchi and the number of appeals in the
ery high. The Subordinate Court would have the same
as the other Subordinate Courts in Sind. The Chief
ghest appellate and revisional court in criminal as well as
hout Sind, and would have moreover the jurisdiction of
ad Sessions Court in the Karáchi District. It would also
Jurisdiction now vested in the Judicial Commissioner,
f time be entrusted with the whole jurisdiction now exer-
hief Court. The rules for the disposal of business may
Panjáb Courts' Act, and we have no doubt they will work
blic would have the benefit of the opinion of at least two
y of all the three in civil appeals, and questions of life and
age would be in perfectly safe hands. And all these
more could be conferred on Sind by the sanction of an
month to the Judicial Department in Sind. The sugges-
ous attention, and we trust it will bear fruit at no distant

of the *Yajdán Parast* (123) of the 26th October, signing
himself "A traveller," says:—I am neither a Christian
ty nor a member of the Theosophical Society. Still I
find that if there be any religion on the surface of the
oundation, it is the Christian religion, which is interspersed
Owing to this defect the Christian missionaries make false
wn any writings or societies that tend to disclose the real
an religion has not suffered a little at the hands of the
. Christianity is based on a weak foundation and many
hristian countries even do not believe in it. Some are
ome Buddhists, while others act as they please. I strongly
wish to know contradictory and incredible statements in
eligious books pertaining to Christianity to read the *Philo-*
eekly paper published in Madras. It rightly styles Chris-
e and Christian churches theatres. Christianity exercises
ven on its priests. It is true that there are black sheep
oking to the Christian population and to the faults com-
ts, it appears that immorality prevails among them.

ded "Lord Ripon and our Town Inspector," the *Sind Times*
(5) of the 24th October says:—Our readers will call
ho- to mind a letter we published some time ago animad-
the verting in strong terms on the conduct of our City
if Town Inspector in issuing blank warrants for the
the arrest of some boatmen. Now that there is such a
wn great hubbub about the illegal arrest of Mr. Walker
have come to the surface, and but a few days ago, we
eroy telegraphed to the Commissioner in Sind enquiring
ts made in our paper were correct. It appears that Mr.
ting the boatmen, called upon the Town Inspector to ex-
t that worthy sent no explanation, until about a month
vas sent to him on receipt of Lord Ripon's telegram,
came to Mr. Gibbons for report. The Town Inspector of
to deny that he ever issued any blank warrants. But
testimony of witnesses before Mr. Gibbons, and there was
Inspector's delay in sending his explanation. We trust
will now at any rate see that they will be guilty of the
ence in shutting their eyes any longer to the vagaries of
own Inspector has been whispering to certain officials that
enemy, and in this he tells the truth. We *are* his enemies.

And we will tell him why. We are his enemies because he i
the public we serve. We are his enemies, because under him t
the police is at a low ebb. We are his enemies, because we ha
authentic instances of his high-handedness, instances publishe
and never satisfactorily explained by him. These instances wer
part verifiable from public records, and did not depend for their
malicious invention. We never gave them publicity before
copies of these records. It is a highly inconvenient thing to a
officer,—nay it is positively dangerous. But disregarding all pers
tions we have confronted the Town Inspector with damning f
of which has attracted the attention of the Viceroy. The fact c
easily enquired into by the authorities here,—indeed we invite
But nothing evidently was done until the Viceroy's telegram
from their lethargy. We can only hope they will be more wake

Disapproves of the practice of European officials absenting themselves from their offices for several days.

The *Shiváji* (61) of the 24th October says that a party of Eu
had recently assembled near the I
station for the purpose of hunting the w
encamped in that locality for five days
remarks that during their absence it
guess how their official work was carri
left to be done by the head clerks. Will it be denied that the
which has been disbursed to the officials in the shape of sal
uselessly spent? Why should these European officials be allowe
pay during the time they are absent from their duties? The
who have to perform hard work on small allowances are denied
on Sundays. What justification then is there that their Eur
should be allowed to absent themselves from their offices? T
ought to take strong measures to put down this practice.

Comments on the question regarding the authority of the Customs Collector to inflict fines on tradesmen and to deprive them of their licenses for the sale of intoxicating drugs.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 31st October says:—The
one Mahádev Ratan by the Tobacco I
Bombay Customs Department for s
without a license and his acquittal b
Chief Presidency Magistrate, should
passed over. The result of this case l
inference that there are no proofs to
Customs Collector has power to infli
faulting parties and to deprive them of their licenses. The fine
the licenses withdrawn by him during the last 27 years appea
It is surprising that such should have been the case for about
Many poor tradesmen must have suffered by this practice. W
Bombay Government will pay attention to the subject. Fo
justice and for the protection of tradesmen it is the duty
to take some measures and prevent the wielding of such powers
of the Customs Department. No head of a department ought to ha
trying and punishing tradesmen; it ought to be done by a c
When even the Police Department has no such power, why shou
the customs or any other department enjoy this privilege?

Complains of oppression of country liquor-sellers by the A'bkári Inspectors.

A correspondent of the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 26th Oct
there a law prohibiting country liqu
selling Eue de Cologne, Painkiller,
found so very useful in every hous
articles are sold generally by Borás,
a farthing to the Government, whereas country liquor-sellers, w
per annum from Rs. 900 to Rs. 2,400, are put to inconvenience a
trouble by the A'bkári Inspector for having a single bottle of
What does this show? Nothing but 'zulum.'

Complains against the harsh treatment of the liquor-sellers in Bombay by the A'bkári Department.

The *Yajdán Parast* (123) of the 26th October says:—D
Commissioner wish to put a stop to
Bombay? Oppression is exercised on t
in this city. The severity exercised
such as to lead them to give up their
liquor-sellers are required to keep th

cording to the system prescribed by the A'bkári Department. Th spectors order the liquor-sellers to close their shops for one week c on finding that the accounts have not been properly kept. If th liquor required to be kept in the shop be less than the quantity all lar punishment is inflicted on them. This harsh treatment has ca cry amongst the dealers in liquor. They have made a petition, bu ful whether it will prove successful. The object of the A'bkári De pears to be to crush down liquor-sellers. The A'bkári Act has livelihood of many poor men.

A grievance of the Bhandáris or toddy-drawers in Bombay.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 29th Octo himself "A poor Bhandári," says tha Bhandáris, who earned about Rs. 9 per drawing toddy, have been suffering terri during the last three months from the se A'bkári Act. As the work of drawing toddy from cocoanut trees it into liquor has ceased, the Bhandáris have no occupation an starve. Before whom are these men to complain? They ar accustomed to one kind of work and cannot therefore take to o tions.

A case of groundless suspicion on the Boráh inhabitants of Gogha.

The *Gujarát Mitră* (74) of the 26th October complains that the houses and residences of the Boráh in Gogha were searched by the police of that female beggar who had arrived there on the from Bhávnagar complained to them t missed her boy of about 12 years of age, alleging at the instigat Memon that he was offered by the Boráhs as a sacrifice to their *p* murdered by them, and says:—The missing boy was afterwa Bhávnagar, where he had gone away. Some months ago a Memon the service of a Boráh was accidentally run over by the wheels of th was driving and was killed. On the Memons complaining that coachman was offered by the Boráhs as a sacrifice to their *p* murdered by them, the surgeon of the station held a *post-mortem* over the dead body and found that he had met with death throu dent that had happened. This state of things is owing to th arising from difference in religious opinions. There are about 3 habited by the Boráhs in Gogha, who are meek and respectable. and tyrannical to accuse the poor Boráhs of offering human sacri *pir*. The police ought to act with foresight and discretion an implicit confidence on such statements and rumours, for the B thereby suffer in reputation and credit.

Education.

Reflections on the resolution of Government on the report of the Education Commission.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 26th October says:—As far as long looked-for resolution of the Governm on the report of the Education Commis factory enough. It was quite evident, af mission had brought its labours to a anything very brilliant by way of future progress was not to be expected. The Commission had to obey def tions as to its work. A limitation was imposed upon it. The quest and technical education, as well as the education of European c without its sphere. Its attention was mainly confined to primary a education and to the extension of the indigenous system. But the has served one great purpose. It has once for all exhaustively s progress made by the different provinces of the empire since the 1854. A more comprehensive and elaborate report could not ha pared. It will stand out as the best landmark to guide advocates o education. And it will be a mine of information for the Governm itself. Meanwhile it is well that the Government has recognised t ency of a general education code. Local Governments are allowed their systems of State education in harmony with existing conditions

eye to further progress. Great stress is laid on the encourag
by private enterprise wherever practicable. The munificenc
matter has been praised. But it must be observed that after
tain limit even to the most ambitious private enterprise. Muc
done by the State for the enlightenment of the masses. Dark
95 per cent. of the population of India. A liberal expenditure
be one of the first objects of all provincial Governments. Fina
apt to be quoted by Government, but we hope to show how t
in other departments. Meanwhile we may congratulate Lor
ment on this most important step it has taken in the progre
India since Sir Charles Wood laid the foundation thirty year

Expresses satisfaction with the resolution of the Government of India on the report of the Education Commission.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 27th October says :—
the Government of India on the re
tion Commission is on the whole s
Ripon has acted wisely in dealing
himself in accordance with the wish
India. Perhaps dissatisfaction wi
some quarter at the Supreme Government having only issu
place of a legislative enactment. But there will be no cau
new resolution succeeds in effecting the necessary reforms i
Department of this country. The chief points dealt with in
resolution are likely to prove beneficial to the public. The
with the Commission and state that education has made grea
country since 1854. Still much remains to be done for the
education in India, and it is a consolation to find that the Go
Education Commission admit this fact. We do not appro
pleading want of funds for the spread of education. We wis
boldly and honestly do their best for the propagation of kno
follow in the footsteps of the Governments of France, Germa
tries and spend enormous sums of money for spreading ed
people? A reduction in some of the useless and extravagant
ture and the diversion of those funds for educational purpose
cial. It is also satisfactory to find that Government have seen t
viding education for the sons of Native Chiefs and for Mahon
poor population of India. It remains to be seen how all t
carried out by the provincial Governments and their officers.
issued for the benefit of the public are shelved by the latter i
able to them. All the resolutions issued by Lord Ripon are me
but a good deal of opposition is shown to them by some Euro
country. It is possible that this resolution on the report of t
mission will meet with opposition from them. This will not le
of the resolution and the report of the Commission. They co
will frequently attract the attention of the Home and the In
and the public, and will reflect shame on the authorities if t
upon the lines laid down in them. All this is sufficient a
serves thanks for steadily carrying out the work. He has d
during his short tenure of office, and the work of persevering
it now rests with Lord Dufferin. The arrangements state
for spreading elementary education and continuing the prese
cation are unobjectionable. Government cannot also be bla
from imparting instruction in morality to students in Gover
is very nigh impossible to prepare a book on the subject whi
able to all the professors of different religions in this coun
resolution is worthy of approval and its carrying out will e
in the education imparted in India and confer great ben
[The same paper of the 1st November expresses approval of
the Government of India in the suggestion made by the Ed
for providing industrial education in ordinary schools, and s
ly awaits its being carried out. It is to be hoped that no
be caused to the public by the educational authorities throw
way of its fulfilment. It is true that new standards and b
made. But if the educational authorities were to be gui

report of the Commission appointed in England to investigate i
of imparting industrial education on the Continent, the work wil
to a great extent. Such a change as this will greatly improve
of India within a few years and the public will always bless
carry out and help in the work.]

Comments on the resolution of the Government of India on the report of the Education Commission.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 27th October says:—The res
Supreme Government on the report of
Commission is satisfactory. No necessi
legislative enactment for the purpose. T
of Government in nominating the Comm
extend elementary education, and it is
find that that object will be attained. For the spread of elemen
dle class education the Government of India have wisely orde
Governments to encourage private enterprise in the matter. But
whether the Educational Department of the country will give
the Bombay Presidency the local educational department is obstr
enterprise instead of encouraging it. Favouritism prevails in t
partment is obliged to give, and schools for the education of
receive greater support than private schools for Native students
hoped that this state of things will improve. We should have b
if the Supreme Government had recommended provincial Gover
encouragement to schools established by private enterprise
technical and commercial education. There is a great necessity
such education to the people of this country. If the Governmen
embodied the above suggestion in their resolution, several enter
men would have been emboldened to undertake the work. Th
this suggestion in the resolution is to be regretted. The Supren
are quite justified in keeping aloof from imparting moral edu
schools. The book of moral principles which the Education Co
gested for preparation and use would not prove acceptable to the
of people inhabiting the country. [The *Rást Goftár* (110) of the
Dátardun (88) of the 30th October express satisfaction with the
the Supreme Government on the report of the Education Con
Rást Goftár says that the policy laid down in the resolution is
resolution is a fresh charter for education in India.]

Railways.

Injustice done to Native engine-drivers and firemen on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 27th October, in continuatic
on the injustice done to Native engine
B. B. & C. I. Railway and reported at
Report on Native Papers for the wee
October 1884, says:—We have heard
offered by the Company to those drivers who consume less coal
part carried away by Native drivers. We request the Superin
Locomotive Department of the B. B. & C. I. Railway to publish
the names of those drivers who have earned this reward during
This will show that Native drivers are not inferior to their Eur
Why then should their wages be half those of the European drive
while one month's privilege leave is granted annually to the lat
drivers, who really work harder than their European brethren, d
even for one day. There is a special school established at Pare
fit of the children of European drivers, while no such convenie
to Native drivers who are compelled to reside in Parel. Great
prevails in the treatment of European and Native firemen on the
Native youths have been obliged to give up service out of
Native drivers on the G. I. P. Railway are paid Rs. 6 per day,
the B. B. & C. I. Railway line are paid only Rs. 4. As Native
B. B. & C. I. Railway are anxious to get service on the G. I. P.
a view to higher wages, it is said that the authorities of the
advised those of the latter to reduce the wages of Native drivers to
But the G. I. P. Railway authorities have declined to act upon
Any explanation from the Locomotive Superintendent of the B.

way regarding this matter will prove very useful. It i that this injustice should be brought to the notice of Lord taken great interest in the welfare of Native drivers, and who, will not leave these shores without redressing their grievar ought to be speedily forwarded to His Lordship by the N long as they do not vigorously fight for their cause, they w their object.

Municipalities.

Cholera in Bombay.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 1st November refers t the number of deaths from cholera i the last week, and says :—Cholera city for a long time past with more or less virulence. A few p to it in one week, while in another the number of deaths from special causes have enhanced the number of deaths from this last week. The weather is fine. Putrid fish and rotten vege in the markets. The epidemic does not prevail in any adjo city, so that it might be said to have been imported into it. then for this increase in the number of deaths from cholera ? cases continue to occur, no fresh and stringent measures appe preserving cleanliness in the city. As long as this is not don appear. Cholera has now become permanent here, which is prise. How long will the municipal authorities and the Mun allow this state of things to continue ? [A correspondent o (110) of the 26th October says that the cause of the outbreak o is owing to the tank belonging to Mr. Mahomed Aly Rogay for some years past and to the stench and poisonous gas emit to be hoped that the Health Department will attend to this m

Scanty supply of water in Girgaum during the Diwáli.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 26th October in its local it is a matter for regret that the scarcity of water in Girgaum jus needed. During the last Diwáli almost a water famine in Girgaum. All Hindus bathe earl of the Diwáli, and on such an occasion an insufficient water treme inconvenience and hardship. It is to be hoped th authorities will take measures not to give cause for similar co

Native States.

A dispute between Hindus and Mahomedans of Mángrol regarding the slaughtering of cows.

The *Rást Goftár* (110) of the 26th October says :—A di between the Hindus and Mahomeda account of the latter having raise slaughtering cows. The Mahomed subscription for defending their Husen Miya's Court. It is said th been subscribed to the fund by the Mahomedans of Mángr Bombay, and that Mr. Cumroodin, Solicitor, is to be retain Hindus, on the other hand, threatened to leave Mángrol in Mahomedans be allowed to slaughter cows. About 33 yea left Mángrol on account of the same cause. But the Nawáb favour of the Hindus. He has given a reply to the Mahon that he will faithfully carry out the agreement made by his Hindus that they will not allow cows to be slaughtered in the

G. W.

Reporter o

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
4th November 1884.

INDEX.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Ábkári:
- A grievance of the Bhandáris or toddy-drawers in Bombay
- Comments on the question regarding the authority of the Custo
  Collector to inflict fines on tradesmen and to deprive them
  their licenses for the sale of intoxicating drugs ...
- Complaint against the harsh treatment of liquor-sellers in Bomb
  by the — Department ... ...
- Complaint regarding the oppression of country liquor-sellers by t
  — Inspectors ... ...

Christianity and Christian missionaries: An attack on — ...

Colonial defences:
- Disapproval of India being made to pay a portion of the expenses
  fortifying Aden, Singapore and other naval stations
- Disapproval of India being made to pay the expenses of strengthe
  ing the fortifications of Aden, Singapore, Hongkong, &c., a
  necessity of strengthening the defences of Bombay

Judicial matters:
- Approval of the resolution of the Bombay Government for t
  employment of counsel for undefended prisoners charged wi
  murder, and suggestion that a similar boon should be conferr
  on persons charged with serious offences ...
- Suggestions for the creation of a Chief Court for the Province
  Sind ... ...

Kerosine oil: Recommendation to the Government of India to find c
places containing—... ... ...

Krishnagar students' case:
- Approval of the action of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal
  punishing certain high executive officers in the Nuddea distric
- Expression of satisfaction with the justice meted out by way
  punishment to the erring officials concerned in the —

Land Revenue:
- Criticism on Mr. Ashburner's arguments in refutation of those
  Mr. Keay on the subject of the land-tax in the Bombay Pre
  dency ... ...
- Criticism on Mr. Ashburner's statements on the — system obtaini
  in the Bombay Presidency and on the condition of the Indi
  people generally ... ...
- Objection to several statements made by Mr. Ashburner in answeri
  Mr. Seymour Keay's article on the spoliation of India

Loans for public works: Expression of opinion that capital required
carrying on large undertakings in India should be borrowed by t
Indian Government in the English market and let to the differ
bodies here at a slightly enhanced rate of interest ...

Police:
- A case of groundless suspicion on the Boráh inhabitants of Gogha
- Condemnation of the way in which the — perform their duties
- Confessions obtained from accused persons by the — and remarks
  connection therewith ... ...
- Disapproval of the refusal of Government to institute an enquiry i
  the conduct of the — in extracting confessions as demanded
  Sir William Wedderburn ... ...
- Expression of opinion that Government should take measures
  prevent police officers from exceeding their duty in extract
  confessions from accused parties ... ...
- Expression of opinion that the local authorities will be guilty of
  most culpable negligence if they shut their eyes to the vaga
  of the City Town Inspector of Karáchi ... ...

Public Service: Disapproval of the practice of European officials absent
themselves from their offices for several days ...

Race-hatred in India: Approval of Mr. Wilfred Blunt's paper on —

Salem Riots: Expression of satisfaction with the order of the Mad
Government for the release of the prisoners concerned in the late—

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued.

Separation of the judicial from the executive branch of the Civil Se
  Advocacy of the— ... ...
  Expression of opinion that the executive officers should be re
    of their judicial duties—
      The *Indu Prakásh* ... ...
      The *Subodh Patrika* ... ...
Vernacular Press: Disapproval of the opinion expressed by Mr.
  Thompson, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, against the local —
Viceroyalty of India: An estimate of the merits and demerits o
  Ripon's career as Governor General looked at from the point o
  of Anglo-Indians and Natives ... ...

Part II.—*Education*—

Resolution of the Government of India on the report of the Edu
  Commission;
  Expression of satisfaction with the— ... ...
  Reflections on the—
    The *Indian Spectator* ... ...
    The *Jáme Jamshed* ... ...

Part III.—*Railways*—

B. B. & C. I. Railway: Injustice done to Native engine-driver
  firemen on the— ... ...

Part IV.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay:
  Cholera in— ... ...
  Scanty supply of water in Girgaum during the Diwáli festival

Part V.—*Native States*—

Mángrol: Dispute between the Hindus and Mahomedans of — reg
  the slaughtering of cows ... ...

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

FFICE
884

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R

For the Week ending 8th November 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	750
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	350
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fortnightly	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	700
16	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
17	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI			
18	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
19	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
20	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
21	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
22	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*23	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Do.	200
24	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	275
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
27	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	100
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	250
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
30	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
31	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
32	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	335
34	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
35	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
36	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
37	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,350
38	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
39	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
40	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265
*41	„ Mádhavi	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
42	„ Maháráshtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	1,000
43	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
48	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	400
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	100
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
*54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
55	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
56	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	250
57	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*59	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
60	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	735
*61	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
62	„ Sholápur Vritt	Sholápur	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
64	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
65	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240
*66	„ Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	150

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	
	MARA'THI—*continued.*		
67	The Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Weekl
68	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.
69	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.
*70	„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.
71	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.
72	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Month
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.		
73	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekl
74	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.
75	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.
76	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.
77	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.
	GUJARA'TI.		
78	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekl
79	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily
80	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Montl
81	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.
82	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily
84	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Week
85	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.
86	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Montl
*87	„ Chamanistáne Hamesh Bahár	Bombay	Do.
88	„ Dátardun	Do.	Week
89	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.
90	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Montl
91	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.
92	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.
93	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.
94	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Week
95	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Montl
96	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.
*97	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarte
98	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily
99	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Montl
100	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Week
101	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.
*102	„ Kapol-hita-wardhak	Do.	Montl
103	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-w
*104	„ Mangal Prakásh	Kaira	Week
105	„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Montl
106	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.
107	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Week
108	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.
109	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do
110	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do
111	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do
112	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do
113	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Mont
114	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do
115	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do
116	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do
117	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do
*118	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Limbdi	Quart
119	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patra	Ahmedabad	Mont
120	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Week
121	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Mont
122	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do
123	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Week
	KA'NARESE.		
124	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Wee
125	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do
126	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do
127	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do
	URDU.		
*128	The Armagán	Bombay	Wee
129	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	D
	PERSIAN.		
130	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Wee
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.		
131	The Military Instructor	Poona	Wee
	SINDI.		
132	The Sind Sudhár	Karáchi	Wee

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the R
which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, an
paper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to th
In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the sa
Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is t
or *d*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*)
never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that whe
absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the wel
with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of th G
the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Reflections on an increase in the numerical strength of the British army in India.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 3rd November, in an article headed "An increase in the numerical strength of the British Army in India," observes that the English newspapers consider that since the Russians are making an advance in the direction of India it will become necessary for the British Indian Government to increase its forces by about sixty thousand troops. Whether the Russians are really advancing upon India with hostile intentions, or whether they will be able ultimately to subjugate Afghanistan and invade India, one thing is quite clear that, in order to defray the expense, of keeping up an additional force of sixty thousand troops, some new tax will have to be imposed upon the inhabitants of India. But the condition of the people of this country is just now so utterly wretched and the present taxation so crushing that they will not be able to bear the burden of a new impost. The *Indu Prakásh,* however, considers that the British Government has a capital opportunity of increasing the numerical strength of the military forces in India without any extra cost. It should suggest to the Native princes of India the propriety of improving the condition of their soldiery and of supplying them with the best arms and ammunition. It should also keep up friendly relations with Native States, by which means their military resources will be at all times available for the service of the paramount power. Such a policy may be distasteful to some Englishmen and may be somewhat difficult of execution, but it is the only one by which the military resources of the British Government will be augmented without incurring any additional expenditure. If, however, the above suggestion is considered inappropriate, then one way of meeting the cost of additional troops will be found in the reduction of the salaries of the over-paid European officials. Some saving can also be made by abolishing the Christian ecclesiastical establishments and by doing away with the provincial Commanders-in-Chief. Those who talk of increasing the numerical strength of the forces say that the European portion of the army should be increased. This suggestion casts a reflection on the loyalty of the Natives. The *Indu Prakásh* considers this reflection undeserved.

A defence of the British Government from the charge of draining away the wealth of India to England.

The *Surat Akhbár* (76) of the 3rd November says:—The question whether wealth has increased or diminished in India is freely talked about by the old and the young. The alleged draining of the wealth of this country by the British Government has made the latter unpopular. But this false idea is harmful to the peace of the country. Solitary instances of a man or a city which has increased in wealth cannot be looked upon as indicative that the entire country has become rich. In the same way from the fact that a rich man or a rich city has been reduced to poverty it cannot be inferred that the whole country has become poor. In former times some classes were exceedingly wealthy, while others were altogether poor. But now a change has come over that state. The wealthy classes have lost some of their wealth, while others have become rich. Those who have lost it naturally raise a cry that the country is being ruined, while those who have prospered under British rule do not care to express their gratitude for the prosperity which they enjoy. For this reason the cry of the draining of wealth from India must continue for some time. Thieving and plundering have decreased, population and trade have increased, and peace prevails everywhere. It is no secret that the Home charges form a great drain on India. But such is the case with all the colonies of an empire. Perhaps the drain is larger than is necessary, but mankind is liable to err. The British are not angels; they must err. But looking to the extent of the country and the large number of officers employed in it, and to the necessity for the preservation of peace and prosperity, the error can safely be passed over. Trade has increased eightfold within the last ten years. The figure representing the amount of the import trade stood at 31 krors of rupees in 1874, but now it stands at 50 krors. The export trade in 1874 amounted to 55 krors, while last year it had increased to 83 krors. Moreover the imports of gold and silver into India during the last ten years alone amounted to 79 krors.

Says that the cost of the strengthening of the defences of India and the British colonies should be divided between England and the different countries composing the British Empire in certain proportions.

In an article headed " Defences of India and the British
Native Opinion (11) of the 2nd Novemb
present agitation about colonial defences
for our finances. Precedents are not wa
feel sure they will be used as authoriti
us once more pay a large share of th
defences. The justice of our cause an
of our liability will count for nothing
of actual disbursement arrives. Right
Liberals in office or out of it, we shall most certainly come in for a
the expense. Past history has shaken our trust, at least in the
Liberals to stand by us. They may have the best possible intentio
but as for any tangible results we cannot expect anything more f
from the Conservatives. We must use our own power of agitation
est speck on our financial horizon must be watched and provided
any scheme of the colonial defences in the East the best way wou
all the parts of the empire in proportion to their importance and v
Bombay, Singapore, Ceylon, and all the colonies in the Chinese
Seas and Australia require no doubt to be strengthened against f
Let an estimate be made of the cost that would be required, and le
between all the colonies and dependencies according to the use a
of such strengthening to each of them. England no doubt mus
and that share should, we think, be more than one-half, since it i
England who profit most from the security of her colonies. Let
portion be divided among the rest. Take, for instance, the def
That the place should be secure from attack is of very great impor
to India but to Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Australia,
Vandeman's Land, and all the other small possessions. But, abov
will suffer most from the loss of Aden than all the other countries t
Let her then bear three-fourths of the cost and let the remaining
borne by the colonies and India in proportion. So also would b
Bombay, though in that case England's share will have to be lo
half or even less than that. Let a commission be appointed on
Eastern possessions should be represented, and let it settle the ra
to be borne by each possession. In this scheme should be includ
the operations now going on on the north-western frontier of this c
be a railway or an expedition it is a part of the operations for the
whole empire and should be set to the account of all the componen
up that empire. Let the same principle be extended to wha
undertaken for the empire. Then only will justice be done to t
such matters and its position recognized in the imperial ec
a principle, if brought into operation, would be the best
empire, and its adoption would be an act of true statesmanship.
doubt that if representation be made to the people of England
manner the principle we have advocated will surely be recogniz
no doubt that England will have to accept something like this d
in the long run ; but that may come on after several sacrifices.
be better then to establish it early enough ?

Says that the Amir of Kabul is trying by every means in his power to put a stop to the trade of India with his country, and suggests the withdrawal of the annuity paid to him by the British Government.

A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (132) of the 1st Noven
The letters which have been received f
at Kabul and Kandahar give us to u
this year only a very small quantity of
articles of export will be brought
Afghanistan, and what little will be br
very dear. The Amir has purchased
produced in the country, and has on t
certain duties granted leases to some
the sale of those articles. Fruit and other articles brought t
will be sold under such conditions as spirits, opium, &c., are sol
territories. To one merchant the Amir has granted a lease
grapes, to another for the sale of pistachios, to a third for the sa
and so on. Leases have been granted on the payment of larg

over these things have been made liable to thrice as much (ex
before. Nay, (license) tax is to be imposed on dealers in these g
servants. A toll is to be levied on all beasts of burden carryin
mentioned above. These are the various ways in which the A
put a stop to the trade of India with his country. It is a great
English should pay a handsome annuity to the Amir fro
treasury. The same sum of money, if employed in growing frui
in establishing manufactories would wonderfully develope the res
country.

Disapproves of the passing of a legislative enactment for checking adulteration in cotton.

In an article headed "The adulteration of Indian Cotton"
Chronicle (73) of the 2nd November sa
of this adulteration being on the incre
question, as also that it is the cause of
to all who wish well to the prospe
But so far as the particulars are yet kn
is one for the Native dealers and the European purchasers and
manage to mend, and not for the Government to try to check
measures. Mr. Bythell and others, fully conversant with the
of this presidency, firmly believe that if the exporters would
decline to have anything to do with mixed cotton the practice o
would soon die a natural death. Their opinion is right in the
exporters do not act upon it. So long, therefore, as the cotton
not exert themselves and make up their mind to put a stop to th
they could very well materially check, if not extinguish, by their
the Government may well be justified in refusing to listen to the
for legislative or other authoritative interference.

Comments on the articles published in the *St. James' Gazette* headed "Indian Dangers."

The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 6th November, in referring
published in the *St. James' Gazette* he
Dangers," says:—We can attach no wei
to the statement made by the *St. Jame*
a mutiny will break out in India in a
Several excited Europeans now-a-days s
mutiny in this country. This is the result of their excited
brains. The present condition of India is more peaceful than
major part of the population is devoted to business pursuits. Se
at present requesting Government to confer more privileges on th
are offering suggestions to the latter how to make use of those
have. This state of things shows that the people are confident o
being realized, and are therefore quite favourably inclined toward
Government. It is wrong to say anything against the Mahom
know the condition to which their co-religionists are being reduc
Asia and other countries, and are therefore more willing to rema
the British Government. It is doing injustice to the Mahomedan
say that some portion of it is disaffected towards Government.
none but the limited number of officials and tradesmen who ha
with the *St. James' Gazette* entertain such an idea. As rega
danger to India, *viz.* the attack of Russia, the *St. James' Gazet*
in asking the British authorities to take stringent measures f
Russian advance towards this country. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (
November blames the *St. James' Gazette* for creating false alarm b
a mutiny will break out in India within a few years and
advancing on India. The army in India is well-disciplined and
British Government.]

Necessity of abolishing the duty levied on salt.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 4th November refers
outbreak of cholera in Italy and to th
the use of salt for the prevention of c
out by a correspondent of the *Lanc*
that journal from Rome, and says:—It h
proved that cholera does not easily affect those who make s
salt in their daily food. The epidemic rages constantly in India,
when now it constantly makes its attack in Bombay it is nece
authorities concerned should pay attention to the quantity of salt

people in their daily food. Owing to the dearness of salt a large portion of the people are not able to buy this article in sufficient quantity, while some poor men cannot at all afford to purchase it. The duty on salt has made it dear, and the poorer classes cannot freely use it. It is therefore necessary that the salt duty should be entirely abolished within a short time. Lord Ripon has done his duty by reducing it, and Lord Dufferin should perform his part of the duty by abolishing it altogether in the beginning of his administration. Such a measure will make him very popular in India.

Necessity of amending the existing Indian Insolvency Act.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (101) of the 2nd November complains of the facility afforded to fraudulent persons to become insolvents by the existing Indian Insolvency Act, points out the necessity of amending it and says:—The creditors have to encounter so much trouble in opposing the discharge of their fraudulent debtors that they prefer to keep quiet. Moreover the creditors have to prove before the Insolvency Court in the same way as is done in criminal prosecutions before police magistrates that their debtors have acted fraudulently, if the former wish to have them punished. As long as no fraud is proved against the insolvents by their creditors, the court has to rely upon the statements of the former. An idea of the difficulty of bringing fraudulent insolvents to justice can be formed from the fact that only about half a dozen of them have been punished during the last 10 or 15 years. Several creditors do not like to incur additional loss by spending money in obtaining the conviction of their debtors. This unwillingness is enhanced by the uncertainty of the result of their opposition. Several debtors also transfer their property to the names of their relatives before applying for the benefit of the Insolvency Act. The extent of this practice can be judged from the ridiculously small dividends declared by the Official Assignee for payment out of the estates of insolvents. Will not Government put a stop to this scandal? A draft bill, on the lines of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883, should be prepared by the Indian Government and the existing Act should be amended in accordance therewith.

Reflections on Mr. Rivers Thompson's remarks on the Native Press of Bengal.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 2nd November says:—There is nothing in the form or spirit of Mr. Rivers Thompson's remarks on the Native Press of Bengal to which we could take serious objection. His observations are generally fair, if not ever friendly, and in quoting approvingly part of Mr. Smith's report, which Native journalists in India will do well to study, the Lieutenant-Governor has shown himself true to his antecedents as a wise and careful administrator. It is only when His Honor comes to a comparison, always invidious, between the Anglo-Indian and the Native papers that we find him at fault. This may be because he is an Anglo-Indian and we are Natives. But, like himself, we are fairly entitled to express an opinion. And it is our honest opinion that the Native press suffers very little by the comparison. The Anglo-Indian is generally an experienced hand, and he uses his own language. The Bengali has scarcely yet gone out of his apprenticeship; he has to use a foreign speech and is decidedly less circumspect. He has not had the political training of his formidable rival. Hence whenever there is a conflict the Bengali strikes recklessly and at random, whilst the Anglo-Indian sets to work in a cool, deliberate manner, conscious of his own strength and his opponent's weakness. The Anglo-Indian often fights with his head, the Bengali with his heart. The two are seldom equally matched, and we think it unfair to judge them by the same standard. Still, considering the disadvantages under which they have to work, Native journalists show a very fair capacity for improvement. Of the vernacular papers of Bengal we cannot write with the same confidence. But to judge from extracts, we are not at all inclined to despair. The established papers are generally moderate and sensible in tone. There are some which exhaust themselves in the process of echoing the voice of their own special oracles; and others there are—not many—which have the knack of running about like wild colts, doing mischief all round. But on the whole we have been able to detect nothing "seditious" in their writings. Here we must keep out of sight much that has been said in connection with the Webb case, for instance. This was an outrage on the national sentiment, and though it would be obviously wrong to make of it an occasion for indiscriminate reprobation, still we maintain our previous opinion that no language could be too strong against the unmanly offence, and the no less unmanly way, in which it was condoned. Let us put it to Mr. Rivers Thompson himself—would he have written differently about the matter had he been in the place of one of the Bengali journalists? When Surendra Náth Banerji was sacrificed to the ill-will of some of the authorities—a most dangerous and foolish mistake in policy—did the High Court expect the Native press to bow to the inevitable with pious resignation? And when the Lieutenant-Governor forgot himself so far as to have a fling publicly and privately at the Ilbert Bill, did he expect the educated classes to fall at his feet in voluntary homage? And now when the Lord of Belvedere is at war with the local barons, trampling upon the self-respect of unpaid co-adjutors, spurning their advances and dictating his own terms without pity and without mercy, does he want the people to sing hallelujah to signalise his triumph? We believe Mr. Rivers Thompson would not do wrong knowingly; and we also believe that no self-respecting Native paper would misjudge His Honor if he now and then took it into confidence. This will have to be done more and more as time goes, and happy the heads of Government who avail themselves of natural interpreters between them and the governed. Whenever we hear an Anglo-Indian deploring the attitude of a section of the Native press, our reply to him is—it is mainly your own fault. As to the charge that Native papers do not represent the popular sentiment of the community, it applies only to avowed party organs, which are useful, and we suppose needful, in all countries, and to the small ephemerals which swell the ranks for a period, to die of want and neglect. But nothing could be more unjust than to say that the numerous public organs ventilate merely individual grievances. They represent the wishes of the educated classes, and they also define and articulate the unexpressed feelings of the people. For though the masses cannot address their rulers direct, it is not to be denied for a moment that they make their wants and grievances sufficiently known to their representatives on the press to secure a hearing from the powers that be. If these latter knew their duty, as Native journalists do, India would not have to groan under the infliction of the salt monopoly, the ábkári *zulum*, and other revenue and judicial enormities.

Says that adverse criticism of the conduct of public officers is not disloyalty to Government and strongly disapproves of the revival of the gagging of the Native press.

In an article headed "Mr. R. Thompson and the Native Press" the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 2nd November says:—If Mr. R. Thompson has begun seriously to realize the fact that he had put himself under the guidance of those who were not his real friends, we think repentance has come a little too late. The Lieutenant-Governor's past and present attitudes towards the natives of the country have convinced the Native Indian public that neither consistency nor steadiness of character is an invariable trait of character in a majority of the higher class of officials. Like Sir Richard Temple they are weather-cocks of an ever-changing administrative atmosphere and seem to have an aptitude to trim their sails to the ruling passion of the hour. Mr. Rivers Thompson himself, who was the idol of the whole people of Bengal, and whose accession to the Lieutenant-Governorship was hailed with delight, is the same Rivers Thompson who has been sheltering under his protecting wings some offenders, official and non-official. He was the central figure of an agitation that carried war against the Government of Lord Ripon at the time of the Ilbert Bill controversy, and has been of late misapplying his energies to a practical demolition of a scheme of liberal local self-government by appointing a Commission on the suggestion of a clique of Englishmen to whom every item of Native advancement is gall and wormwood. From a most devoted friend of the Natives Mr. Thompson, as it now seems of his own free will, has transformed himself into their bitterest enemy, and is now endeavouring to throw the whole responsibility of his unenviable position upon the Native press. In a letter to a Native gentleman of position he bitterly complains of the attitude of native papers towards him, and seems, perhaps unwittingly, to appeal to their better judgment. Elsewhere, however, he threatens the Bengal Native press with utter extinction unless they mend their manners. In his annual review of this press, he remarks that when it is seen that day after day the Anglo-Native and the vernacular press abuses its opportunities and the forbearance of the Government to propagate among the credulous people libel on individual officers, false imputations on the courts of justice, and disloya comments on the Government itself, then it becomes a serious question whether in the interests of the country and of the mass of readers and their circle o auditors who are thus being misled, toleration may not be pushed too far. This is threatening war with vengeance, but we should like to know the sins of the Bengal Native press that it should be so threatened. Mr. Thompson says that he has been anathematized, but construing disloyalty to himself as disloyalty to the Crown is a novel way of reasoning we have ever come across. Even Mr. Thompson himself must have observed that the Native press is one whole chorus in praise of the Crown and its representative in India. When this is the fact, by what process of reasoning can the hard knocks of the Bengal Native writers on Mr. Thompson or other officers be construed into disloyalty to Government? Possibly Mr. Thompson assumes that he being placed at the head of a provincial Government, disloyalty to him is either disloyalty to his Government or the Indian Government. But if Mr. Thompson's process of reasoning, or rather fishing out disloyalty, were extended a little further, criticism on the official conduct of a tahsildár of a táluka or of a police peon at a police thána may as well be construed into disloyalty to the British Government in India. We mean no disrespect to Mr. Thompson—we are only pointing out to him the absurdity of the suggestion that criticism of official conduct is disloyalty to a government. We are sorry that a gentleman of Mr. Thompson's aptitudes should have achieved such unenviable notoriety from a people who once almost worshipped him as a demi-god. And the under-current of mis-representing the whole Native press does not end with the utterances of Mr. Rivers Thompson. The *Pioneer*, the *Englishman*, and some other members of the Anglo-Indian press have been at some pains to stir up the smouldering fire; they have collected stray extracts and placed them before the British public, perhaps to induce them that the reintroduction of Lord Lytton's Gagging Act could not be an unmitigated evil as it was once supposed. And whom should we see coming forward in support of the contemplated renovation but Mr. Lethbridge, our ex-Press-Commissioner, who perhaps after having carved his competence out of the Indian tax-payers' money thus kicks him up in repayment in this fashion. But the main question with our rulers for decision before any decisive step in any direction is taken is whether it is the outspoken expression of public opinion or the smothered embers of a growing discontent that is to be guarded against. If Mr. Rivers Thompson is pleased to say that the Native press expresses the opinions of its writers and does not represent the Native public at large, we can only say that he has lived in vain all this time in India. If we are not representative, may it not be said that the press in England is equally unrepresentative? But it is mere waste of time to attempt to convince the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the Native press of India is representative in the same sense in which the Anglo-British press is; and it is for its representative character that the Native press cannot so summarily be dealt with as it is supposed by some. All latitude on the score of emergency or exceptional circumstances may be allowed, but the suppression of the Native press, because it ventures to speak out the truth and often brings home to officials their follies and misdemeanours, is the last thing a constitutional government in any country consistently with its traditions can undertake to do. We do not say that the British Government in India has no power to suppress the Native press. Far from it; but we would ask whether such a step could be in consonance with its traditions or in keeping with the promises as contained in the Proclamation of 1858. As we have already said, disloyalty to the Crown and disloyalty to officials are quite two distinct things, and consequently the former cannot be made to merge into the latter until subservience to officials comes to be considered as the one preponderating factor in the economy of the government of this country. We think the dark days of tyranny and despotism are past and gone; everything has to be judged and weighed by the force of surrouinding circumstances even by our rulers, foreigners as they are. The agitation is well timed, and the susceptibilities of the new Viceroy may be easily worked upon; but yet there is one thing in our favour, and that is the condemnation and abrogation of the Gagging Act by the present Cabinet. By itself this position is a tower of strength to us, and if usefully utilized and improved upon no lucubrations such as those of Mr. Rivers Thompson can assail it with safety.

Reflections on Mr. Rivers Thompson's remarks on the Native Press of Bengal and on the advisability of reviving the Gagging Act.

In an article headed "Mr. Rivers Thompson on the Bengal Press" the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 3rd November says:—For our part we do not believe that anything worse than strong language can be charged against any of the Anglo-Native papers of Bengal. But if that is a fault, it is in a great measure the result of the uncommonly violent tone of the Bengal Anglo-Indian press. Mr. Thompson no doubt acquits the Anglo-Indian press of any want of moderation, but with great diffidence we venture to think His Honor's judgment is affected by a bias as regards both the Anglo-Indian and the Native press. The violence of tone which was assumed by the *Englishman* and its confréres during the storms of the Ilbert Bill period is still unmitigated and is the cause of a deal of mischief. The violence of the Anglo-Indian press may not be offensive to Mr. Thompson as his sympathies are all with Anglo-Indians. The criticisms of the Native press on the other hand must be gall and wormwood to His Honor, as they involve the censure of his own acts and of those of his subordinates, or are levelled against the Anglo-Indian interest which is so dear to Mr. Thompson. But however justified Mr. Thompson may be in reproving the Native press of Bengal, his suggestion to restrain the press by the terrors of the criminal law is, we think, utterly narrow and retrograde. On the one hand Mr. Thompson would hold that the press does not represent the people, and on the other he thinks that its mouth should be gagged by law. Both these positions are, we think, entirely unsound. We think it is wrong to say that the press is not representative. It is quite as representative as any press in the world. It contains no doubt the opinions of the individual writers who conduct the press, as does the press in other countries, but these opinions are generally arrived at by a careful consideration of popular feeling. The press has usually two functions to perform: to form and direct public opinion, and to give expression to it. It is a teacher as well as an interpreter. To both these duties the press of India, including Bengal, is, we think, fully attentive. To regard it as not representative because written by individual writers argues, we think, entire misconception of the nature and functions of the press. So far as the press urges the redress of grievances and comments on public measures and the acts of public officers it truly reflects the opinion of the people. The language and the form of expression no doubt come from the individual writers, but the subject matter represents the wants and wishes of the people at large. That the Native press is representative is moreover fully borne out by the attitude of Lord Ripon's Government towards it. The proposal to gag the press is still more untenable. The importance of a free press is so acknowledged a fact that it is nedless to dwell upon it. It is sad to think that such high officials as Mr. Thompson should entertain a contrary opinion. Irresponsible writers, like the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* or Mr. Lethbridge, may indulge their imagination in conjuring up false spectres and exorcising them. It ill becomes an administrator like Mr. Thompson to think that the occasional ebullitions of a small section of the press require repressive measures. For one thing it is incorrect to call the writings in the press disloyal when they are for the most part directed against individual officers. So far as the British Government is concerned, as represented by the Queen-Empress and the Viceroy, the people and the press of India are devotedly loyal. There never was such unanimous admiration and love for the British Government as under the rule of Lord Ripon. It is such officers as Mr. Thompson who alienate the minds of the people and cause discontent by their arbitrary acts. If, then, the people make no secret of their dissatisfaction for such acts, it can scarcely be said that the people are disloyal. But further assuming that a few obscure papers are so indiscreet as to use inflammatory language, it is not reasonable to think that they have any power for mischief. The British Government is too well settled to suffer by rant. People soon learn to rate a paper at its worth, and any evil in the shape of intemperance or excess works its own remedy. On the other hand the advantages of a free outlet to popular feeling are so undoubted and obvious that we cannot think the observations regarding the revival of the Gagging Act were meant to be serious.

Rmarks in connection with the strictures made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the local vernacular press.

In an article headed "The Lieutenant-Governor on the Native Pre
Bengal" the *Bombay Chronicle* (73) of the 2nd No
ber says :—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
reviewing the administration report of the preside
division for 1883-84, has passed some severe s
tures on the Native press of Bengal, specially
vernacular portion of it. All that could be gathe
from the report of the Commissioner of the Presidency Division and the rev
of the same by the Lieutenant-Governor, is that the commission of errors
the part of journalists in Bengal of which His Honor complains has been
no means peculiar to the Native portion of them. If the latter are found
expeditious or more tardy in mending the errors and returning to the ways
propriety than their English brethren, the same may be attributed as much
their inferior training as to the bad example first set them by those of wh
better things were expected. We have however no fear of the unpleas
state of affairs, which the Lieutenant-Governor deplores, continuing much lon
in spite of the earnest efforts of the Anglo-Native journalists, who, accordi
to the statement of Mr. Rivers Thompson himself, are counselling moderati
to their fellow-editors. And if any of them should be found incorrigible to t
end, the best thing to do would be to put the ordinary machinery of the law
force in order to compel them to behave better. We have strong faith in t
good sense of the leading members of the intelligent Native community
Bengal. They will not tolerate willingly the continuance amongst th
of anything of the nature of rabid journalism, specially when they kn
that the chief condition of the existence of a perfectly free press in this count
is the appreciation on the part of the educated classes of its people of t
necessity of using aright and not abusing the privileges which the Governme
has generously conferred on its subjects with respect to it. We are therefo
in hopes that the Lieutenant-Governor will not have to wait long to see
vernacular press of Bengal, generally speaking, "acting with justice and in
pendence in the interest of the ruled and the rulers." We take note of
Honor's deliberate statement that "a free press can interpret the rulers
the people and the people to their rulers; and through the medium of the pre
honestly conducted, the Government can discover the wants of the coun
much more clearly and usefully than through the medium of official report
We need not say that we are much pleased to find that His Honor thinks th
We believe that all the conductors of the better class of journalists in Ben
will be equally glad for the same, and strive to make it their business to indu
their erring contemporaries to mend their ways in a manner tending
establish the confidence of the Government in the honesty and value of
criticisms of the Native press, as desired by Mr. Rivers Thompson.

Says that scurrilous writings frequently disfigure the columns of the Anglo-Indian press.

In an article headed "Scurrilous writings in the Anglo-Indian Press"
Dnyán Prakásh (9) of the 3rd November says :—T
scurrilous writing is not monopolized by the Ang
Native or vernacular press in this country, but that s
writings disfigure the columns of the Anglo-Ind
press almost as often as in the former, is well-kno
to every careful reader of newspapers. The Native press in this country is
its infancy, and as in the case of every infant institution the national tende
is to frequently indulge in excesses. After a reasonable time is however allow
to elapse and the charm of novelty wears away, these excesses become less
quent, unless again aggravated by any abnormal cause. In this respect th
has been very little to complain of regarding the Native press in this presiden
In the eastern presidency, however, things are different, and there the nor
condition not having been yet restored, one comes across such excesses in b
the Anglo-Indian and Native journals. As a sample of the excesses on the
of the Anglo-Indian journals in Bengal we reproduce below an extract from
Bengal Times, which we have no doubt will be read with considerable inter
We must here observe that the same excuse which can be made on behalf
the Native press cannot be pleaded for a single moment on behalf of the Ang
Indian press, namely, the excuse based upon the infantine character of
institution.

Approves of the release of the persons who were sentenced for complicity in the Salem riots.

In a paragraph headed "Remission of Sentences" the *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 2nd November says:—In remitting the unexpired portions of the sentences passed on the persons convicted of complicity in the Salem riots Mr. Grant Duff has done an act, perhaps the only act in his administration so far, which will meet with universal approbation throughout the country. For a long time past the public were not a little uneasy on the subject of these convictions and sentences owing to some suspicions of a miscarriage of justice. Those suspicions only gained more and more ground as the disclosures of certain confidential documents, the result of Mr. Vijayarághav Charlu's suit against the Madras Government, and convictions of the principal witnesses in the Salem trials for perjury followed one upon another. As a consequence of this, the public had long made up their mind that the sentences passed on the convicts required to be revised. It will be no wonder, therefore, if the news of their release is received everywhere with satisfaction, as we expect it will be, and few persons will care to inquire whether it is an act of pure grace and favour, as Mr. Grant Duff will have it, or one of bare justice merely. [The *Yajdán Parast* (123) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.]

Release of the Salem rioters and a prayer for the release of the Surat rioters.

The *Gujaráti* (94) of the 2nd November expresses approval of the action of the Madras Government in ordering the release of the prisoners concerned in the riots at Salem, and says that the people are fortunate that Mr. Grant Duff has done this good deed at the close of his career. Will not Sir James Fergusson do anything for the prisoners concerned in the riots at Surat?

Disapproves of the appointment of prince Kurbamji Rawáji to the Statutory Civil Service of the Bombay Presidency.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 6th November says:—We hear that the Government of India have, at the suggestion of the Bombay Government, this year appointed prince Kurbamji Rawáji to the Statutory Civil Service of this presidency. He is brother to the Thákor of Limbdi and is said to be at present studying at Cambridge. However fit this young prince may be for the appointment we object on behalf of the Native British subjects to his nomination. The Government of Sir James Fergusson disappointed educated Natives by nominating the young Thákor of Limbdi to the Bombay Legislative Council. He has now deprived them of a great privilege by this appointment. When it is necessary that candidates for the competitive examination for the Civil Service of India should be British subjects, why is not the same principle observed in the nominations to the Statutory Civil Service? Much can be said in favour of the new appointment, but if Native princes are to be thus pleased and if high posts and honours are to be conferred on them, what hopes have the Natives under British jurisdiction for getting them? If such an arrangement is to continue, it would be advisable to speedily do away with the objectionable Statutory Service. Prince Kurbamji is educated at the expense of the Morvi State, which should receive the benefit of his services and which stands in want of such educated young men. Really nominations to the Statutory Service should be reserved for Native British subjects. It was expected that a Pársi would be selected this year for the appointment, as the last two nominations were given to Hindu youths. It is to be regretted that the Local Government have disappointed us in the matter. We honour Sir James Fergusson for encouraging education among the Native princes in this way, but such encouragement ought not to be given at the cost of British subjects. It will not be surprising if an arbitrary Governor of Bombay were to take this as a precedent and to confer all high posts on native princes instead of on educated Natives. While other provincial Governments have ordered the selection of Statutory Civilians after subjecting them to an examination, the Bombay Government have given discouragement to Native youths by this appointment. It is surprising that the Supreme Government should have sanctioned the appointment.

Recommends the Bombay Government to select a Native instead of a junior civilian for receiving agricultural training in England.

A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 4th November says:— The resolution of the Bombay Government for sending a civilian to England to receive agricultural education is satisfactory. But the only defect in the resolution is that while a Native is sent to England every year from the Bengal presidency to study agriculture, the Bombay Government have restricted the appointment to the civil service. The object of the Government will be better served by deputing a Native instead of a civilian. Great benefit will result by a Native being sent to England for the purpose. A competent Native can easily be selected from this presidency for being sent to England to study agriculture. The Bombay Government will lay the public of this presidency under great obligation by acting upon this suggestion. The Editor supports the suggestion made by his correspondent and remarks: When three or four Natives can be given agricultural education within the amount that will be spent on the education of one civilian, the Government of Sir James Fergusson, which is well-known for its anxiety for the progress of education, should not be sc very conservative in the matter. Three or four Natives who will receive high agricultural education will be more useful than one civilian. Many Native students have passed out of the agricultural schools in the Bombay presidency and the Madras Agricultural College, but they have not proved useful to the country owing to want of Government encouragement. Is not the course pursued by Sir James in the selection of a civilian for studying agriculture ir England objectionable when compared to that of his educational policy? We still hope that he will rescind this resolution and think fit to send competent Native youths to receive agricultural training in England, selecting them either by a competitive examination or in any other way. We repeat, why are no those who have received agricultural training sufficiently encouraged by Government to take to agricultural work?

Approves of the resolution of Government on the subject of giving the aid of counsel to persons accused of capital offences for making their defence.

In a paragraph headed "Public defence of prisoners in murder cases" th *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 2nd November says:—I is an act of praiseworthy humanity on the part o the Bombay Government, if at the same time one o bare justice to poor persons accused of capital offences to have resolved to set apart annually a sum o Rs. 5,000 to defray the expenses of their defence both before the courts of sessions and of appeal. Thi furnishes an instance, if one were wanted, to show that Sir James Fergusson's Government can feel for all classes of the community when their case is properly put before him. How necessary some such measure is for the ends of justice can be best judged by those who are at all conversant with court matters. The local High Court itself on its appellate side often requests members of the bar to argue cases for the accused. But this practice is not capable of indefinite extension, and is, so far as we know, never followed in the districts. A measure like the above was therefore urgently required. The only thing tha can be said against it is perhaps that it is not far-reaching enough. To mak it sufficiently comprehensive, the benefits provided by it should be extended t cases of some others of the more serious offences besides murder. [The *Gujarát* (94) and the *Gujarát Mitră* (74) of the 2nd and the *Deshi Mitră* (89) and th *Hitechchhu* (75) of Ahmedabad of the 6th November express approval of th resolution of the local Government for providing counsel for undefended pri soners charged with murder and thank Sir James Fergusson for the same.]

Approves of the resolution of Government to give at the public expense the aid of counsel to persons accused of the crime of murder who are too poor to pay for it.

In a paragraph headed "Counsel for the accused in murder cases" th *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 3rd November says:—Th Government of Bombay have in a recent resolutio ordered that in all murder cases where the accuse is unable to employ legal assistance the presidin judge or other officer should ask some member of th local bar to defend the prisoner, such member receiv ing from Government not more than Rs. 25 in the sessions court and Rs. 3 in the High Court. It is calculated that about Rs. 5,000 will be required t meet these charges. It is surely not too great a sum for Government to spare in the cause of justice where human life is at stake, and we cannot too highly commend Sir James Fergusson's Government for this measure of justice and humanity. It has often struck us as anomalous that while on the original side of the High Court provision is made out of the fine fund for counsel to defend an accused in a murder case, no such provision should exist for the benefit of the accused in mofussil courts or on the appellate side of the High Court. In a proper case, we know, members of the bar at the suggestion of the court defend a prisoner. But a large number of cases are undefended, and it is difficult to say what injustice is unwittingly done in consequence of the absence of a professional man to conduct the defence. We are glad to think that the liberality of Sir James Fergusson's Government will in future greatly diminish the chances of a miscarriage of justice in capital offences.

Disapproves of the creation of a new appointment called the Inspector-Generalship of Police.

In a paragraph headed "A new fat berth" the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 2nd Novemher says:—It is under the contemplation of the local Government, it is said, to create a new post to be styled the Inspector-General of Police for this presidency. The alleged necessity for such a measure is said to be the growing inability of the three Divisional Commissioners to attend to police work owing to pressure of other work. But the public, we suppose, have not forgotten the history of how the third Commissionership was created. During the last famine we believe advantage was taken to create a central division as a temporary arrangement to enable the Commissioners to devote a greater part of their time to famine work. The famine is past and gone, but the Central Commissionership which was then sanctioned only as a temporary measure now stands as one of the permanent establishment. It may be that in 1877-78 there were some grounds to put forth to support the creation of a new appointment, but can as much be said for the new Inspector-Generalship of the Police? Before 1877-78 the whole work of supervising the police was performed, and that efficiently, by two Commissioners only, and the work of famine being over the third Commissionership ought to have been abolished long ago. But strange to say, that while this post is only an ornamental appendage and ought to be done away with, they contemplate the creation of a new post which will be equally ornamental. This is strange economy, and stranger still that the thing is about to be done at a time when the blood-wounds of the Indian tax-payer require healing and wholesome protection from exhaustion! Is this economical financing? Is this economy? The Native public have cried themselves hoarse in asking their rulers to grant them financial rest, but this of all other prayers has been the most persistently denied, and even when it is shown that some of the fat berths already in existence are not wanted, new ones are being created. We hope Sir James Fergusson, before giving his sanction, will duly consider this question.

Does not approve of the suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner to levy a special tax for purposes of sanitation and criticises the report of the Sanitary Commissioner generally.

In an article headed "The sanitary condition of Bombay in 1883" the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 3rd November refers to Dr. Hewlett's report on the working of the Sanitary Department of the Government of Bombay in 1883, and says:—The report makes no attempt to explain the causes, nor does it mention any steps taken by the Sanitary Department to check the different diseases. The Sanitary Commissioner seems however to be fully conscious of the magnitude of the evil. He proposes that a special tax should be levied for purposes of sanitation. The Governor in Council, we are glad to say, disapproves of it. No special tax is, we think, necessary or desirable. The people are already sufficiently borne down by imperial and local taxes, and any increase in their burden is sure to be injurious. The best remedy lies, we think, in a diffusion of sanitary knowledge, whether by the gradual spread of education, or by direct means, *e. g.* of lectures, notifications, and so forth. The habits of living of our people are usually very clean. What is wanting is a keen appreciation of the benefits of free air and pure water as agents of public health. The report rightly points out that "the peopl are by instinct a cleanly race. They wish to be clean, but they hav of united action so as to carry out those structural works by which example, the subsoil can be dried, or water after domestic use be rem distance from habitations." Such structural works are however only in large towns. In villages they are not wanted. The sanitary arra there could be made without the levy of any additional impost. Even any structural works that may be needed could, we think, be gradually with existing means. But what is more urgently required than these s works is effective supervision. In connection with this may be not suggestion that the members of municipalities should apportion to th separate wards of the town and make it their special business to in ward and acquaint themselves with its wants. This suggestion is both as regards sanitation and municipal administration generally. no doubt render the work of a municipality more efficient if each of its interested himself in the concerns of some one special ward instead o the whole work to be done by the secretary or the president, as the be. Similarly the suggestion that the Civil Surgeon should inspect th in which he is located as though he was the health-officer of the distri worthy of consideration. Government have partly enforced this sugg asking Civil Surgeons to visit different places from time to time in tricts, but we think greater adherence to this principle will yield mo ficial results. Civil Surgeons ought to be asked, as the report sug acquaint themselves with every sanitary want of their districts and to c with the officers of the Sanitary Department. For the improvemen city of Bombay the report makes various proposals, among others a Act. The resolution of Government reviewing the report asks the Commissioner to draft the desired clauses in order that they may be in in the Bombay Municipal Act when it will be amended. It is yet too make any remark about the amendment, but we trust no coercive p will find favour. There are other points in the report which our limi us from noticing. Altogether the subject demands close study fro knowing person, and we heartily wish our readers to give their best to it. We cannot conclude, however, without noting the warm terms the Sanitary Commissioner recognizes the services of some of his subo particularly Mr. Trimbak Anant, First Class Inspector in the Poona D

Recommends that direct commissions in the Native army should be granted to the sons of the Native officers of the army.

In a letter addressed to the *Military Instructor* (131) of the 26th pensioned Subedar-Major Samáyalji Isháki Báhádur, observes that since paragraph Standing General Orders issued by the Comm Chief (of the Bombay Army) under date the 1884 directs that direct commissions may be the army to the sons of Native gentleme question whether Inámdárs and Jágirdárs alone will be considered ge or whether the officers in the Native army will also be included in tha clature? At a public Darbár Native officers of the army are made to s of Inámdárs and Jágirdárs, and hence there ought to be no objection der the former as gentlemen. Several Subedar-Majors and Subedars ar to obtain direct commissions for their sons, and it is to be hoped that Go will grant the favour. The *Instructor* remarks that in the commissi to Native officers they are called gentlemen and they are made to sit gentlemen at a public Darbár; and hence no objection ought to be the issue of direct commissions in the army to the sons of Native offic

Recommends that the non-commissioned officers of the Native army should be granted pensions in proportion to the pay they receive.

A correspondent of the same newspaper observes that since non sioned officers in the European regiments in pensions in proportion to their different ranks it is strange that non-commissioned office Native army, as Havaldárs and Náiks, should ge amount of pension when they draw differe while they are in service. For instance, a the Native army gets after 32 years' service Rs. 7 per month as pensio Haváldár or a Náik draws the same pension after performing service than 15 years. The Jamádár and the Subedár draw pensions of different amounts; and hence it may not be wrong to expect that the Haváldár and the Náik should also get pensions and batta of different amounts. When the private draws Rs. 7 as pension after 32 years' service, a Náik should be paid Rs. 8 as pension and the Haváldár Rs. 10 as pension after a service of more than 15 years, and a Náik should draw Rs. 12 and a Haváldár Rs. 14 on the completion of service of 32 years. The *Instructor* supports the above recommendations.

Complains of the prevalence of favouritism in making appointments in the Revenue Department in the Ahmedabad District.

A correspondent of the *Gujarát Mitră* (74) of the 2nd November complains of the favouritism shown in making appointments in the Revenue Department in the Ahmedabad District, and says :—There are about 110 men employed in the Gujaráti branch of the Revenue Department. The Chitnis (head vernacular clerk) is a Kshatri by caste. About 36 men of his caste are employed in the department. Many of them are his near relatives, and their number is larger in the Collector's office than in the táluka. Moreover those employed in the táluka are in such tálukas as are near each other and connected by railway. In far off tálukas like those of Gogha and Modása no member of the Kshatri caste is employed. The Kshatris receive speedy promotion, while the claims of other employés are disregarded. Mr. Reid, the Collector, does not know of this *khatpat*. The editor, in a note, remarks that he cannot say whether the complaint is true or false. He requests Mr. Reid, the Collector, to enquire into the matter.

Complains of the Bombay Tramway Company carrying passengers in excess of those allowed by the bye-laws sanctioned by Government.

A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 4th November complains that the Bombay Tramway Company carries more passengers in its cars than are allowed by the bye-laws sanctioned by Government, and says :—Not only are 5 passengers made to sit on one form instead of 4, but more than 25 are carried in the small cars, while 45 and sometimes even more passengers are allowed to travel in big cars. The bye-laws require that more than 25 passengers should not be carried in a small car and not more than 40 in a big car. What a cruelty is this on the poor horses? When the police do not allow hack conveyances to carry more passengers than the number denoted in their licenses, why should the rich Tramway Company escape scot-free? Is this difference in treatment to be accounted for because the Tramway Company is a European concern? Is it not high time that the Police Commissioner should draw the attention of Government to the above complaints about overcrowding?

Delays in the arrival and departure of tram cars in Bombay.

The *Rást Goftár* (110) of the 2nd November complains of the indifference of the Bombay Tramway Company to the comfort of persons travelling in their cars and the delays in their arrival and departure, and says :—A few weeks ago the Manager of the Company informed the public in reply to the petition made by several thousands of passengers that the cars would regularly leave and arrive at Kálbádevi and Girgaum every five and ten minutes respectively. Many cases have occurred within a short time since then which falsify this statement. The cars do not start at the appointed time and passengers are frequently kept waiting for several minutes. This does not arise from accidental causes, but from a disregard of public comfort. On the 31st October last a number of passengers had to wait for 20 minutes at Thákurdwár at about 8 A.M. The reason was that the cars did not start from Girgaum that day till 8 A.M. The public were not informed beforehand of this change and the passengers had to lose much valuable time. The Company change and fix the time of the arrival and departure of the cars without any regard for the convenience of passengers. The cars are so much used by the travelling public that it is necessary that the Company should be compelled to issue time tables, which should not be allowed to be altered without giving previous notice. We fear that the monopoly of carrying passengers now enjoyed by the Company has resulted in this state of things. We shall be happy to welcome a new Tramway Company to break this monopoly, if the arbitrary authorities of the Company continue to disregard public comfort.

Does not think that the employment of Honorary Assistant Surgeons in hospitals has proved a failure and requests Government to reconsider its resolution on the subject.

In a paragraph headed "Honorary Assistant Surgeons" the
Patrika (15) of the 2nd November says:—W
help thinking that our Government was a lit
in coming to the conclusion that the exper
appointing Honorary Assistant Surgeons t
kuldás Tejpál Hospital had proved a failure.
that happened subsequently to the first resol
pointing the late Honorary Surgeons for ano
would appear to justify that conclusion. The discussion that was latel
on on the subject in the press only showed the necessity of clearly
the duties of the Honorary Assistants and their relation to their
When this was done, all chance of a friction would have been practica
out. But the decision to fall back upon the system of appointing pai
ants appears, at this stage at least, to be unjustifiable as well as ine
With the growing wants of our growing city, the need for increased
accommodation must ever arise. And we should find it easy to meet t
only if we could depend upon honorary service to furnish the hospi
It is therefore highly important that the honorary system should t
among us. And when there is no lack of medical gentlemen willing
the system should not be given up as impracticable so easily. In the
of our young graduates also it is desirable that the system should ex
is capable of giving a large number of them an opportunity of showi
they can do. For these reasons, the resolution of our Municipal Co
of last Monday commends itself to our understanding. And we h
Government will, in view of the various interests involved, see its way
the recommendations made therein.

Says that the system of appointing Honorary Assistant Surgeons has not been given a sufficient trial.

In a paragraph headed "Honorary Assistant Surgeons at the
Tejpál Hospital" the *Indu Prakásh* (10) o
November says:—The resolution of our Co
asking Government to reconsider their de
regards the Honorary Assistant Surgeonshi
Gokuldás Tejpál Hospital is an act of cou
prudence for which our Corporators deserve no small praise. We ha
thought the resolution of Government to appoint paid Assistant
as casting an unmerited slur on the Honorary Assistant Surgeons
as well as on the system of appointing such Surgeons without a
trial. Besides the injustice of the case, the resolution of Govern
ported to throw upon the municipality a new burden of about Rs. 3
was all the more incumbent upon our Corporators to see if the e
could never be successful. We trust the subject will receive more f
consideration from Government this time.

Approves of the execution of criminals in public places.

The *Shiváji* (61) of 31st October approves of the present mode of
in open places criminals who are sentenc
hanged. Private executions are likely
somewhat from the terrible nature of the p
inflicted and may act as an incentive to crime. Public executions
dered a tremendous disgrace and thus prove a deterrent to the perpe
crimes which lead to capital punishment. Those criminals who are se
rigorous imprisonment or to hard labour are made to work on public
places. This being so, it seems rather extraordinary that considerati
be shown to criminals who are condemned to the extreme punishme
by law. [The *Poona Vaibhav* (50) of the 2nd November, in writing o
subject, expresses somewhat similar sentiments. The *Dnyán Prakásh*
30th October disapproves of the mode of executing in open and pub
criminals who are sentenced to be hanged.]

Recklessness of boys who are employed to drive horse tongas in Sholápur.

The *Sholápur Vritt* (62) of the 6th November in its local news s
in the neighbourhood of Papnas on the pub
horse tonga which was driven most reckle
into collision with a bullock cart and th
resulted in the death of two men. The

horse tongas are usually young boys, who behave very recklessly, and t reckless conduct frequently causes accidents. Government should take meas to prevent accidents like the above, which result from the inexperience recklessness of young boys who are frequently employed to drive horse ton

Municipalities.

Comments in connection with the re-election by the rate-payers of Calcutta of the municipal commissioners who had resigned their seats on the local Corporation.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 4th November expresses joy at the election by the rate-payers of the municipal comm sioners of Calcutta who had resigned their seats the Corporation, and says:—The rate-payers of C cutta have acted wisely in re-electing the comm sioners and have brought the Bengal Government trouble and shame by their action. It remains to seen how the Bengal Government will succeed in object, now that the old commissioners have been re-elected. The latter v not change their resolution and they will be doing nothing wrong in doing. The Bengal Government has acted arbitrarily in the matter and come into collision with the public in trying to please a few noisy Europea If the Bengal Government will take a lesson from this event and correct mistake, it will save its credit and regain to some extent the confidence the people. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the same date says that the re-elect by the rate-payers of the municipal commissioners of Calcutta who had recen resigned their seats shows that the public approves of the action of local Corporation. Mr. Rivers Thompson, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, oug now to yield to the public voice. He should issue a resolution ordering commission he has appointed to cease its enquiry and requesting the Munici Corporation to devote itself with increased zeal to the work of improving sanitary condition of the city. This is the best way for him to adopt a he will thereby somewhat regain the love of the people. But from wha known of the Lieutenant-Governor and from his prejudice against the Nati it seems that he will not take to this course.]

Scarcity in the supply of water to the residents of Khetwádi, Bombay.

A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 7th November, resid in Ardesir Dádi Street, Khetwádi, says:—Wh water is daily supplied to the residents in the F and other quarters of the city of Bombay who l in houses of four stories, the residents in Khetw do not get their supply of water even up to the second story for the las or 5 months. The water comes up to the first story and the occupants the other stories have to spend additional money to provide themselves w it. When the poor find it difficult to pay the rent of the places they occu how can they defray this additional expense? They are put to great trou in getting a sufficient supply of water. There would not be much cause complaint if the municipality were to supply water on the ground-floor houses at all hours of the day. The supply is turned off at 10 A.M. and turned on again in the evening. The inhabitants of Khetwádi do not pay l water-rate than that paid by residents of other quarters in the city. I necessary that this complaint regarding scarcity of water supply to the inha tants of Khetwádi should be speedily remedied.

Refusal of Mr. Winter, Acting Collector of Poona, to place on the list of business before the Poona municipal commissioners a proposition regarding the presentation of a farewell address to Lord Ripon.

In an article headed "Disgraceful Imbecility of the Poona Execut Municipal Commissioners" the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9 the 3rd November says:—Some time back there a proposal before the executive committee of Poona Municipality to the effect that the lead municipalities in this presidency should vote farev addresses to the Noble Marquis of Ripon on his proaching retirement from India. We understa that that proposal emanated from a Native gentlen of Sátára, who wrote letters on the subject to several of the leading municip ities. The executive committee fully approved of the proposal, and resol

to place it before the general body for its consideration. It was then to the committee by one of its own members that a welcome addre also be voted to the Earl of Dufferin. This suggestion too was ac the committee, which accordingly placed on the list of business a dual p emanating from itself that a farewell address should be voted to Lo and a welcome address to Lord Dufferin. And it is this particula business, sanctioned by the executive committee, that Mr. Wi exception to, and refused to insert in the list of business as issued authority. So, practically, it comes to this that Mr. Winter could pr Poona Municipality from voting a farewell address to the Noble M Ripon and from evincing its sense of gratitude for the privilege of se ment,—a privilege which but for His Lordship's bold initiative and firm neither the people of Poona nor those of any other town in this p would have secured for years to come. It is an open secret that several among the Anglo-Indian officials in this country who would be pleased if Lord Ripon were permitted to leave this country unhono unregretted. And yet they are the very men who are never tired of que the loyalty of the people of India. By honouring Lord Ripon the peop country desire to show their loyalty to the Queen-Empress of India. A gentlemen would prevent this exhibition of loyalty because it is p distasteful to them. A great many of this class want to discredit Lo and the policy he pursued by making it appear, if possible, that his re did not call forth any enthusiasm even from the people he sought to On the other hand the people of the country sincerely desire to pro unmistakeable manner that the policy which Lord Ripon pursued m their unqualified approval, and that they would secure its uninterrupt nuance. Of the existence of such a sincere desire on the part of the one is more aware than this class of Anglo-Indian officials, who do even an ordinary care to conceal their feelings of aversion towards Lo and his policy. It would seem that Mr. Winter belongs to this clas grieves us exceedingly to find that the executive committee of municipality did not protest against Mr. Winter's attempt to cheat Lo out of his due. We presume that no member of the executive com prepared to defend Mr. Winter's action in this matter; and if so, we lik why they did not protest. We also presume that neither of our twi poraries is aware of the disgraceful instance which we have noticed ab

Berár Affairs.

Complains of the proceedings of a certain magistrate, who tried certain cases called the Akola Nuisance Cases.

In an article headed "The late Akola Nuisance Cases—Accused c unheard," the *Vaidarbh* (16) of the 1st says:—Mr. Ardesar convicted the accused was convinced that they were innocent. T the trials his procedure was most arbitrary a These cases were specially transferred to hi file of the Court of the Special Magistrate evidently because the Distr trate regarded them as typical cases and was anxious that a well-c decision by a tried English-knowing Magistrate would once for all question. It was anticipated from their very commencement that t would be defended with all the strength and ability which the w means of the accused and their landlord could command, and Col Gerald, the Magistrate of the district, invited the fullest confidence of by calling Mr. Ardesar, a Magistrate of the highest rank, to presid trial; a Magistrate, besides, who in a similar case in which the author Akola Municipality was called into question had by the uprightness duct given universal satisfaction. It could never have occurred FitzGerald that a Magistrate, to whose knowledge of law and sense he gave a compliment by transferring to his file such complicated ca murder law, frame maxims of his own, cross-examine accused p as if they were ordinary witnesses, refuse to listen to the evidence br ward by them, hang the sword of Damocles over the head of the plea accused, while employed in his sacred trust, by threatening to pros forsooth because there appeared an article on the subject-matter of t in a local paper (whose editor was *never* questioned at all), and then d mark, only *after all* the cases had been gone through) that there wa nothing in the conduct of the pleader that constituted contempt of cou rule that the accused parties should receive counsel from none but licen ers who had filed their powers of attorney in the cases, advise the plea accused directly and indirectly to give up the defence because the Magistr that it was not advisable for him to do so, and then finally condemn th for doing according to the Magistrate's own verdict what they consi ful,—surely such continuous disrespect of law from the beginning t demands notice from the highest tribunal, and we earnestly trust District Magistrate will move the High Court immediately to quash th ings. The cases may seem trifling, but the issues involved are too im be ignored. It is to be seen whether in a land that is under British adm accused persons are to be condemned unheard, and whether the first of criminal law may be trampled upon with impunity. We appe sense of British justice in the sure hope that our humble voice shal been raised in vain.

Complains that in selecting Mr. Pradhán for the post of Educational Inspector injustice has been done to deserving officers in the Educational Department.

A correspondent of the same newspaper says:—A great act o has been done. Mr. Jatár's place of E Inspector has been given not to Mr. Vishnu Máhájani, Officiating Head Master of the A School, the person who best deserved it, Bajába Rámchandra Pradhán, Deputy E Inspector of Akola, whose claims can hardly parison with those of Mr. Vishnu Moreshvar For some time past it has been known that by a strange piece of Mr. Pradhán's name had struck the fancy of the Resident and that he mended him for the Educational Inspectorship to the Government There were many who were sceptical about this unlooked for el Mr. Pradhán. It is difficult to conceive how the infinitely superior Mr. Máhájani were not duly weighed. His higher position in the d with his higher pay, his University status and honours, his ripe schol energy and zeal, his sense of duty and his unmatched success, pointe as the man for the place. His moral influence over his students is u He has been justly called the Dr. Arnold of Berár. His exceptional n been acknowledged by the Government of India. And it is such a man w have been set aside on the ground that Mr. Pradhán was his senior in t Another person has also been unfairly treated by this appointment. krishna Lakshman Bápat, the Deputy Educational Inspector of A senior to Mr. Pradhán. Why has he been superseded? Is he not officer as Mr. Pradhán? The merits of both are equal, but the scal in Mr. Bápat's favour by his seniority. Our objections to this appoin based on more grounds than one. Not only have individual claim regarded, but the appointment has proceeded on principles which endorse. A person of common attainments begins life as a mas Rs. 50 or 60, and gradually rises to the post of a Deputy Educational In Rs. 125, then on Rs. 150 and on Rs. 200. Such a man might in the time expect to be Educational Inspector and eventually perhaps Direc man who has acquired University honours, who is a scholar an induced to enter service because he was offered a pay of Rs. 175 to star *not* aspire to anything more than a place of Rs. 250. It was his misfo he became a learned man? Looking at this appointment from anoth view it appears eminently unsatisfactory to us. The Educational Ins to test the work done by the head masters of high schools. To be so he must himself be fit to fill the head mastership of a high Mr. Pradhán was fit to be head master of a high school, why was over on two occasions? It is not likely that either he or his official would have quietly allowed him to be laid aside on two occasions. we have the anomaly of a person appointed to test, examine and work the ability to perform which has been impliedly denied hi occasions.

Says that nominations to the posts of Attachés and Extra Assistant Commissioners should be made on the result of an examination.

The *Varhád Samáchár* (17) of the 3rd November complains t
Berárs nominations to the posts of Attachés
Assistant Commissioners are made on recomm
and on the ancestry of candidates chosen a
their qualifications or ability to perform the
the offices to which they are appointed. Th
is reprehensible and calculated to lower the
of the public service. Qualified men are to be had in abundance in t
All candidates for the appointment of Attachés and Extra Assistant
sioners should be subjected to a rigorous examination and on its resu
tions should be made. Those also who are graduates of the Bombay U
and have passed the examination of Bachelor of Laws should be c
eligible for these appointments.

G. W. KURKA
Reporter on the Nat

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
11th November 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

- Agriculture : Recommendation to the Bombay Government to select a Native instead of a junior civilian for receiving agricultural training in England 12
- Amir of Afghanistan : Statement that the — is trying by every means in his power to put a stop to the trade of India with his country and suggestion for the withdrawal of the annuity paid to him by the British Government 4
- Anglo-Indian Press : Expression of opinion that scurrilous writings frequently disfigure the columns of the— 10
- Appointments :
  - Complaint regarding the prevalence of favouritism in making—in the Revenue Department in the Ahmedabad District ... 15
  - Disapproval of the appointment of prince Kurbamji Rawáji to the Statutory Civil Service of the Bombay Presidency ... 11
- Bombay Tramway Company :
  - Complaint against the — for carrying passengers in excess of those allowed by the bye-laws sanctioned by Government ... 15
  - Delay in the arrival and departure of tram cars in Bombay ... 15
- British army in India : Reflections on an increase in the numerical strength of the— 3
- Charge of draining away the wealth of India to England : Defence of the British Government from the— 3
- Colonial defences : Expression of opinion that the cost of the strengthening of the defences of India and the British colonies should be divided between England and the different countries composing the British Empire in certain proportions 4
- Commissions in the Native army : Recommendation that direct — should be granted to the sons of the Native officers of the army ... 14
- Executions : Approval of the execution of criminals in public places ... 16
- Frauds in Indian cotton : Disapproval of the passing of a legislative enactment for checking adulteration in cotton 5
- Honorary Assistant Surgeons :
  - Expression of opinion that the system of appointing — has not been given a sufficient trial 16
  - Expression of opinion that the employment of — in hospitals has not proved a failure and request to Government to reconsider its resolution on the subject 16
- "Indian Dangers": Comments on the articles published in the *St. James' Gazette* headed— 5
- Indian Insolvency Act : Necessity of amending the existing— ... 6
- Judicial matters :
  - Approval of the resolution of Government on the subject of giving the aid of counsel to persons accused of capital offences for making their defence 12
  - Approval of the resolution of Government to give at the public expense the aid of counsel to persons accused of the crime of murder who are too poor to pay for it 12
- Pensions : Recommendation that the non-commissioned officers of the Native army should be granted — in proportion to the pay they receive ... 14
- Police :
  - Disapproval of the creation of a new appointment called the Inspector-Generalship of— 13
  - Recklessness of boys who are employed to drive horse tongas in Sholápur 16
- Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Bombay for 1883 : Disapproval of the suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner to levy a special tax for purposes of sanitation and criticism on the— generally 13
- Salem riots : Approval of the release of the persons who were sentenced for complicity in the— 11
- Salt : Necessity of abolishing the duty levied on — 5
- Surat riots : Release of the Salem rioters and a prayer for the release of the Surat rioters 11

INDEX.

Page.

I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued.

Vernacular Press :
Expression of opinion that adverse criticism of the conduct of public officers is not disloyalty to Government and strong disapproval of the revival of the gagging of the — 7
Reflections on Mr. Rivers Thompson's remarks on the — of Bengal... 6
Reflections on Mr. Rivers Thompson's remarks on the — of Bengal and on the advisability of reviving the Gagging Act ... 9
Remarks in connection with the strictures made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the local— 10

II.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay : Scarcity in supply of water to the residents of Khetwádi ... 17
Calcutta : Comments in connection with the re-election by the rate-payers of — of the municipal commissioners who had resigned their seats on the local Corporation 17
Poona : Refusal of Mr. Winter, Acting Collector of —, to place on the list of business before the municipal commissioners of that city a proposition regarding the presentation of a farewell address to Lord Ripon 17

III.—*Berár Affairs*—

Akola Nuisance Cases : Complaint regarding the proceedings of a certain Magistrate who tried certain cases called — 18
Educational Inspectorship of Berár : Complaint that in selecting Mr. Pradhán for the — injustice has been done to deserving officers in the Educational Department 19
Posts of Attachés and Extra Assistant Commissioners : Expression of opinion that nominations to the — should be made on the result of an examination 20

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

CONFIDENTIAL

315
OFFICE
884

N

PUBLISH

For the

Li

No.	Names o
	Eng
1	The Indian Spectato
2	„ Mahrátta ...
3	„ Morning Star
4	„ Quarterly Journ janik Sabha
5	„ Sind Times
	Anglo-M
6	The Din Bandhu
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu
8	„ Dnyánodayá
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh
10	„ Indu Prakásh
11	„ Native Opinion
12	„ Prabhákar
13	„ Pramod Sindhu
14	„ Shetakaryáncha
15	„ Subodh Patrika
16	„ Vaidarbh ...
17	„ Varhád (Berár) S
	Mara
18	The Arunodayá ...
19	„ A'ryávart ...
20	„ Bakul
21	„ Belgaum Samáchá
22	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1] ...
*23	„ Chháva ...
24	„ Daivadnyá Samách
25	„ Dakshin Vritt ...
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt ...
27	„ Dnyán Bodhak ...
28	„ Dnyán Ságar ...
29	„ Ganga Lahari ...
30	„ Hindu Punch ...
31	„ Hitechchhu ...
32	„ Israel[1] ...
33	„ Jagadádarsh ...
34	„ Jagan Mitrá ...
35	„ Kalpataru... ...
36	„ Karnátak Mitrá[2]
37	„ Kesari ...
38	„ Khándesh Vaibhav
39	„ Lamp of Judaism
40	„ Lokahitavádi ...
*41	„ Mádhavi ... ...
42	„ Maháráshtrá Hitech
43	„ Maháráshtrá Mitrá
44	„ Nagar Samáchár ...
45	„ Násik Vritt ...
46	„ Nibandh Chandrika
47	„ Nyáyá Sindhu ...
48	„ Panchánan ...
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav
50	„ Poona Vaibhav ...
*51	„ Prabodh Chandrika
*52	„ Pratod ... ...
*53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Pustak ...
*54	„ Rándás ... ...
55	„ Saddharm Dip ...
56	„ Sanmárgá Dipika...
57	„ Satyá Sadan ...
58	„ Satyá Shodhak ...
*59	„ Sharabh ... ...
60	„ Shetakari ... ...
*61	„ Shiváji[1] ... ...
62	„ Sholápur Vritt ...
63	„ Shubh Suchak ...
64	„ Suryakánt... ...
65	„ Suryodayá... ...
*66	„ Svadesh Hitechchhu

---

[1] Frequently admits

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R

For the Week ending 15th November 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	750
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	350
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fortnightly	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	700
16	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
17	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
18	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
19	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
20	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
21	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
22	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*23	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Do.	200
24	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	275
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
27	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	100
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	250
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
30	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
31	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
32	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	335
34	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
35	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
36	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
37	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,350
38	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
39	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
40	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265
*41	„ Mádhavi	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
42	„ Maháráshtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	1,000
43	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
48	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	400
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	100
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
*54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
55	„ Saddharm Díp	Alibág	Monthly	600
56	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	250
57	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*59	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
60	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	735
*61	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
62	„ Sholápur Vritt	Sholápur	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
64	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
65	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240
*66	„ Svadesh Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	150

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also

CON 894

Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
MARA'THI—*continued.*			
The Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	300
„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
„ Vetál	Bombay	Do.	200
„ Vichárshil...	Málvan	Do.	300
„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	475
„ Hitechchhu ... ... * ...	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
GUJARA'TI.			
The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	415
„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	1,175
„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	500
„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	50
„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
„ Chamanistáne Hamesh Bahár	Bombay	Do.	200
„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,025
„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	300
„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	810
„ Kapol-hita-wardhak	Do.	Monthly	200
„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
„ Mangal Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	250
„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	350
„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	700
„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	423
„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patra	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	778
„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
KA'NARESE.			
The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	300
„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Do.	915
„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	115
URDU.			
The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.	160
PERSIAN.			
The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	327
SINDI.			
The Sind Sudhár	Karáchi	Weekly	500

---

otes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the News- n the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. e cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be ely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in neral Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politi

In an article headed

Takes exception to certain statements made in the *St. James' Gazette* about another mutiny in India, and observes that the dangers which the British Government will have to encounter are of a social and economical character and not political.

1857! And all these gloom
who, whatever his official
perhaps he is deluded by
their own estimation find
ed danger to pass from
intense mistrust and alarm
"high authority" who,
himself in India, betook
without exercising the cr
informant's lucubrations.
opportune hour for the p
England embroiled in all
Commission on the eve
Burmah frontier disturbed
the articles on the condit
touch to the keys for explo
its effect. At any rate her
it may be worth while anal
Gazette has given such w
more sensational: "Indian
of view what the dangers
we are on the brink of disa
going over the articles, we
of the troubles and the disa
are two species of danger t
ence, but then these seem
described as "one of the
officials." That may be so.
ed, are we to give creden
two specific "dangers" whi
able to evolve from the in
because there are no proofs
"distinguished official" th
infer one of these possibiliti
not allowed to have any kn
the shrewd official they a
publicity may lead to a preci
gloomily forecast in his sec
estimate of the danger, for
in official language, take
and is making a profoun
mitted to see it." Why are
created "a profound sensati
remarkable lucubration, wha
ship dictates this course.
public gaze, the greater the
dangers which the "cool an
supported by the "profou
revealed, and of which the w
a glimpse, fail to make any
alarmist: "I believe there
are indifferent and passiv

Politics and the Public Administration.

Takes exception to certain statements made in the *St. James' Gazette* about another mutiny in India, and observes that the dangers which the British Government will have to encounter are of a social and economical character and not political.

In an article headed "The latest scare about the tranquillity of India," the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 9th November says:—Following quickly on the heels of the series of elaborate articles on the armies of Native States which appeared in the columns of the *Times*, the Jingoism of the *St. James' Gazette* has found vent in a more sensational scare as to the certainty of another mutiny in India within the next two years, and that of a character far surpassing in intensity the one of 1857! And all these gloomy vaticinations on the authority of a single individual, who, whatever his official position, seems to say he "knows all about it," when perhaps he is deluded by his own fancies. Now it is the fate of those who in their own estimation find themselves alive to the consciousness of an unsuspected danger to pass from the extreme of self-complacency to that of the most intense mistrust and alarm. And no doubt such seems to be the case with that "high authority" who, having been discounted by greater authorities than himself in India, betook himself to the sanction of the journal that has now, without exercising the critical faculty, supplied the British world with his informant's lucubrations. We freely admit that that journal has chosen a very opportune hour for the publication of the contents of the document. With England embroiled in all parts of the world, with an Anglo-Russian Boundary Commission on the eve of meeting on the sands of Central Asia, with the Burmah frontier disturbed, and above all with the ground ready prepared by the articles on the condition of the armies of Native States, it only required a touch to the keys for explosion. Fortunately for all concerned, it has failed in its effect. At any rate here, in India, nobody is deceived by the alarm. Still it may be worth while analysing some of the statements to which the *St. James' Gazette* has given such wide currency. The heading of the two articles is more sensational: "Indian Dangers—A Revelation." Let us see from his point of view what the dangers are and what the revelation is. "The truth is that we are on the brink of disastrously troublesome times in India." On carefully going over the articles, we have failed to discover any inkling as to the nature of the troubles and the disasters that may be expected therefrom. No doubt there are two species of danger to which the journalist's informant has made reference, but then these seem solely to exist in his imagination. This informant is described as "one of the coolest, shrewdest and most distinguished Indian officials." That may be so. But because he is cool, shrewd and distinguished, are we to give credence to his night-mares? For what, after all, are the two specific "dangers" which his coolness and shrewdness combined have been able to evolve from the inner consciousness? We say "inner consciousness" because there are no proofs or instances given beyond the bare assertion of the "distinguished official" that dangers exist or that they have a substratum to infer one of these possibilities. The proofs, if any, are hidden. The public is not allowed to have any knowledge of them. For according to the estimate of the shrewd official they are of such grave character that the mere fact of their publicity may lead to a precipitation of those disasters and troubles which he has so gloomily forecast in his secret memorandum as "on the brink." "For the mean estimate of the danger, for the more common view when it has to be expressed in official language, take these sentences *from a memorandum which has made and is making a profound sensation in India amongst the few who are permitted to see it.*" Why are only a few permitted to see it? If it has really created "a profound sensation" among the privileged few who have read that remarkable lucubration, what harm is there in publishing it? True statesmanship dictates this course. The more the proofs of danger are revealed to the public gaze, the greater the safety of the state. Secrecy only aggravates the dangers which the "cool and shrewd and distinguished official" is so anxious, supported by the "profound" sensationalists, to avert! Even the sentences revealed, and of which the writer in the *St. James' Gazette* gives the British public a glimpse, fail to make any impression on us. Here is the hypothesis of the alarmist: "I believe there is much loyalty in India. I believe the majority are indifferent and passively loyal." We differ from this view. But to

proceed, the writer says: "But I believe there is an influential majo
(probably nearly all the Mahomedans) *who are* thoroughly disloyal; who wo
take advantage of our hands being full in a Russian war to raise up rebell
to the utmost of their power." Here the writer indulges in a belief. No fa
are given. He speaks of almost *all* Mahomedans as disloyal and ready on
first opportunity to raise the standard of rebellion. We refuse to pin fa
in this mischievous and ill-founded statement. It may be that there
discontented Mahomedans here and there as there are discontented
other communities. But are they so large in number and otherwise
strong for action as to overturn the empire the moment it is involved
frontier wars or difficulties? The writer seems to be one of the class who
constantly hankering after a big war. We know how *wars* were got up duri
the days that preceded the Mutiny. We know how the Burmese wars we
made, and we know how Sind and Panjáb were "acquired." The next dang
is that of the paucity of the army in British India. It is considered as "lit
better than a fraud!" That such being the case India cannot cope with R
sian forces on the Indus frontier. India is just now 6,000 men below
proper strength, while Russia is in a position even at this moment, after p
viding a force for eventualities on the Continent, to concentrate within 80
100 days a force of 80,000 or 90,000 men, all told and equipped! Consequen
the unpreparedness of India to fight the Russians, supposing they are on
other side of the Indus to-morrow, is a great danger. These then are
"dangers" and the "revelation." Now all this is unwarranted. There
absolutely no proofs save the official's unsupported statements for their existen
Is the Government of India so somnolent as not to be able to take note of the
This is the open inference which ought to be drawn. Nay more it is all owing
Lord Ripon, under whose government of "ideas" the dangers have come within
ken of this shrewd official—as if all the district officers and all the subordin
officials—as if the whole bureaucratic machinery—slept at ease, wholly unc
scious of the huge volcano seething underneath ready to explode the mom
Russia invades India! That so much "official" chaff should have found vent
a responsible journal, and that it should have been treated in all seriousne
distinctly indicate how wofully behind is the Englishman in gauging
mental attitude of Natives and their real thoughts. The natives of India ha
never been more loyal than at this hour. Throughout the empire there is
one voice, and that voice in support of strengthening the British Emp
against external foes. Leading men and publicists have during the last
years persistently rung the key-note of their inmost thoughts. And if
Government of the "Radical" Lord Ripon has done anything, it is to unite
classes of Her Majesty's subjects in great devotion to the empire, knowing
well that if the increased contentedness, greater political equality and high
share in the administration of the country, at which they are aiming, are at all
be attained hereafter, it will be entirely through Viceroys like Lord Ripo
And they have faith in the character of Englishmen that those aspirations
be nearer realization as time advances and education progresses in the la
and as more accurate "ideas" about the wants and wishes of India are p
pagated in England, which unfortunately they are not at the present mome
And here we may observe that it appears to us strange that the "dist
guished official," whose shrewdness has found out the latest dangers and mad
revelation of them, has not cared to inquire into the *causes* of those dange
Has he probed to the bottom the reasons why Mahomedans are disaffecte
As Bacon has observed, it is the primary duty of states and high officials
discover the causes of discontent and remove these *in time* so as to obvi
their ultimate mischief. Had the writer attempted to find out the causes
might have done a real service to the State. That there is some sullen d
content in the land owing to the mistaken policy of the State in certain prov
ces touching revenue assessments, ábkári and forest legislation, heavy sta
duties and so on, there is not the least doubt. We tried to point out the *t*
danger lurking under these mistaken acts of administration, and we have oft
pointed out that the impoverished condition of the ryots generally may lead
agrarian disturbances of a serious nature. The dangers are of a *social a*
economical character, not political, though they are liable to assume a politi
aspect if long unheeded and unremedied. Another matter which our shre

official has failed to appreciate is this: the improvement and augr
the Indian forces. If 60,000 men are required for garrison dut
equal number is needed to guard the whole line from the base o
then we must have a large army to withstand the enemy. The quest
fighting force is necessary? Does the writer want that India shoul
army? If so, how would he propose ways and means for another
sterling? How is this additional taxation for the so-called safety o
to be raised? Is it by fresh import duties on cotton goods, or by
salt duty, or by land revenue enhancements, or how? Anyhow a la
of taxation will have to be provided. But will not that rather ag
present hardship and discontent? And may not that increase the
the distinguished official is so anxious to avert?

Says that the natives of India of all races and creeds were never more loyal to the paramount power than under the regime of Lord Ripon and that there is no reason for thinking that there will be another mutiny in India as stated by the *St. James' Gazette.*

In an article headed "Is India on the verge of a rebellion?
Prakásh (10) of the 10th November say
question would sound most silly and prep
most Indian readers, but such seems to b
real or unreal, of some newspaper-writers
The *St. James' Gazette* has been recently
readers with the most horrifying
the state of India. It is reputedly a
organ in the Conservative interest, and
riously violent opponent of Mr. Glads
ernment. In the frenzy of its opposition it is known to pervert
present facts and indulge in the wildest hyperbole. In its present
the Liberal Ministry it has selected India as the ground of atta
used to the utmost all its weapons of falsehood, misrepresentation a
ation. The articles are quite a model of journalistic virulence, and
mend their perusal to Mr. Rivers Thompson to see if there is anyt
rabid in any of the Bengal Native papers. The whole tone of the
outrageously alarming and presumptuous, and the statements are
false, that it is quite waste of words to contradict or discuss them.
are sure, the articles will have no power for mischief. They will be
rated at their worth. We have no concern as to what effect the
produce upon English readers as respects the position of the Libe
ment in England, but in so far as it purports to throw discredit on
Government in India and to alarm the minds of the people of E
imaginary fears about the safety of the British rule in this country
our duty to emphatically contradict every word in the said wri
St. James' Gazette as quite untrue. Under the sensational headi
Dangers—A Revelation," the *St. James' Gazette* tells its readers t
on the brink of disastrously troublous times in India"; that "as e
it seems quite on the cards that in a year or two we may be in th
storm to which that of 1857 was a joke"; that "the spirit of di
become far more general, much more open and threatening, under
reign than it ever was before"; and a great deal more in the same
scarcely necessary to characterize these assertions as utterly fals
cious. There is not only not a shadow of a foundation for them, b
is exactly the reverse. There is not only not the faintest chance o
but the masses of India are just at this moment most loyal to
Crown. The unanimous testimony of the whole Native press of
never before were the natives of India so contented and happy, s
preciative of the blessings of the British Government and so ent
devoted to Her Majesty's august representative in India, as u
of Lord Ripon. All along the reign of the present Viceroy the
has been ringing with praises of His Lordship's many beneficent m
the late meetings all over the country memorializing Her Majest
the term of Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty gave no uncertain sound
and attachment of the people. The feelings of loyalty to the
ernment and personal devotion to the Viceroy is demonstrate
time with all the more ardour on account of the approach of
departure from India, and is expressing itself in various ways. I
such universal contentment and joy among Natives, to talk of dis

rebellion argues the height of absurdity and ignorance. The chief burden of the song sung by the *St. James' Gazette* is however the advance of Russia on India. The writer fears the claws of the Russian wolf are about to be thrust in his sides, and writes in the most agonizing and despairing strain about the wicked blindness of the British Ministers and the Government of India in not putting themselves in a militant attitude and watching the approach of the foe. He imagines all sorts of dangers, makes light of all the advantages of the British Government, magnifies the means and opportunities of Russia, and comes to the inevitable conclusion that Russia must needs swallow up India unless some heavenly interference, such as probably a return of the Conservative Government, saves her from falling into Russia's teeth. The only warrant for these hysterics and terror is a certain memorandum by an Indian Russophobist, of whom the writer speaks as one of the "coolest, shrewdest and most distinguished of Indian officials." The memorandum, though long discredited in India, has been spoken of as making "a profound sensation," and as embodying the undoubting, anxious judgment of the most authoritative and most responsible servants of the Crown in India. Our contemporary, the *Bombay Gazette*, has very forcibly exposed the unfairness of the writer in the *St. James' Gazette* with which he magnifies the one writer of the memorandum into "the governing men in India," "the higher orders of Indian officials," "the highest and best man in India" and so forth. Partly on the strength of the memorandum and partly from his own imagination the writer declares the Indian army and navy as inadequate and mismanaged. As regards the intentions of Russia herself the writer says:—"Lord Dufferin probably understands by this time that the term of his Viceroyalty in India is likely to be a most anxious one and full of trouble. There is not a word of exaggeration in what we wrote on Monday on this subject. Indeed there are reasons, more than we specified then, for the belief—which we repeat is commonly held by the highest and most competent men in India—that Russia is preparing for a grand advance upon certain objective points, when an invasion of India could be made with comparative ease, and probably in the midst of a previously organized rebellion." Further on the writer says:—"The design is unquestionable, the means exist, and the opportunity has arrived,—an opportunity which, as the Russians must know, may never recur." Contrast with this the serene confidence of Lord Dufferin in the integrity of the Russian Foreign Minister, as conveyed in his speech at Belfast. Among the opportunities for Russian advance the writer in the *St. James' Gazette* mentions "the difficulties with the Native princes of India—difficulties of which the Russian Government knows much more than the people of England do; the stir of discontent in India; the feeling so discreetly nourished by our rulers that we know our star is paling before Russia; and the readiness of tens of thousand of warlike men in India to rise against us for the share of plunder which we may depend upon it will be promised." These assertions need no comment. It is sufficient to say they are the offspring of a frenzied imagination, of a spirit of habitual distortion and party-fury. We do not wish to follow the observations of the writer any further. So far as he suggests disaffection and rebelliousness in our country we give it an emphatic denial. His lucubrations about a Russian invasion are tinged with the same faults as on the head of the internal dangers of India. The memorandum he quotes from may be a work of study and reflection of a capable man, but the language of the memorandum itself scarcely warrants the inflammatory tone of the *St. James' Gazette.* The presence of Russia on the Afghan frontier is a real danger to the safety of India, and it would be a wise policy for our Government to be forearmed against any emergency. We have always maintained that while we should not distress ourselves with excessive alarm, we should not also be supinely indifferent of events in Central Asia. Our best policy will be to take up a position of watchful self-confidence. Our respected contemporary, the *Bombay Gazette*, has done a signal service in exposing the errors of the writer in the *St. James' Gazette.* On other hand we are heartily sorry for the manner in which the other daily cries ditto to its brother in England. Our contemporary's vision is so hopelessly distorted in all matters relating to Lord Ripon that it is ready to assent to the grossest calumnies and lies. It reflects little credit on the good sense and candour of our contemporary thus to be blindly hostile. The assertion that a mutiny is imminent in this country is so grossly false to the knowledge of our contemporary that we think it was its duty to contradict it.

Says that there is no fear of a Russian invasion during the next ten years and that during that interval the British Government should fortify its position within and without India by making peaceful progress in the country.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 9th November says:—There many "mutinies" in India since the mis of 1857, about which we have our own opi word has lost its charm even for the roma is no magic whatever in the idea of a hos the country. As a matter of fact w witnessed a single "mutiny" in India f years, except the Anglo-Indian demonst last year, with its clumsy beginning end—the shrieks and howls of a hired st knew not what they were about. There is no room for a rebellion need at all felt for it. A change of dynasty is the last thing our want, and to associate the Mahomedan population with such a desire is to betray ignorance of the very rudiments of Indian politi no fear at all on this score. But if the prophets of evil use the wo in the sense in which we have taken the liberty of using it in con the silly outburst at Calcutta, then we believe they are not fa calculation. There is trouble in store for a dishonest administrati The Natives are apt pupils, and they have learnt the value of agitation. They will have India governed for the Indians—w undoubtedly the safest for England as well as this country. entirely independent of the Russian scare. It must be treated quarrel, a difference between parent and children. The relations two will have to be sooner or later re-adjusted; the sooner this is d for both interests. As to the advance of Russia, we believe th people of India are as anxious as their foreign rulers to keep it off own interest. If the Boundary Commission results in nothing will at least give us time for preparation. The powers may bi under a fresh treaty suggested by the Commissioners. And th may tear up the treaty on any pretext, still we are safe from her for a decade. Ten years is enough for the British Governmen position within and without. Let there be a peaceful progress in and a hundred Russias will not alienate our people from the be possible foreign governments.

Condemns the lucubrations of the *St. James' Gazette* regarding fresh dangers to India.

In an article headed "The note of alarm sounded by th *Gazette*," the *Bombay Chronicle* (73) of th ber says:—The author of the laborious the *St. James' Gazette* to warn the E of the so-called new danger arising in In be surprised to learn that his efforts h no other effect out here than the ridicule with which intelligent A and educated Natives have treated them. The articles in the En have neither served to create a sensation among Europeans nor Natives. Both combine in wondering as to what induced the jour such importance to the puerile lucubrations that formed the gr his editorial theme for successive days. Nobody will be sorry, h the mountain in labour has not succeeded in bringing forth eve bantling, for the whole story of the English journalist has falle country. Nobody feels himself edified or at all the wiser for th therein given with so much solemnity. As for the deductions d warnings given by the grave-looking English journalist, all th aught about the true state of this country simply laugh at them, a no more of the same. That is the best way, we believe, of treati allow themselves to be led, it may be unwittingly, into indulg balderdash as that to which we have been referring, on pretext of matters of grave public questions of national importance. [The (89) of the 13th November considers the articles that recently ap *St. James' Gazette* on the subject of fresh dangers to India as no foolish. There is no fear whatever of any new troubles arising in Though the Russians look with envy on India, its people do not disaffected towards the British Government. The people of In so much bitter experience of the mutiny of 1857 that they will

to do such a thing again. The *Gujaráti* (94) and the *Yajdán Parast* (12
the 9th November condemn the false alarm raised by the *St. James' Ga*
The *Parast* says that the people have perfect confidence in the British Gov
ment and do not wish for a change of rulers.]

Condemns the system by which high officials in India are permitted to appoint friends and relations to responsible posts in India who are not properly qualified to hold them.

In an article headed "The English 'Dowbs' in India" the *Bom*
Chronicle (73) of the 9th November says :—
Times of India has made some very pertinent rem
on the pernicious system of patronage by w
certain high officials in India are enabled to co
snug appointments on English "Dowbs." The
system, besides being the cause of grievous inju
many worthy servants of the State, proves the so
of a deal of permanent injury to important interests of India and its people
Government. Some of the officials who are given to abusing the power
trusted to them appear to be so unscrupulous as to fill up almost all impor
places at their disposal by appointing to them their friends and relat
without any regard to their qualifications, and to the prejudice of the pu
service and the grievous disappointment of the old departmental emplo
The best way to minimise the mischief would be to limit the power of
officials in the way suggested by our contemporary. There is much trut
what he states as to the prevalence of the objectionable system of official pa
nage, and a deal of practical good sense in the suggestion made for check
it, which the authorities ought to pay due attention to. It is only
due of the public that Government should devise deliberately some met
of limiting the power of high officials to appoint their relations to p
of responsibility within reasonable bounds. The best way to impose
limit would be to adopt some such plan as is recommended by the *Tim*
India or as Government may deem advisable after consulting the more consc
tious amongst the servants of the State, able and qualified to give prac
advice on the subject.

A suggestion in connection with the preservation of forests in India.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 13th November complains of the s
gency of the Forest Act in India and says:—
American Government is at present engage
framing an Act whereby those who take possessi
forest lands and agree to protect and rear new
on them are exempted from the payment of the land assessment. Th
being done in accordance with the wishes of the Commission appointe
enquire into the matter of preserving forests. The plan adopted by
American Government is wise and beneficial, and we hope that the attenti
the Government of India will be directed to it. If they really wish fo
preservation of forests, they should employ some such simple and unobjec
able method for the purpose. It is necessary to protect forests, but the
must be done in such a way as to cause no hardship to the poor people res
in or near them. People bitterly complain against the present Forest
which should no longer be allowed to exist.

Comments in connection with the report on the trade of India during 1883-84.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 15th November says :—The valuable
of Mr. O'Connor on the trade of India during 18
shows many signs of increasing prosperity o
country. But the thing to be most regretted i
notwithstanding the anxiety of Lord Ripon to
mote Native industries, certain articles which can easily be procured her
tinue to be imported from England in large quantities. When the articl
the use of Government imported into India during the previous year co
than two krors of rupees, the import in the year under report reached
than two krors and a half. In 1879-80 it was under one kror and a
Lord Ripon cannot be blamed for this state of things; it is only the wh
Government officers. It is true that railway materials have necessar
be imported in larger quantities than hitherto owing to the extension o
ways, but if the Secretary to Government in the Railway Department
to try the experiment of using wooden sleepers instead of iron
and were to make use of articles of local manufacture as much as po

the import of railway material would be much lessened. In
report printing papers for the use of Government were i
value of eight lákhs and a half, and writing papers and envelope
seven lákhs and a half. There are several paper mills in India
fine printing paper. Several Anglo-Indian newspapers publishe
these papers, which are fit for the use of Government also. It is p
that severe notice is not taken of the conduct of those officers
the orders of Government and import commodities from Englan
easily procured in India. Boots costing six lákhs of rupees were
for the use of Government. These must be for the use of the
ask, cannot such boots be had here? In Calcutta, Bombay a
industry has made good progress. The boots made here a
as those imported from England. Were the authorities the
ordering such a large importation of this article? But why sh
Government when the people themselves do not encourage indi
by wearing Native boots, which are nearly as good as Englis
Akhbáre Sodágar (79) of the 13th November says that India is in
obliged to England for the prosperous condition of its trade, as
report of the trade of India for the last official year. It is not
Russia should ardently desire for the possession of such a pros
as India. Looking to the strenuous efforts made by England fo
wealth of India, the enjoyment of certain advantages by the for
be grudged by the latter.]

Comments on the resolution of the Supreme Government on the subject of the Webb case.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 12th November, in noticin
of the Supreme Government on the
Webb case, says :—The resolution is no
tory. Though the Viceroy has expres
of the way in which the case was tried
trate of Jorhát, he has not deemed fit
or to take notice of Mr. Macleod's carelessness When he ha
the conduct of the Magistrate it was his duty to order a re-trial.
carefully read the account of the case have come to the conclusion
have been decided whether the coolie woman whose modesty
outraged died of the cruelty exercised on her. If the Viceroy h
trial of the case by the Calcutta High Court or the Sessions Ju
tion under notice would have given satisfaction. The resolution
one important fact. The Crown was not represented by counsel
case was heard by Mr. Justice Tottenham and Mr. Justice Norris
High Court. The Supreme Government express surprise at this
surprised at this omission. Is this negligence to employ couns
creditable to the local authorities? We do not know how to c
conduct. When the resolution concludes by saying that it is h
that the Crown should be properly represented in such cases, it
regretted that the Viceroy did not order a re-trial of this case.
Bengal Government do their duty in this matter? Will not th
Calcutta High Court attend to the wish expressed by Gover
resolution and order a re-trial of this revolting case before the Se

Says that the practice of putting soldiers in possession of ammunition when there is no necessity for it should be stopped.

In a paragraph headed "Accidental Murders by Soldie
Opinion (11) of the 9th November say
of very great importance in respect of
of ball ammunition to troops is now be
at Simla and necessarily the result wi
awaited by the Native public at larg
dental deaths from the free use of a
become so frequent and so many that sensible people have
whether such deaths should be looked upon as accidental or as
ders. But whatever the cause of these deaths, whether they be
or from some motive, the fact cannot be gainsaid that most of
the result of the unrestrained privilege soldiers enjoy of using t
tion whenever and wherever they may be pleased to do so.
ourselves hoarse in this respect, but always found that our cry w
wilderness. But yet there is some ray of hope, and those who

dering the question, we hope, will come to the unanimous conclusion tha
practice of putting soldiers in possession of ammunition when there is
necessity should at once be stopped. The argument of instantaneous da
in favour of the prevalent practice is now too antiquated to command any h
ing. The best arrangement would be to keep the necessary ammunition, if
practice still finds favour with some, in charge of a responsible officer of a r
ment, who under an emergency may distribute it on the spot. But then
continue the prevailing practice of unrestrained use is simply to set a premi
upon accidental deaths.

Says that the law requiring the printer and publisher of a vernacular newspaper to make a declaration before a magistrate should be modified and a provision introduced making it binding upon the magistrate to see that the person responsible for the conducting of the paper possesses sufficient education and ability to conduct a respectable paper.

In an article headed "The Native Press" the *Mahrátta* (2) of the
November says:—When the Vernacular Press
was passed a few extracts from the vernacular pap
were submitted in justification of the measure.
in speaking about these extracts Lord Lytton hims
observed that "the articles that are actually and ob
ously seditious are of course much fewer in numbe
But this was not due, as Lord Lytton observed, to t
lurking fear of the Penal Code, but to the quality
the persons in charge of the papers. The importa
questions that came up for discussion during the la
eventful period of four years have shown that t
lower class of Native papers are conducted with th
narrowness of views, with that scurrility of language, with that rampancy
thought, which are the characteristics of a man that cannot claim to be the lead
of a community or even that of a section of it. That the promoters of t
measure really intended to put a gag in the mouth of rabid papers is admitt
by all, and the strong opposition to the Act was not on account of its tendency
restrict the liberty, often abused, of the lower class papers, but because w
one stroke it dealt a deathblow to the good as well as the bad. If the scope
the measure were only limited to the scurrilous papers, we have no doubt t
measure would have been welcomed. While therefore the suggestion to revi
the Vernacular Press Act is fresh, we would like to suggest a remedy whi
keeping in fact the liberty of the press, may remove the evil which is so mu
made of by the Anglo-Indian press. We are the strongest advocates of t
liberty of the press, and we would not bear even the least encroachment
restrictions placed upon it. We would not also like to see any interference
the part of the executive with the liberty of action when once given. Holdi
these views the remedy we suggest is that the law requiring the printer a
publisher of a vernacular paper to make a declaration before a magistra
before the paper is issued, should be modified a little and a provision made maki
it binding upon the magistrate to see that the person responsible for the paper
a person of certain educational and social standing and that he possesses t
means to conduct a respectable paper. Such a provision will, we think,
sufficient guarantee against abuse of the position he gets as a newspaper edi
or publisher; and then the occasions on which a necessity for exercising pow
of check and control arises will be few.

Says that increased revenue from stamps is no indication of the prosperity of the agricultural classes, but the contrary, and gives reasons.

In an article headed "The Stamp Revenue in the Bombay Presiden
and the condition of the people in the districts"
Indian Spectator (1) of the 9th November says
Under this head of revenue the report gives reas
for decrease or increase in various mofussil tow
Under Belgaum we find the following remarks: "
season in the Athni, Sampgaon and Gokák tálu
was not favourable, in consequence of which several of the agriculturists
others of those tálukas were obliged to borrow money *for subsistence*," &c.
reader will remember that Athni is one of the tálukas where land reve
assessments have been recently "revised," that is to say, *enhanced by* 33
cent. We had the other day to question the wisdom of our provincial ru
in reference to this enhancement, knowing well that Athni is one of
poorest places in the Belgaum District with a deficient rainfall generally.
remarks quoted above clearly show that the people had to borrow from
sávkárs for "means of subsistence," necessitating brisk sale of stamps

mortgages ! What a commentary this is on the work of revenue survey ! course the sharp officials will say that all these facts had been considered wh fixing the assessment. Thus the State *gains* in a double way by its la revenue policy. The indebted village is taxed higher to the extent of 33 cent. for the next thirty years, while the continued impecuniosity of the villag leading to frequent mortgages—and be it remembered, as the assessments pr heavily in practice from year to year the indebtedness grows proportionat greater—brings more revenue in the shape of sale of stamps to the St treasury. What an admirable way of improving the condition of the Dec ryot ? We should not wonder if there are fresh agrarian disturbances as so as another severe famine overtakes the wretched villagers. The remar against Násik are even more emphatic, though terse, as regards the conditi of the people—" More bonds having been passed by debtors." The writ of these words must have aimed a sly joke at Government when penni them. Perhaps he meant "to catch the eye" of Government. Thána te the same tale—" More bonds having been executed." The provincial autocr are to be congratulated on these precious results—" the growing revenue" court stamps. But what is the Athni or Násik or Thána Lazarus to the offic Dives sitting on the cover of the State treasury box ? Indebtedness is t normal condition of the ryot. Why should the State take heed of it so long the Accountant General can frame for it a budget showing a large surplu Court fees have in certain districts equally shown growth and for the sa reason. Indebtedness first leads to mortgages, necessitating registration, whi at every stage demands a liberal expenditure of stamps. That is the first a less acute stage. When suits are filed, the second and sharper stage of mise is reached. The sávkár and the sarkár between them are eager to recov under their decree their pound of flesh. But it is death or starvation to t wretched defendant. No wonder, increased litigation is synonymous wi increased court fees. And Belgaum seems to be ill-fated enough, for t principal cause of the increase there was " increase in the number of law su in the civil courts." Broach has the same tale to tell, though at a little grea length—" Constant recourse to litigation which the sávkárs *under the pres condition of the people* have been generally compelled to have recourse to." ask the reader to appreciate the significance of the part italicised in the abo sentence. We cannot blame the money-lender if he has recourse to the ci courts. But *why* is he driven there ? Is it not owing, as the report says, " the present condition of the people " ? And yet the other day they revis the assessment in the Panch Maháls District in Gujarát " at slightly better rate and laid great stress on the unsound economic doctrine of assessing " inherent water-bearing qualities of the soil" ! It is a striking fact revealed the table of collections under court-fee stamps that while the two commerc cities of the presidency show a decrease of Rs. 90,480 and Rs. 18,695 respe ively, almost all the other district towns show an increase more or less. T district of Ahmednagar shows an increase of 12·4. Khándesh shows an increas percentage of 21·9. They say more bonds had to be executed owing to failu of cotton crops. What does the fact show ? That the condition of the ry who cultivate cotton in Khándesh was such that failure of crops *during a sin season* necessitated large borrowings. It is clear they are living from hand mouth and have no surplus to meet a rainy day. And yet " the Hon'ble Lionel Ashburner, C.S.I.," assured the British public the other day that cott cultivation left enough to the ryot to make him happy and prosperous ! Sholáp again showed an increase in court-fee stamps to the extent of 15 per cent. It needless to tell what is the general condition of that town. Famine rag severely there in 1877-78. Then later on locusts and rats did mischief. A we read with pain that court-fees realised there 15 per cent. in excess of l year. But what is the use of pursuing the statistics further ? They tell mo eloquently than we can the generally depressed condition of the agricultur population in the various districts. For all that we may be told in the ne Administration Report that all is well, and the pessimists are merely raising scare. A province where more than 54 per cent. of the stamp revenue is deriv from court-fees cannot be considered very prosperous. For be it remember that out of the gross receipts of Rs. 42,45,650, exclusive of miscellaneo items, the aggregate amount of court-fees was Rs. 23,23,028, while the total recei

from legitimate trade and business was only Rs. 19,22,622 !
the two largest trading cities, Bombay and Ahmedabad, th
the other districts amount to Rs. 16,44,817. When thes
lákhs or even 8, we may safely assert that the condition of th
decidedly undergone a change for the better. But have we ar
a belief while the revision of assessments is going on at " sligh

Approval of the appointment of Prince Harbhamji to the Statutory Civil Service of the Bombay Presidency.

The *Rást Goftár* (110) of the 9th November, in referrin
ment of Prince Harbhamsinhji to
Service of the Bombay Presidency,
have been very glad if the appointn
ferred on a Pársi youth out of the ab
candidates for it. But there is no
oppose the appointment of Prince Harbhamsinhji. One
Mángrol was nominated to the Statutory Civil Service of th
years ago. No objection was taken to his appointment and t
Fergusson has a precedent for making the new nomination.
not rulers themselves but are brothers of the ruling chiefs
enjoy any more privileges than those enjoyed by the subjects
Rájás. It is ridiculous to allege that as these princes reside
their right to the Civil Service as subjects of the British Go
It is very absurd that those who admit the claims of Euro
Service should deny those of the natives of Káthiáwár. Prin
is not only entitled to enter the Statutory Service, but also th
Service itself. It is therefore very unjust to ask Governmen
from the service. He is not only nominated as a Káthiáw
Native gentleman educated at the Rájkumár College and
know the prince, and from the propriety and cleverness of
feel sure that he will prove an ornament to the Civil Service.
Pársi writers who disapprove of the appointment merely sh
emanating from narrow-mindedness. [The *Gujaráti* (94)
says :—We do not know what motive the Supreme Governmen
nating a Native prince to the Statutory Service. But we fee
Harbamsinhji is worthy of the appointment in respect of edu
ence. Mr. Bendall, the celebrated Sanskrit scholar and Fel
and Caius College, who is now on a visit to this country, ente
opinion of this prince's ability and the progress he is making
feel confident that this appointment will prove more satisfactor
Jehángir Miya of Mángrol, who was nominated to the Statut
presidency two years ago. The *Hitechchhu* (75) of Ahm
November expresses sentiments similar to those expressed by
says that it does not consider the appointment of Prince Ha
tionable. It is to be hoped that the excellent system of gi
after subjecting candidates to an examination will be follow
Government in making future nominations.]

Disapproves of the policy of the Bombay Government in levying the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of an additional police force from villages that harbour criminals.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 13th November poin
of the policy of levying the funds
maintenance of an additional polic
villages for crimes that cannot b
says :—We have frequently complai
this policy of the Bombay Governm
a quite different thing if the additi
imposed for protecting villagers
derers who may be terrifying the village. Justly speaking
the burden ought not to fall on the people, for it is the duty
protect the lives and property of their subjects. It is the du
discover offenders. But by the policy at present adopted villa
punished for the weakness and carelessness of the district po
We beg to make one suggestion in connection with this matte
local police may be unable to discover offenders, the work sh
to the police of some other district. A certain sum of mone
given to the successful policemen from the pay of the poli

where the offence may have been committed. The present policy encour the police to become idle and careless. The police ought not only to trace the culprits, but also those who conspire to defeat the ends of justice by harb ing them and to prosecute them. This will spread awe into the people. I the duty of the Local Government to abolish the law that confers on them power of fining villagers, which is quite unsuited to our civilized times. so doing they will do a favour to the villagers and earn credit for th selves.

Says that the passing of the Matriculation should be made a condition precedent for admission of the employés of the Revenue Department to the Lower and Higher Standard examinations and through them to the posts of Mámlatdárs and Deputy Collectors.

In an article headed "Our Graduates and the Revenue Service" the *Na Opinion* (11) of the 9th November says:—If a su cient number of graduates is not forthcoming, i most wise to supplement that deficiency by calling others who were practically excluded by the form rules. It would be still better, we should think, if t temporary nature of this resolution (because, as understand, it purports to extend the privilege fo time only) be expunged and permanent arrangem made which would give a sufficient supply of recru to the department, and at the same time save it fr the inconvenience of being flooded by qualified candidates. Restriction of t privilege to graduates alone has by experience been found to be unworkable practice. An arbitrary restriction of the indulgence to those who have e tered the Revenue Department before a particular year, which has been up this time the mysterious year of grace 1879, is without sense, and an indisc minate admission to all would mean a block. There is no guarantee of hi attainments and efficiency in those who have been fortunate enough to get i the department before the year 1879. Such a rule has all the faults of a re lation *ex post facto*. It may be—nay, it is in most cases true—that an ea entry into Government service by a man implies his inability to continue studies, and it is most unjust that such men should be put on a higher le than their companions whose only fault lay in being more ambitious, and w prolonged their studies beyond the year 1879. A man who has not entered department before 1879 on the one hand, and who has not become a gradu on the other, seems to be nowhere before another, far his inferior in point education, whom his inability obliged to take up employment before that y in that line. In fact the distinction is without any principle whatsoever, a being made *ex post facto* is not only meaningless, but positively mischiev and unjust. The best remedy for the present inconvenience which wo satisfy all the requisites would be to make the Matriculation examinatio condition precedent for admission of the employés in the Revenue Departm to the Lower and Higher Standard examinations, and through them to high posts of Mámlatdárs and Deputy Collectors. Nor is such a restrict without a precedent. The examination which now qualifies a man for a S ordinate Judgeship makes the Matriculation examination a necessary qualif tion for a candidate, and we think that what is sufficient for a Subordin Judge would not be too low for a Mámlatdár. By making this restriction Revenue Department would be saved from the evils of dearth of qualified peo on the one hand and of superabundance of them on the other. We have means of knowing what the suggestions of the Commissioners are or will but we trust, if what we have suggested be adopted, all the difficulties of t vexed question would be satisfactorily solved without the slightest heart-burn or discontent in any quarter. As to exceptional and deserving cases, we derstand that there already exists a resolution which provides for them allowing departure from the rules in particular cases.

Complains of the way in which justice is administered in Káthiáwár.

The *Gujaráti* (94) of the 9th November says:—It is much to be regret that highway robbers in Káthiáwár should be abl harass the people for some time past and that police should be unable to apprehend them. If Native potentates are unable to arrest them, why not political officers take measures for their apprehension? A highway rob named Sidhwán of Mália and his accomplices are harassing the people of thiáwár for some months past, but they are still at large. Moreover, shock murders have been recently committed in Jhálávád. The police pat village of Sánkli was lately murdered. Before the conclusion of enq that case it is alleged that a Tálukdár murdered a Bráhman in the vi Bhal of the Jhálávád Táluka. The Thánádár of Bhoika sent the daugh son of the murderer to the first class Magistrate of Wadhwán to tak their deposition, which was very important. It is said that the Magistr fused to do so, alleging that he had no power to act in the desired w this be true, the Magistrate was in the wrong. If he had read section the Criminal Procedure Code he would not have thus erred. We thi the Magistrate, Mr. Kesavráo, is a clever man and not likely to commit t take. At any rate it will now be difficult to prove the charge. As the T is now freely spending money, he will be able to escape scot-free. It that no vakil is willing to accept brief from the friends of the Bráhman. very objectionable to clothe one officer with magisterial, police and civil There can be little hope of getting justice done when different authorit concentrated in one individual. If the Thánádár had not been subject Magistrate he would have got the deposition of the children of the m taken. Moreover Political Agents know very little of law. The pe Káthiáwár find it difficult to get justice according to the present arrang It is very dangerous to entrust an ignorant man with the powers of d cases relating to immoveable property. It is necessary that Government now in the public interest interfere in the matter of the administration of in Káthiáwár. Mr. Beaman is said to have recommended Government t nate Munsifs for deciding civil suits. Though the different Political Agen opposed the scheme, it is to be hoped that Government will act upon i mercy to the people of this province. It is also to be hoped that Gove will pay attention to the suggestion for having a separate police departm

Condemns the conduct of the officials of the Sátára District for failing to afford relief to the Waduth petitioners and trusts that the Governor-General in Council will give the needful relief.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 13th November, in an article heade Missionaries' meddlesomeness and the Wadut tion," alludes to the petition to the Governor- of India in Council from the residents of the of Waduth in the Sátára Táluka of the Sátára D and says:—This particular subject has been the public for the last two years nearly, and have not heard the last of it; whereas if th authorities had displayed greater discretion, nothing need have been h such a subject outside the local limits of the village concerned. Th authorities have certainly mismanaged the whole affair by affording ample ground to the petitioners to believe that they have encourag Mahár converts in their interference with the religious feelings or pre of the petitioners, simply because they themselves profess the same faith the aggressors have been converted to. There are several allegations m the petition by the Bráhman petitioners the truth of which ought to be ca inquired into. It is not at all advisable that such allegations as those co in the petition about the European magisterial officers in the Sátára having allowed any of their religious prejudices to sway their magist administrative action should be allowed to go unchallenged. They are and fearlessly made in a duly authenticated document; and they at a serve to show the nature of the widespread belief not only of the peti themselves but perhaps of a large majority of the Hindu community about the place. That any ground whatever for such a belief sho afforded is in no way creditable to the reputation of the district staff of in making appointments to which the Bombay Government, as Sir Fergusson told us only the other day, took special pains as to the qualifi of the officers selected. Such specially qualified officers ought to have better tact and greater discretion in disposing of this delicate questi ought to have afforded no ground for the wide prevalence of the f of the existence of which the best testimony is afforded by the under notice. The missionaries and the converts residing under the tection are generally speaking a very troublesome body, always desi annoying their non-Christian neighbours. We have not yet forgott

Ahmednagar case which occurred a few years ago, in which the Chr
sionaries suffered a most crushing defeat at the hands of the then As
lector of Ahmednagar, Mr. T. S. Hamilton, C. S., and the educational
The contention in that case was that the cess schools in the Ráhur
that district should be open to the children of the Mahár and other
Christian converts in that táluka. And this claim was rejected by
rities, as it deserved to be. We have not the slightest doubt that
claim set up by the Ráhuri converts, nor that by the Waduth conve
present instance, emanated *bonâ fide* from the parties from which i
to emanate; we believe the parties in both the cases to have been set
missionaries themselves, and that too with a view to cause needless
to the Hindus. This aggressive and meddlesome policy must not
nanced by the responsible officers of Government; on the contrary the
put it down summarily whenever and wherever it manifests itself.
missionaries and those whom they succeeded in converting to Christ
in peace without picking up quarrels with their peaceful non-Christi
bours? The Christian gospel professes to preach peace and good-wil
cannot resist the temptation of asking if these two instances be the
illustration of that peace and good-will. Now in this particular W
stance we cannot resist the temptation of asking whether these Mahár
cannot be accommodated in any other way than by their resorting to
cular place where the Bráhman inhabitants of the place resort for ba
other purposes. Again these Mahár converts, before they dreamt
the present claim, must surely have resorted to some other part of the
and if so, why they cannot continue to resort to the same part but m
pick up a quarrel with the Bráhman inhabitants is not explained.
hopes that the Bombay Government would set matters right and ce
local officers for countenancing these quarrelsome tendencies of the
missionaries; but we have been sorely disappointed. It is to be h
the Government of India at any rate would give the needful relief t
tioners.

Necessity of extending the present Factory Act to small factories now exempt from its operation.

In an article headed "The Factory Commission" the *Bombay*
(73) of the 9th November says:—The e
corded and personal inspection made by th
Commissioners indubitably prove that ther
room for action to be taken by the auth
improving the condition of the factory
Opinion may continue divided about the necessity of further legisla
ference with respect to the larger factories; but as regards the small
which the Factory Act does not now apply, the urgency for something
would appear to be absolute and imperative. As regards the lengt
that the operatives have to work and the paucity of relief during th
the number of holidays they get, both in the larger and the smalle
there is not much to choose between the conditions of the two se
respects the sanitary state of the smaller factories and the grinding-do
to which the operatives have to submit form a state of affairs so horri
strikes as very surprising how this state of things has been allowed t
long in a place like Bombay. The public feeling against it is al
strong, and it is to be hoped the report of the Commissioners will
commendations that ought to form the natural outcome of the resu
inquiry. At any rate it is to be trusted that those whose business
mindful of the measures necessary for the protection of such clas
population as are not quite able to help themselves in the matter wil
waking up to a proper sense of their duty. The authorities ought
time in determining what legislative action it may be necessary to ta
to mend the sorry state of affairs disclosed by the labours of the Fac
mission. In the meantime the municipal Health Department of the
to look into that state and try to discover if the existing laws, such a
will not help it to take steps for mitigating the hardship and sufferin
the poor operatives in the smaller factories are now a dumb prey.

Prevalence of dust in the carding-room of spinning and weaving factories.

The *Rást Goftár* (110) of the 9th November says:—Particles of dust not only fly about the grinding-room in our cotton mills as stated by rich mill-owners before the Factory Commission, but they also fly about the carding-room. The machines known as cylinders and doffers give rise to these particles. A large number of these machines work in the carding-room and the particles flying about are not much less than those in the grinding-room. These particles remain scattered about the large carding-room and combine with the air. There are fans in the grinding-room to blow away the particles of dust, but these cannot be provided in the carding-room. When they cannot be blown away they must be inhaled by the poor operatives, and they are inhaled the more the longer they work in a close though spacious room. The mill-owners have hid this fact from the Factory Commission, and it is their interest to do so. But we are surprised to find that the Commission itself has not made due enquiries in the matter. [A correspondent of the same paper says that the witnesses that are most important in the enquiry which is now being conducted by the Factory Commission are able and experienced doctors. It is to be hoped that the Commission will not conclude its labours without taking this evidence.]

Approves of the policy of Government in setting aside a certain sum for engaging counsel in the Sessions Courts and in the High Court on behalf of poor persons accused of capital crimes.

The *Shetakaryáncha Kaivári* (14) of the 15th November says:—The Bombay Government has done a liberal act in having resolved to engage the services of counsel on behalf of poor persons accused of capital crimes. The annual expenditure on that account is estimated at Rs. 5,000, which the Government has resolved to set apart to defray the expenses of the criminal's defence both in the Courts of Sessions and of Appeal. This is a great boon conferred upon the poor criminals, who stand before the Court like dumb animals and are not able to offer a word in their own defence. The adoption of this liberal measure will fully serve the ends of justice in cases of murder, and Sir James Fergusson's Government will ever be remembered by the people for this act of generosity. [Many Maráthi newspapers of this week express gratitude to Sir James Fergusson for this measure.]

Says that Mr. Bápuji Dinánáth, an interpreter of the Small Causes Court at Bombay, ought to have been paid the entire amount of his legal expenses by the local Government.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 13th November, in noticing the Government resolution ordering the payment of Rs. 1,000 to Mr. Bápuji Dinánáth, an interpreter of the Small Causes Court at Bombay, for meeting the expense incurred by him in defending himself from the charge of bribery brought against him by the Bombay police, says:—What wrong is there in Mr. Bápuji having retained the services of an eminent counsel to defend himself from the serious charge brought against him, which would have involved him in ruin if proved? The honour of the acquittal of Mr. Bápuji is attributable to the searching cross-examination of his clever advocate. Why then should Government refuse to pay the fees of the counsel employed by a Government servant charged with serious offences when he has ultimately succeeded in proving his innocence? If Government thought this item of expenditure extravagant, they should have issued a short resolution warning police officers not to bring charges against Government servants without a searching scrutiny. The payment of Rs. 1,000 to Mr. Bápuji is creditable to the Bombay Government; but taking into account the entire circumstances of the case it would have been more satisfactory if he had been paid the whole amount of his bill. It is surprising that Government have not ordered the prosecution of the witnesses who have caused so much loss to them. Their prosecution is highly necessary for the safety of the honour of Government servants.

Some suggestions regarding the employés in post offices in the island of Bombay.

The *Din Bandhu* (6) of the 9th November says that in the post offices in Bombay the peons and clerks have to work much longer than persons in a similar capacity in other Government offices. The increase of work in post offices has not resulted in the strengthening of the postal establishments. For several years past the employés in the branch post offices in the island of Bombay used to get vacation until 2 o'clo afternoon on Sundays, but since the introduction of the telegraph mo system they do not get any relaxation whatever on those days. The is charged with the duty of opening letter-boxes and bringing their c the branch post offices has to commence work at 3½ in the morning relieved till 5 P.M. As a class the postal peons are not paid suffici in proportion to the responsible nature of their work and the n hours during which they have to labour daily. The *Din Bandhu* t the postal authorities will take measures to increase the numerical of the postal establishments in Bombay, and that the employés will not to work for a longer time daily than is done in other Government o would be well if the number of branch post offices in Bombay were in

Death of Professor Fawcett.

All the papers of this week express sorrow at the death of Fawcett, and say that the natives of India ha friend and benefactor in him.

Legislation.

Comments on the draft Railway Bill.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 11th November, in noticing Bill for consolidating and amending the law r Indian railways, says:—We wish success to in framing a new and effective Act for ra India in supersession of the existing defective and feebly-worked A good measures are frequently undertaken and even carried out, but a the public is not much benefited by them. If this be the result of Act, the labour bestowed and the hopes built on it will prove useles of the clauses of the draft Bill are very important and will prove if properly carried out. The imposition of a fine on railway com omitting to construct a closet in every carriage is worthy of appro attention should be paid to their construction and privacy. The closets in third-class carriages on the Bombay railways are very inconveni necessary that such defective arrangements made by the railway c either through indifference to the comfort of passengers or from a economy, should be checked by law. The construction of closets defined in the new Act. It is good that persons suffering from infectio should not be allowed to travel with other passengers. A separate should be attached at the end of the train for such passengers. It cruel and illegal to refuse to carry them. The new Act should als that passengers should not be made to get down in the middle of the on some differences arising as to their ticket. They should be allowe their destination and then the railway company should take what m might think fit. It is somewhat objectionable to extend the powers of the Government as regards the measurement of the rails, &c. The claus to this subject should be framed so that the power may not be abused [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79) of the 12th November says:—The closets so constructed in railway carriages as to prevent the stench emana them and injuring passengers. With a view to check overcrowding in railway companies should be made liable to pay a fine in case t more passengers than the number fixed to be carried. They shou required to run extra trains on occasions of pilgrimages, festivities, dogs should at any rate be allowed to travel with passengers. For so peans will not care to ask the permission of the passengers and statio to carry their dogs with them. It is good that persons suffering from diseases should not be allowed to travel along with other passengers. boon will be done to the travelling public by increasing the limit of a years for carrying children free of charge. It is good that children un years are to be charged half fare.]

Grievances of Native railway passengers and employés.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (101) of the 9th November, in commenting o Railway Bill, says:—The Natives principally of two things: firstly, the difference betwe tention paid to the comfort of European a passengers, especially third class passen secondly, the different treatment accorded to European and Native employés of railway companies. Something ought to be done for the comfort of Native third-class passengers, who are a source of great income to railway companies. The reserving of a third-class compartment on mail trains for Europeans is a case of great injustice to Natives arising out of race distinction. The Native employés of railway companies, who receive lesser wages than those given to their European brethren are subject to many acts of injustice. They have to suffer a good deal of trouble in procuring leave at the time of marriages, deaths, sickness in the family or on emergent business. The railway employés should not be compelled to produce a certificate from the surgeon of the company only in cases of sickness, as this practice causes great inconvenience to them. Great economy is also exercised in granting free passes to them. A native of Poona employed at Ahmedabad only receives a free pass to travel from Ahmedabad to Bombay. If he were also allowed to travel from Bombay to Poona with a free pass he would be much benefited. If an employé on one railway line were allowed to travel free of charge on another line, the railway companies would not be losers by this arrangement. The fines inflicted on railway employés are appropriated towards helping those of them who have met with an accident. The accounts of the fines and their administration are not published every year. If this were done the shortcomings of Europeans and Natives and the amount of help given to the two classes would be known. The railway employés ought to take steps to ventilate their grievances and to ask redress for them.

Local Self-government.

Comments in connection with the resolutions issued by the Bombay Government on the subject of the measures to be taken to explain to the rural population the manner of constituting local boards.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 12th November says:—The Bombay Government have laid the Native public of this presidency under obligation by issuing resolutions on the subject of the measures to be taken to explain to the rural population the manner of constituting local boards. The warning given by the Government that they will visit with the severest displeasure the conduct of any officer who will bring pressure of any kind to bear on an elector to vote for a candidate whom he does not wish to elect is very valuable and will be productive of good results. It is advisable to see that this order is carried out. But we cannot express approval of the permission given by Government to their servants to stand as candidates for election to local boards. The object of the scheme of local self-government is to transfer the management of municipal affairs from Government officials to the people and to allow them to act with perfect independence. In contravention of this object the proportion of nominated members of local boards is greater than that of elected ones. We have from the first objected to this arrangement and the permission now granted to Government servants to become candidates for election to the local boards will reduce still further the proportion of elected members. Government servants elected by the people will however not dare to act against the wishes of their superior officers, the Collector-presidents. Moreover the residents in the districts are afraid of them and try as much as possible to please them. Under these circumstances they would not be bold enough to refuse to vote for a Government servant, if asked to do so. They ought therefore to have been kept free from this pressure. The Government of Sir James Fergusson ought to have ruled that Government servants should not stand as candidates for election to local boards. If Government will wisely alter this part of their resolution their action will be very just and creditable; otherwise the other excellent arrangements notified in the resolution will very nigh become useless and Government will be more reproached as being not favourably inclined towards the scheme of local self-government. When the constitution itself of the boards is defective, the endeavours to provide facilities for the work cannot but end in failure.

Education.

Observes that the army school-masters deserve an increase to their salaries.

The *Military Instructor* (131) of the 9th November observes that the condition of the army school-masters is most unsatisfactory. They are made to work hard and are paid very small salaries. Colonel Jabob, the Superintendent of Army Schools, wrote to Government some time ago that the school-masters deserved an increase to their pay, but nothing resulted appeal. If the Colonel should again bring the matter to the notice of ment before his approaching resignation of the office of Superintend obtain justice for the unfortunate school-masters, he would place the deep obligations.

Railways.

Complains of injustice done to Native employés in the Locomotive Department of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 10th November says:—We have complained of the injustice done to Native drivers and firemen employed on the B. B. Railway in our previous issues (*vide* pp. 11 of the Reports on Native Papers for the week 25th October and 1st November 1884). B complaint that has now reached us regarding instance of injustice be true, it is the duty of Mr. Wood, the Agent of t way Company, to interfere and to speedily check such cases which aris race-prejudice. This fresh case of injustice shows that the railway au disregard the express orders of the Supreme Government. It is said t Pársi firemen, who after long experience acted as engine-drivers last ye re-transferred to the class of firemen at the beginning of the last owing to the slack season. This was done with the hope that they wou be employed as drivers after the close of the monsoon. The busy sea already commenced, but they have been retained as firemen. On t hand three new Europeans have been employed as drivers from the co ment of this month on Rs. 6 per diem. This is not only an act of inju the Pársi firemen, but an increase in the expenditure of the Company. Pársis had been re-employed as drivers, the additional expenditure wo been saved and justice would have been done to them. But race-pre a great obstacle in the way. After such an insult, why should Native be blamed for leaving the service of the B. B. & C. I. Railway? It is su that the Native employés should be unjustly treated. Perhaps Mr the head of the Locomotive Department, does not know of these ac justice. The Native drivers ought to prefer petitions to Mr. Ca Mr. Wood. When the employment of Natives in the traffic and other ments has proved beneficial to the Company, the extended employmen Native agency in the Locomotive Department will also result in a larg saving.

Native States.

Says that Sultán Nawáj Jung of Hyderabad ought to be allowed to defend himself with the assistance of a counsel from the charge brought against him in connection with the recent disturbances in that city.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 15th November points out the nec allowing Sultán Nawáj Jung to engage the se a counsel to defend him before the Commiss sitting in Hyderabad to enquire into the caus recent disturbances in that city during the M festival, and says:—After reading the Sultán' and taking into consideration all other surr circumstances we come to but one conclusio that the Commission does not satisfy the p preventing the appearance of the Sultán's counsel before it. Injury is the Nizám's State by the prevalence of feuds between the nobles of Hy They should be allowed within due bounds to retain armed followers abuse of this privilege should be duly punished. But in so doing the party ought to be allowed every opportunity to defend himself. If special reasons for refusing Mr. Inverarity to appear for Sultán Naw they ought to be published. It is argued that in the well-known Hy case of the late Amiri Kabir and his nephews Motha Samshud Dow Busirud Dowláh counsel was not allowed to appear. But that case is from that of Sultán Nawáj Jung. But in that case even, Messr Badrudin and Lang, barristers, were afterwards allowed to appear. B were also heard in the dispute that arose after the death of Amir between Khurshedja and Busirud Dowláh, and in the case of Kh and his brother Ekbálud Dowláh. It is therefore objectionable to Sultán Nawáj Jung of the assistance of counsel in the serious charge against him. If it is alleged that the above cases had no concern political matters or breach of public peace, then the case of Malhár Ráo c be cited. The latter received the assistance of Sarjeant Ballantine. How influential and rich Sultán Nawáj Jung may be, he will not be able to plea case with the same ability as a barrister would do. With a view to prevent decision of the Commission being called into question, it is to be hoped tha Sultán will speedily be allowed the assistance of counsel. [The *Akhbáre Sod* (77) of the same date also says that Sultán Nawáj Jung should be allowe engage Mr. Inverarity as his counsel and that the proceedings of the Com sion ought to be conducted in public, as desired by the Sultán himself.]

Berár Affairs.

Mentions the bad and unjust treatment of the compounder employed in the Civil Hospital at Amráoti.

A gentleman from Amráoti, writing to the *Vaidarbh* (16) of the 8th Nov ber, says :—Some months ago Mr. Stacey, the Su intendent of the Commissioner's Office at Amr went to the Civil Hospital and enquired of the c pounder why he had not supplied a certain prescrip The man replied reasonably enough, to the effect quinine had been prescribed, and that because Mr. Stacey's private suppl this medicine had been exhausted and Government quinine could not be pensed without a special order of the Civil Surgeon, he was unable to compo the mixture which had been prescribed. On this it pleased Mr. Stacey to a the compounder in terms which would have justified the latter's having reco to the Penal Code. The compounder represented to his superior, the Civil Surg of Amráoti, that he, a Government servant, though a humble one, had l abused while at his work by a person who, whatever his status or his influe had certainly no sort of right to go to a Government institution for the pur of abusing those serving in it. Dr. Hume considered it necessary to report matter, and did so to Dr. Little. But in reply Dr. Hume was infor curtly that before he accepted the word of the compounder he should l enquired of Mr. Stacey as to whether the allegation against him was t Dr. Hume very properly pointed out to the Sanitary Commissioner tha was not for him to address the Superintendent, Commissioner's Office, ex through his master, the Commissioner, and that he could not do this s through the Sanitary Commissioner. On this Dr. Little's office, with a per disregard of what was officially proper and only with the apparent objec keeping from the Commissioner the knowledge of what his Superintendent been up to, asked Mr. Stacey direct to kindly favour it with an account of v had passed between him and the compounder. In his response, with remark coincidence, perfectly unaccountable in any other way than that he had l well posted as to the correspondence which had already passed between Hume and Little, Mr. Stacey pointed out that it would have been better Dr. Hume enquired of him as to the facts before accepting the compounder's st ment, which further, in the most contradictory manner conceivable, he admi to be true in its most important particular, viz. that he had actually abused man because forsooth he was impertinent! How the impertinence was offere what shape of gesture or language it took—Mr. Stacey did not condescend say, and curiously enough it was considered unnecessary that these impor particulars should be either elicited or proved. Summarily and with the r flagrant injustice Dr. Little fined the poor abused compounder for impertine to Mr. Stacey, and warned him practically to the effect that on the next o sion of his being abused for impertinence he would be then and there dismi the Government service! It is true that in the communication containing remarkable decision Dr. Little did write something expressing that even u provocation Mr. Stacey should not have abused the compounder, but he pa on thence to the opinion that this wrong doing was completely obliterated the fact that Mr. Stacey had most properly said *he was sorry for it* !!! Dr. H replied to this unfair and very provoking letter and pointed out with temperance and moderation that Mr. Stacey, a clerk, had no earthly r to say anything about what he, a Covenanted Civil Surgeon, should or sho not have done, because such comments could only appropriately come from Stacey's master, the Commissioner of Berár. Then as Dr. Little towards the stages of the correspondence had most unfairly brought in, in a ge way, fresh and foreign matter to bolster and prop up his treatment pounder, viz. that many complaints had been made to him of ina patients on the part of the Civil Hospital establishment, and that particularly had spoken to him on the subject, Dr. Hume with de courtesy demanded that the complaints should be specific and spe result of it was this: one of the two officers alluded to gave a run of a "gorávalla's" wife, who according to Dr. Little wanted a ston from her ear; the other said he could specify nothing! In the en válla's wife's case was found to actually consist of the following She brought a child for the extraction of a button which had got up nostrils, and after the operation had been performed, which was then she asked to have her ear syringed for an ache, which was also do Characteristically, Dr. Little, to his own view, made mince-meat of th opposed to him by writing back with illogical unfairness that "the f that complaints have been made."

G. W. KURK

Reporter on the N

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
18th November 1884.

INDEX.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Accidental murders by soldiers: Expression of opinion that the practice of putting soldiers in possession of ammunition when there is no necessity for it should be stopped ... ...

Appointments:
- Approval of the appointment of Prince Harbhamsinhji to the Statutory Civil Service of the Bombay Presidency ... ...
- Condemnation of the system by which high officials in India are permitted to appoint friends and relations to responsible posts in India who are not properly qualified to hold them ... ...

Complaints: Condemnation of the conduct of the officials of the Sátára District for failing to afford relief to the Waduth petitioners and a hope that the Governor-General in Council will give the needful relief ... ...

Death of Professor Fawcett: Expression of regret at the — ...

Employés of the Revenue Department: Expression of opinion that the passing of the Matriculation should be made a condition precedent for admission of the — to the Lower and Higher Standard examinations and through them to the posts of Mámlatdárs and Deputy Collectors.

Factory Commission:
- Necessity of extending the present Factory Act to small factories now exempt from its operation ... ...
- Prevalence of dust in the carding room of spinning and weaving factories ... ...

Forests: Suggestion in connection with the preservation of — in India ...

"Indian Dangers":
- Condemnation of the lucubrations of the *St. James' Gazette* regarding fresh — ... ...
- Expression of opinion that the natives of India of all races and creeds were never more loyal to the paramount power than under the regime of Lord Ripon, and that there is no reason for thinking that there will be another mutiny in India as stated by the *St. James' Gazette* ... ...
- Expression of opinion that there is no fear of a Russian invasion during the next ten years and that during that interval the British Government should fortify its position within and without India by making peaceful progress in the country ...
- Objection to certain statements made in the *St. James' Gazette* about another mutiny in India and observation that the dangers which the British Government will have to encounter are of a social and economical character and not political ... ...

Judicial matters:
- Approval of the policy of Government in setting aside a certain sum for engaging counsel in the Sessions Courts and in the High Court on behalf of poor persons accused of capital crimes ...
- Comments on the resolution of the Supreme Government on the subject of the Webb case ... ...
- Complaint regarding the way in which justice is administered in Káthiáwár ... ...
- Expression of opinion that Mr. Bápuji Dinánáth, an interpreter of the Small Causes Court at Bombay, ought to have been paid the entire amount of his legal expenses by the local Government ...

Police: Disapproval of the policy of the Bombay Government in levying the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of an additional—force from villages that harbour criminals ... ...

Postal matters: Suggestions regarding the employés in post offices in the island of Bombay ... ...

Report on the trade of India during 1883-84: Comments in connection with the — ... ...

Stamps: Expression of opinion that increased revenue from — is no indication of the prosperity of the agricultural classes but the contrary, and reasons for that statement ... ...

Vernacular Press: Expression of opinion that the law requiring the printer and publisher of a vernacular newspaper to make a declaration before a magistrate should be modified and a provision introduced making it binding upon the magistrate to see that the person responsible for the conducting of the paper possesses sufficient education and ability to conduct a respectable paper ... ...

INDEX.

Page.

I.—*Legislation*—

Railway Bill:

Comments on the draft— 17

Grievances of Native railway passengers and employés ... 17

II.—*Local Self-government*—

Local Boards: Comments in connection with the resolutions issued by the Bombay Government on the subject of the measures to be taken to explain to the rural population the manner of constituting— ... 18

V:—*Education*—

Army School-masters: Expression of opinion that the—deserve an increase to their salaries 18

.—*Railways*—

B. B. & C. I. Railway Company: Complaint against injustice done to Native employés in the Locomotive Department of the— ... 19

I.—*Native States*—

Disturbances in Hyderabad: Expression of opinion that Sultán Nawáj Jung of Hyderabad ought to be allowed to defend himself with the assistance of a counsel from the charge brought against him in connection with the recent— 19

VII.—*Berár Affairs*—

Compounder employed in the Civil Hospital at Amráoti: Bad and unjust treatment of the— 20

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

NA

PUBLISHED

For the We

List o

No.	Names of New
	ENGLIS
1	The Indian Spectator ...
2	„ Mahrátta ... ...
3	„ Morning Star ...
4	„ Quarterly Journal of janik Sabha ...
5	„ Sind Times ...
	ANGLO-MAR
6	The Din Bandhu ...
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu ...
8	„ Dnyánodayă ...
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh ...
10	„ Indu Prakásh ...
11	„ Native Opinion ...
12	„ Prabhákar ...
13	„ Pramod Sindhu ...
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kai
15	„ Subodh Patrika ...
16	„ Vaidarbh ... ...
17	„ Varhád (Berár) Sam
	MARA'T
18	The Arunodayă ...
19	„ A'ryávart ... ...
20	„ Bakul ...
21	„ Belgaum Samáchár
22	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1] ...
*23	„ Chháva ... ...
24	„ Daivadnyă Samáchá
25	„ Dakshin Vritt ...
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt ...
27	„ Dnyán Bodhak ...
28	„ Dnyán Ságar ...
29	„ Ganga Lahari ...
30	„ Hindu Punch ...
31	„ Hitechchhu ...
32	„ Israel[1] ... ...
33	„ Jagadádarsh ...
34	„ Jagan Mitră ...
35	„ Kalpataru... ...
36	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]
37	„ Kesari ... ...
38	„ Khándesh Vaibhav
39	„ Lamp of Judaism
40	„ Lokahitavádi ...
*41	„ Mádhavi ... ...
42	„ Maháráshtră Hitech
43	„ Maháráshtră Mitră
44	„ Nagar Samáchár...
45	„ Násik Vritt ...
46	„ Nibandh Chandrika
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu ...
48	„ Panchánan ...
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav
50	„ Poona Vaibhav ...
*51	„ Prabodh Chandrika
*52	„ Pratod ... ...
*53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Pustak ... ...
*54	„ Rámdás ... ...
55	„ Saddharm Dip
56	„ Sanmárgă Dipika...
57	„ Satyă Sadan ...
58	„ Satyă Shodhak ...
*59	„ Sharabh ... ...
60	„ Shetakari ... ...
*61	„ Shiváji[1] ... ...
62	„ Sholápur Vritt ...
63	„ Shubh Suchak ...
64	„ Suryakánt... ...
65	„ Suryodayă... ...

---

[1] Frequently admits

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R

For the Week ending 22nd November 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	750
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	350
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fortnightly	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	700
16	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
17	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI			
18	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
19	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
20	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
21	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
22	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*23	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Do.	200
24	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	275
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
27	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	100
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	250
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
30	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
31	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
32	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	335
34	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
35	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
36	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
37	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,350
38	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
39	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
40	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265
*41	„ Mádhavi	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
42	„ Maháráshtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	1,000
43	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
48	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	400
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	100
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
*54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
55	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
56	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	250
57	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*59	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
60	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	735
*61	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
62	„ Sholápur Vritt	Sholápur	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
64	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
65	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also

CON 908

	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
	The Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	300
	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
	„ Vichárshil...	Málvan	Do.	300
	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
3	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	475
3	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
4	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
5	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
6	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
7	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
8	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
9	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
0	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	415
1	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	1,175
2	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	500
3	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	50
4	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
5	„ Chamanistáne Hamesh Bahár ...	Bombay	Do.	200
6	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
7	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,025
8	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	300
9	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
0	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
1	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
2	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
3	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
4	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
5	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
6	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
7	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
8	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
9	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	810
0	„ Kapol-hita-wardhak	Do.	Monthly	200
1	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	925
2	„ Mangal Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
3	„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	250
4	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	350
5	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
6	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
7	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	700
8	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
9	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
0	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
1	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
2	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
3	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
4	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
5	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	423
6	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
7	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patra	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
8	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
9	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	778
0	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
1	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
2	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
3	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	300
4	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Do.	915
5	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	115
	URDU.			
26	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
27	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
28	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
29	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	327
	SINDI.			
30	The Muin-ul-Islam	Karáchi	Weekly	200
31	The Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Votes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads,
h are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the News-
r in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued.
nese cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the
ial Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ
is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion,
r placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be
utely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed
a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in
eneral Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Polit

In an article heade

Comments on the views of the *St. James's Gazette* on the prospects of a mutiny in India.

he belongs or his own c
time it is "the extension
for the day and forthwith
Lord Ripon's reign of "se
watchful party leader.
sive views of policy are
magazines rush to the as
melée and do what they
ensure the success of the p
with varying success to th
amount of interest mingle
whole hubbub is over an
other combatant. These
commentary on the recent
tive jingoes which have
to their importance. So
themselves to the task of
the length and breadth of
that India is in a state of
over England, that a se
means are provided a r
very shortly! The leader
Gazette. This journal has
minds of the British public
in India. Regarded as a p
ingenuity displayed by the
at a moment of peace in th
busily astir in hampering
liberal leaders with their
Muscovite advancing towar
startling announcement of
of the English public ablaz
whether the prophetic "r
courageous journal in the i
cance or produce any more
of attention on a point of
that the effect, when pro
in space. The domestic
sounded by this prophet of
as far as India is concer
propagated in England, an
effect here. But what, we
called revelations are fou
the writer had access to
in words intangible abstrac
by some questionable mean
as the *Gazette* says, by "o
of Indian officials," and it
line of the story. The res
tion. Around the central
statements indefinite in th
instance "the difficulties w
Russian Government know

Politics and the Public Administration.

Comments on the views of the *St. James's Gazette* on the prospects of a mutiny in India.

In an article headed "The Mutiny Scare" the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 16th November says :—India is becoming now-a-days more and more plunged into the vortex of party politics. It has of late become a shuttlecock which any adventurous leader of either party may toss to and fro as may best suit the interests of the party to which he belongs or his own chances of political success and pre-eminence. At one time it is "the extension of the scientific frontier" which is chosen as the text for the day and forthwith a homily is preached thereupon. At another time it is Lord Ripon's reign of "sentimentalism" which engages the attention of the ever watchful party leader. In this constant struggle for ascendancy comprehensive views of policy are for a time conveniently laid aside. Journals and magazines rush to the assistance of their impatient patrons in this general *melée* and do what they can by dint of misrepresentation and perversion to ensure the success of the party in which they are interested. Appeals are made with varying success to the public at large, who watch the affair with a certain amount of interest mingled with amusement, until after a hopeful suspense the whole hubbub is over and the contest is decided in favour of the one or the other combatant. These preliminary observations are intended to serve as a commentary on the recent ominous lucubrations of some notoriously conservative jingoes which have of late created a sensation not at all proportioned to their importance. Some enterprising journals have sedulously applied themselves to the task of persistently sowing the seeds of terror throughout the length and breadth of England. These "inveterate pessimists" represent that India is in a state of revolution, that most disastrous days have come over England, that a serious catastrophe is impending, and that unless means are provided a repetition of the days of the mutiny will happen very shortly ! The leader of this gloomy band of alarmists is the *St. James's Gazette.* This journal has in a series of articles disclosed to the credulous minds of the British public the serious dangers that threaten English supremacy in India. Regarded as a party manœuvre we can hardly give any credit for the ingenuity displayed by the writer in seizing this point as the most vulnerable at a moment of peace in this country. While conservative demonstrations are busily astir in hampering the well-meant efforts of Mr. Gladstone and other liberal leaders with their hands full with Egyptian difficulties and with the Muscovite advancing towards the frontier of Afghanistan, it needed only the startling announcement of a second mutiny to set the already electrified mind of the English public ablaze. It is not worth our while to discuss the question whether the prophetic "revelations" "dragged out into the light" by this courageous journal in the interests of John Bull will have any ulterior significance or produce any more important effect than a temporary concentration of attention on a point of some importance. For we are decidedly of opinion that the effect, when produced, will be short-lived in time and circumscribed in space. The domestic interior will be scared a little by the note of alarm sounded by this prophet of evil. But we emphatically assure the writer that as far as India is concerned it is absurd for him to suppose that the mischief propagated in England, and perhaps intended only for England, will have any effect here. But what, we ask, are the facts, what the basis on which these so-called revelations are founded ? What is the source of this bugbear ? Has the writer had access to tangible facts, or has he on the other hand embodied in words intangible abstractions of his own mind ? The *St. James's Gazette* has by some questionable means got hold of a State document, a document written, as the *Gazette* says, by "one of the coolest, shrewdest and most distinguished of Indian officials," and it is this document from which is taken the main outline of the story. The rest is supplied from the writer's own prolific imagination. Around the central fact of Russia's advance he has grouped a number of statements indefinite in their nature and mischievous in their operation, as for instance "the difficulties with the Native princes of India, difficulties of which the Russian Government knows much more than the people of England do ; the

stir of discontent in India; the feeling indiscreetly nourished by ou
we know our star is paling before Russia; the readiness of tens
warlike men to rise against us for that share of plunder which, we
upon it, will be well promised and in some cases has been." These
assertions will, we are sure, be valued at their proper worth. We
here because they covertly insinuate some base calumnies against
Native princes and call in question our devoted loyalty to Her
Queen-Empress of England. Take for instance the first indictmen
culties with the Native States." Now what are we to say to thi
ambiguous assertion? Who are the princes with whom the para
ernment is in difficulties? So far as we know we are aware of no
contrary the relations with the subject feudatories are at this tin
always been, very cordial and peaceful and we have no hesitation in
this is an assumption founded, if not on wilful misrepresentation,
blindness. "The stir of discontent in India"—this has in
become quite a commonplace observation in the mouths of some
Anglo-Indians in England. We need not be surprised therefor
been made use of at this time by the *St. James's Gazette*. Ou
aware with what malignity and virulence Lord Ripon has been ass
Anglo-Indian press and what gigantic endeavours have been mad
the spotless reputation of His Lordship, and they may perhaps r
comic incident of the gallant volunteers marching to the Governm
scare His Lordship into obedience. The opposition of this interest
been in proportion to the joy with which we have hailed every m
the noble Viceroy in the fulness of his kind heart has introduced f
of India and the approbation which all right-minded persons have
his noble efforts. While we look with no little feeling at the
His Lordship's time of departure from amongst us; while we
our gratitude in as marked a manner as it is in our power
the whole Indian population is singing a chorus of universal
satisfaction; while every notable city in India is striving to do it
the perpetuation of this benefactor's memory; while addresses and de
being attracted from all associations,—these purblind partisans
rejoicing at the termination of "this reign of ideas," and with ma
ness chuckling over the prospect of a renewed domination of
bureaucracy. For the purpose of proving that the soft-brained se
of Lord Ripon has been unproductive of any good to the people of
has entailed a positive evil on England's prestige in India they ha
in the wildest hyperbole. They have distorted facts, manipulated
liked, misrepresented them to their advantage. They will not
plainest truths, and will persist in saying that India shows signs
when at no time perhaps its loyalty was more conspicuous. This
becoming, to say the least, on the part of these so-called leade
opinion. Much of this mischievous talk is undoubtedly fomented b
ing eyesore. A great portion of it would, we have reason to su
pear if that eyesore could by any means be done away with. Th
existence of armies in Native States has of late come to the front in
serious dangers which have furnished capital to many an adventur
sensational novelties. These gloomy representatives of public opin
that in the hour of trial the military Native States will be a pow
of danger. We have no faith in the historical knowledge of these
records of the mutiny bristle with the praises of our Native prin
soldiery, and their courage and loyalty have been warmly recogniz
rous commanders and by equally generous Governments. No
transpired to change the current of this uniform sentiment of
cannot believe that our Native princes will ever damn themselve
alliance with a cause in which as far as we can see they have not the
We repel with scorn these denunciations against their unalloy
"The share of plunder" and other calumnious assertions are the
the writer's heated imagination, and therefore need no comment. T
is to give them undeserved importance.

Comments on the decision of the Home Government in the matter of dividing the cost of the defences of the Eastern possessions of England between the several parts of the empire.

The same newspaper says:—The suggestion of dividing the co the defences of the Eastern possessions of Eng between the several parts of the English E seems to have agreed in principle with the sion of the Home Government on the subject, though there is a material differenc the details. The Home Government has decide divide the cost between England, India and colonies equally, which is rather an inequitable division. Why India sh form a factor by herself in the division we fail to see, especially when she not fill that position when some advantage is to be secured or some constituti concession is to be made. A better division would have been to include I among the colonies and to divide the cost between England on the one hand the colonies on the other. A native of India has not the same privileges native of the colonies. Even a Negro or a Hottentot is for that matte some respects better than the highest Native. Why then should the Na have a position of equality where only the purse is to be disgorged?

Comments on the Government policy of railway extension.

In an article headed "The economic results of Free Trade and Rai Extension," the *Quarterly Journal of the P Sárvajanik Sabha* (4) for October 1884, but rece on the 15th November, says:—We propose in place to analyse the effects of the forward p works policy which has of late found favour with Government in its bea upon the condition of the people. Next to the great agrarian problem bro to the front of practical politics in India by the discussions on the Bengal Bill, the Relief Act, and the results of the revenue settlement operations, question of the extension of public works, principally of railways, is by far most important in its bearings on the condition of the people, and inv more important issues in the future than are apparent at first sight. Last the Government of India, in its anxiety to develope and facilitate the in and export trade of the country in a way to enable it to compete with Am in the English market and furnish a larger demand for English manufac proposed to construct during the next few years through its own agenci through private companies more than five thousand miles of railway estimated expenditure of thirty millions, to be met chiefly by borrowing capital required for the purpose in the English market. These proposals been generally approved by the Committee appointed by Parliament. the Government of India and the Parliamentary Committee do not, how seem to have sufficiently realized the fact that in America free trade does exist and protection rules supreme; that the railways are not state u takings, but are built by private enterprise on its own responsibility; and the railway system in America is only one portion of its material develop other factors of agricultural, manufacturing and commercial prosperity developed at the same time all over the country. Our conditions her *peculiarly* un-American. Our railways are state undertakings. The resp bility to find the interest for foreign capital is a charge upon the Indian pe and the railway development is unaccompanied by a general increase i elements of national well-being. The co-ordination of industries which be organised to secure material progress, and the system of economic meas partly protective and partly stimulating, which have worked such wonde America, are conspicuous by their absence in this country. The American exa is therefore not to the point. In this country, which is economically in s primitive and backward condition, a too exclusive policy of pushing on railwa American speed beyond the resources of Indian finance will, unless accomp by other economic measures of far greater importance, only end in na impoverishment. We are not opposed to the growth of railways *per se*. are good in their own way as providing cheap means of transit, prom national solidarity and facilitating trade-movements, but when their exte is made the *ultima thule* of state action on its economic side, their tend to prevent in a country like India a healthy material advance on *normal* must be duly taken into account; for unless they are accompanied other and more important measures conducive to a better organizatio national industries, they do not add to the intensive strength of the country, which alone furnishes a firm foundation to its expansive greatness. We want undoubtedly a vigorous public works and railway policy, but it must be based on broader, safer and more national principles, and must be such as to help and not to starve the organic and co-ordinate development of our economical condition in all directions. Our opposition to the Government proposals in regard to the extension of railways is not based on the somewhat pedantic ground that the building of railways with a view to open up the country to trade does not appertain to the proper functions of Government but is in a peculiar sense the nation's own work and must be left to the unrestricted agency of private enterprise. We admit freely that Government is not simply the constituted agency of public protection, but is also the constituted representative of the collective strength of the community, and may undertake within certain limitations other duties which can better be performed by the collective guarantee of the nation than is possible to private enterprise independently of such help. In advanced countries where the people have the means, the energy, and the knowledge to push on in their career of economic progress without extraneous help, the scope of the action of the Government is necessarily circumscribed within narrow limits, and it may content itself with watching public safety, safeguarding the internal activities and facilitating them by the removal of artificial hindrances and obstacles. It might, for instance, accept free trade as the guiding principle of its commercial policy and, as was done in England forty years ago, secure the greatest freedom of international exchange. It might also, as has been done on the continent of Europe, in America and in the British colonies, resort temporarily to the cordon of protection to guard the growth of its infant industries from the blight of foreign competition. In countries not so happily situated, where the people are economically in a backward condition, and as in Japan, China and India cannot command sufficient private enterprise to work their way to higher order of life, Government has a task of greater difficulty and responsibility, for it has to help the nation to help itself by undertaking the entire organization and direction of national energies in a way to fit them to stand on their own independent footing. This it can only do by fostering every variety of occupation which the physical conditions of the country and a parallel co-ordination of industries may render possible and profitable in the present or in the immediate future, with a view to complete and perfect the system of national production, create the growth of capital and enterprise, and train the nation by practical and scientific education for a higher type of social and industrial life. This responsibility in the case of backward nations is made more burdensome when a foreign civilizing power has the control of the nation's destinies. The ruling authorities in this case have to keep jealous watch that their policy is regulated not by the interests of the foreign race that is permitted to rule over backward countries but by a due and scrupulous consideration of the interests of the people committed to their charge. In its commercial policy as well as in its action in carrying out material improvements the state in this case acts only as the representative of the united strength of the community, and is bound to see that its conduct is not dominated by influences adverse to the national welfare. If it adopts free trade principles to regulate its commercial relations with foreign countries, it must be from a conscientious regard to the good of the people whose trustee it is and never for the sake of the foreigner. So also with respect to industrial improvements it undertakes it is bound to see that such works shall not pass into adverse possession to the permanent injury of the nation's interest. It is bound to keep in its own hands both the management of, and the proprietary interest in, such works till it can hand over either or both to the nation itself. A foreign government stands in especial need of great firmnees and caution in this respect, lest the foreigner should seek to deflect or distort its action for his own selfish ends. In countries like India, so situated as to require vigorous State interference, the field of industrial improvement, unoccupied and available for enterprise, must be almost unlimited and varied; and when the State, commanding superior resources, steps in only because the nation is not prepared to take it up for itself, it must never forget that it steps in only as the nation's representative and is justified in holding it only as a sacred national trust. The field itself,

whether occupied or not, belongs to the nation and to nobody else under
sun. It is a national possession, or rather a national heritage, in which
present generation has only a life-interest; and no government, whether Na
or foreign, has a moral right, with or without the consent of the present gen
tion, to alienate it or any part of it to the foreigner by mortgage, sale or
It cannot obviously do so without sacrificing the permanent interests of
nation. Even if the present generation does not perceptibly suffer by su
transfer of the industrial field to alien hands, posterity must suffer, and griev
ly too. Coming generations will find the field occupied by alien enterp
and will be virtually *expatriated* in their own home. Every considera
therefore of prudence and justice alike dictates that the action of Governn
in such circumstances shall be thoroughly national in its aims, purposes
principles of execution. It might employ foreign talent for the prosecu
of such works; it might borrow foreign capital for the purpose. But it i
no grounds justified in bringing the foreigner with his talent and capital into
country, in suffering him to appropriate permanently the national field
improvement to the exclusion of the Native element, and in forming the nuc
of a domineering foreign aristocracy in the land with purposes and inter
adverse to those of the nation—a result which cannot but be regarded a
once a serious political danger and a great economic evil. Further the w
economic action of the state must in all circumstances be so shaped as
gradually pave the way for an eventual transfer of the work of carry
out material improvement to the people themselves for whose sake i
undertaken only temporarily at a certain stage of their progress. For
own relief if for no other purpose the state should seek to train the natio
the task by admitting it to a gradually increasing share in the managemen
such works of public improvement. Such a preparation of the nation
occupying the field for itself is in a sense a necessity. It is not possible
any government, however strong and active, without serious inconvenienc
keep its hands for ever burdened with so onerous a function, assumed in a
tion to its own proper work and which must everyday grow more complicated
difficult, or to continue discharging it for all time with any fair amount of
ciency. Nor again is it just on higher grounds of political ethics to keep
nation in a condition of perpetual pupilage by a permanent monopoly of
work which is peculiarly its own and which it has a right to manage for it
independently, or to disable and disqualify it by enforced inaction under
exclusive system of foreign management. Such a course would not only
inequitable but fatal and suicidal. Now if this conception of what ought t
the aim, the objects and the principles of the economic action of the state be
incorrect, it furnishes a standpoint from which to examine the whole econo
policy of the Government of India and a criterion by which to judge of
results of its public works administration, which is but a branch of it, incluc
of course the effects of past railway extension on the material progress of
country. The public works policy of the Government of India was
formulated by Lord Dalhousie, under whose administration the proposal
separate department for the promotion of public works undertaken on Gov
ment account or with Government guarantee was carried out. Lord Dalhou
scheme of railways embraced the whole of India, and the lines sketched
by him fulfilled the rare condition of occupying not merely the great tr
routes but, what was of more consequence in his eyes, the great military ro
of India. Strategic, more than commercial, considerations predominated in
mind, and with his usual extravagance when a new idea laid hold of him
gave it effect with all the force of his masterful energy. It was Lord Dalhous
dream to strengthen the domination not only of English rule but of Eng
trade and commerce in India, and the permanent interests of this country v
subordinated to this all-engrossing ambition. The contemporaneous rise of
school of free trade in England and the great reputation which its apos
enjoyed furnished the metaphysical groundwork for this essentially selfish
grasping policy. The value of India to the British nation was measured
the quantity of raw material which the resources of Indian agriculture ena
it to export for the feeding and maintenance of the Lancashire manufactu
India was to devote all its energies to raise the raw exports; and canals,
roads and improved communications were to be pushed on at any cos

facilitate the export of raw articles and the import of English manufactures. India's own industrial needs were of comparatively no consequence. The annexation of the resources of India was to be completed at all hazards and at any sacrifice. These were the predominant ideas of the time, and they have not lost their hold on the minds of the rulers to this day. A splendid opportunity for fruitful state activity was thus thrown away and abused by aggravating the naturally unfavourable conditions presented by the free contact of two countries. So far as this result was inevitably due to natural conditions we have no fault to find with Government. But surely it was not a legitimate exercise of the state's parental functions to help with Indian resources the one country which needed no such help at the cost of paralyzing its great unfortunate dependency, whose salvation from its depression of ages depends upon its industrial growth in all directions. The abuse of state functions in this connection has been carried to a dangerous extent already, but even now it is not too late for a change. Now that its consequences are so fully evident it behoves the Government to pause and retrace its steps and to check the further growth of this evil. The extent of the mischief that has been worked already is admitted by the more keen-sighted of English statesmen and is testified to by the ghastly spectacle so recently witnessed when six millions of people died during a single year of scanty rainfall notwithstanding an expenditure of sixteen krors of rupees on the part of Government, and when, as Dr. Hunter admits, one-third of the population lives from hand to mouth on a single meal a day. And yet Government professes itself to be powerless to raise its little finger to stop the drain or divert it into less exhaustive channels. It cannot undertake to subsidize Native industrial growth or stimulate local manufactures without exposing itself to the fire of free-trade fanatics and the opposition of the vested foreign interests which it has created. As everybody knows, the duties on imported goods had to be removed at a great loss to the public revenue to satisfy the demands of Manchester traders long after the duties had ceased to be protective. The Government of India's recent attempts to stimulate local manufactures have been paralyzed by the silent opposition of these same agencies. The chief object which the Government of India had in view in shaping its economic policy seems to have been *not* a normal co-ordination of industries, which is the very life-blood of a nation's material well-being, but the development of the one industry which was most conducive, not to the growth of India, but to the prosperity of the manufacturing interests of England. Government action has been chiefly directed to help the improvement and expansion of Indian agriculture by carrying out schemes such as irrigational canals calculated to promote increased production, by facilitating the distribution of agricultural produce by a net-work of roads and railways, but above all by securing perfect freedom of international exchanges through the development of a commercial policy based on free-trade principles. The authors of this economic scheme had apparently no conception of the ulterior tendencies of a line of action based on such grievous misapprehension of the real wants of the country. When Lord Dalhousie proposed to cover the country with a net-work of roads, railways and canals, and when his successors while pursuing the same policy adopted the free-trade principles in all their radical thoroughness, they seem to have had no idea that their one-sided action, directed with such remarkable vigour in favour of a single industry, which does not admit of varied and unlimited expansion so as to meet the growing wants of a growing population and which depends for its success less on human skill and the aid of scientific appliances and more on causes over which man has no control, would have indirectly at no distant date a disastrous effect on the other industries of the nation. They evidently did not see that this radical policy would have the effect of stamping out these latter industries in an astonishingly short space of time; nor again had they any idea that their railways, intended to accelerate the economic advance of the country, would have, being unaccompanied by other and more useful measures, the opposite effect of drawing the nation down a fatal inclined plane to the verge of bankruptcy and ruin and drawing millions to live up to the margin of scanty subsistence, so that the mere touch of famine could carry them off by thousands. The writer here traces the history of the fiscal reforms which have been undertaken by Government during the last 40 years and " which represent the negative side of the same policy of subordinating Indi interests to the necessities of English manufacturers and traders, of which t positive side is represented by the one-sided development of public work and proceeds to say :—In short the extension of the import trade in foreign finish manufactures, which has been the aim of successive Governments in India, h thrown out of profitable employ Native skilled labour and displaced Native organ ing talent from a variety of occupations in which 50 years ago there was no co petition, and the once thriving industrial classes have been reduced to a dead lev of precarious and subordinate existence dependent upon the resources of infer service or the least remunerative agriculture. In the face of these results it the duty of Indian statesmen to consider whether it is safe or just to allow su a state of things to continue to the permanent paralysis of Indian industry, a whether the state, which has taken upon itself the direction of national activit should not take precautionary measures to prevent such a lamentable collap by putting new life and vigour into the decaying system. Already the Fami Commissioners have estimated that more than 80 per cent. of the population agricultural. Such a result is the legitimate outcome of the disappearance diversity in employment caused by the pressure of unrestricted European co petition. If the abolition of foreign customs duties had really benefited the nati at large and created and enlarged the effective demand for foreign imports f domestic consumption, such a circumstance might have furnished an argument favour of the policy pursued by Government. As a matter of fact, however, t difference between imports and exports has gone on increasing from 7 kro to 23 krors in fifty years. Fifty years ago the imports were 7 krors a the exports 13 krors, while the corresponding figures for 1882 are 60 kr and 83 krors respectively. This excess of 23 krors of exports brings no co mercial return. The whole value of the annual production of India has be estimated by the Famine Commissioners at 350 krors of rupees. On the m favourable estimate the profits on this total production at 12 per cent. should about 40 krors; the rest of the capital can only replace itself from year to ye In other words, more than half the net profits of national production are th absorbed by the excess of exports, for which there is admittedly no commerc equivalent return. This increase in the exports is thus not a voluntary ope tion, but has been brought on by increased foreign expenditure, interest foreign loans and increased remittances. We have thus over and above t displacement of varied industry an increased drain on national resources broug on by direct state action in the financial and industrial management of the count We are prepared to admit that to a great extent these results were inevitable the circumstances in which this country has been placed. Even if the Gover ment had not helped this disintegrating process British merchants and Brit manufacturers would have asserted their predominance and eventually mor polized the field afforded by the consumption of 250 millions of the inhabitar of this country. But unassisted by Government the process of displaceme would have been more natural, if not slower, and the drain on our resourc more gradual so as to allow a much longer breathing-time to the nation collect its strength and stand up in the fight. Our complaint is that in ma pulating its customs tariffs Government has gone out of its way to strengthen t strong and burden the weak rival. By abolishing the import duties it has help foreign trade, and as this help could not be continued without a sacrifice of venue which it could ill afford to make the state has imposed direct taxation fill up the deficit. The salt duties were increased enormously when inla duties were first abolished, and latterly we have had the land assessment, t stamp revenue, the excise duties, the license tax, and other direct imposts creased or levied anew to make both ends meet. This substitution of dir for indirect burdens has only relieved foreign traders at the expense of t nation, and to this extent Government has given a bounty to the foreign m chant and sacrificed the interests of the domestic producer. As if this negat action was not enough Government has in its public works policy gone furt in the way of positively subsidizing the foreign carrier, producer and importi merchant by undertaking to facilitate the transport of goods by the constr tion of guaranteed or state railways. Lord Dalhousie's scheme of railways w as we have observed above, intended chiefly for strategic and military purpos but the lines sketched out by him were also good commercial lines running parallel to the great trade routes and trunk roads of the country. So far as these lines were dictated by political and military necessities they do not fall within the scope of our present observations. They had to be constructed at any cost, and constructed they were at a frightfully heavy cost. We have to consider the policy of railway extension in its commercial and industrial bearings, and viewed in this light the policy of the Government of India must be judged by severer standards than those which find favour with official apologists. The comparison with American enterprise in this connection is for obvious reasons not to the point. We can urge no objection to railway expansion if it is developed, as in America, by independent private effort. Even to this day all experiments to float railway projects on the American plan in India have, notwithstanding the liberal encouragement which Lord Ripon and Sir Evelyn Baring were prepared to offer, failed to induce private English capitalists to undertake railway extension unaided by material guarantees from Government. Only one line in the Lower Provinces of Bengal has been so taken up; all the other companies have stipulated for a fixed guarantee either for a short number of years or for long terms. The only advance we have made is that instead of this guarantee being as high as 5 per cent. allowed by Lord Dalhousie's Government the Government of India can at present secure the co-operation of private companies with a 3½ or 4 per cent. guarantee and a share in the profits. It is useless to recall past mistakes, but now that with the sanction of the Parliamentary Railway Committee the Government of India is being urged on by English capitalists and iron-masters to embark on the same lines in fresh enterprises without any limit to the annual expenditure, it behoves those who fully realize some of the mischiefs which have already resulted and which threaten to be greatly aggravated in the future to discuss calmly the principles on which this one-sided development is advocated and to take stock of the probable economical results of further persistence in this course. We do not hope that anything we can urge against the current *doctrinaire* views which find favour with Government can lead to any immediate result, but none the less do we feel it to be our duty to give expression to Native public opinion on this important question. Mr. Slagg has already raised his warning voice, and the Under Secretary of State has also in his place in Parliament given utterance to a feeling of responsibility which cannot but act as a brake on the forward policy. Independent thinkers like Mr. Connell have also anticipated the views of Native publicists, and it may well be hoped that if the people of this country will make their voice heard in Parliament a great deal of the mischief apprehended may yet be averted. The question before us is not whether more railways should be built or not. It is rather whether the State should more freely than before and at the risk of unduly burdening Indian resources undertake to subsidize foreign capitalists with a view to secure five thousand miles of new railway within the next five or six years. This question cannot be properly answered without giving a thought to the economical and financial results of past state action in this connection. The writer then quotes certain particulars in regard to the existing system of railways from Colonel Stanton's report on Indian railways for the year 1882-83 and observes:—Taking the guaranteed and State lines together we have thus an expenditure of 142 millions upon nearly 10,000 miles of railways, and during the last 30 years Government has, besides the land given free of charge and the loss by exchange, paid 38 millions for arrears of interest. These figures take no account of the lines constructed by Native States as also of the so-called protective lines constructed out of the famine insurance fund. It will be seen from these details that the railway policy of Government has not resulted in financial advantage to the Indian Government. This consideration should have great weight at the present time when Government proposes to spend 30 millions more in the next few years upon 5,000 miles of new railways. So far as the lines hitherto constructed were dictated by military or political considerations the question of their financial solvency or otherwise is one only of secondary importance. But now that this policy is about to be still further developed this question of commercial and financial success cannot be so lightly disposed of. The economical results of the railways undertaken by Government, when fairly considered, do not appear to us to justify any further indifference to the considerations which

hitherto have been kept in the background by higher needs. Looking at t
matter from the Indian tax-payer's point of view it is clear from the figu
given above that the Government of India has during the past 30 years spe
nearly 40 millions of rupees in paying excess interest upon the capital advance
besides another 40 millions sunk by it in the State lines built out of mon
borrowed or saved from the revenues. Looking only at the payment of arrea
of interest it follows that Government has paid every year between one a
two millions of pounds as subsidy to help the foreign trade of the countr
Although this payment was not made directly to the British exporter
manufacturer as a bounty to encourage the shipment of foreign manufactur
goods to India it had the same effect as a direct bounty in the displaceme
of indigenous trades and manufactures. Contemporaneously with the develo
ment of railways at public expense the foreign trade of the country has increase
by enormous strides. For instance Cheshire salt has penetrated far into th
interior in competition with the indigenous article with every considerab
advance in the system of railways. In the same manner as the railways hav
penetrated into the heart of India in all directions Lancashire manufacture
have been enabled to find increasing custom for their cotton goods wi
the result of extinguishing Native manufacture. If the railways had been bui
by private enterprise unassisted by public funds, or even if they could now b
so built without any such charge on the revenues, no reasonable objectio
could be urged against the effects of this foreign competition. As a matter
fact, however, they have not been so built in the past, nor is there any ne
prospect of their being built independently in the future. India is thus ask
to make room for the foreign trader by paying him or his countrymen a boun
to facilitate his competition with the Native producer, to give him land free
cost and to arrange that the interest payments shall be punctually made in go
from year to year at any sacrifice, and finally to see with patience the Nati
manufacturer and trader pushed out of his sphere of domestic industrial act
vity. This prospect is surely not very cheerful, and while admitting th
higher considerations may have justified the incurring of these risks in th
past we cannot reconcile ourselves to a further persistence in the same cours
It would have been far better if instead of paying this bounty to the foreig
trader in the shape of arrears of payments on account of interest the Gover
ment had diverted its surplus 40 millions to set up industrial organizations
its own account, or encouraged Native effort in the same direction by temporar
subventions, or allowed the money to remain in the pockets of its subjects
multiply a hundredfold in useful works. Government has in fact now face
all the risks of pioneering in railway enterprise. It has shown the wa
and demonstrated that railways do pay moderately in this country.
must now look to private enterprise alone for further development and n
use its enormous resources to handicap the Native producer in his unequ
race with the foreigner. Notwithstanding this financially burdensome an
economically ruinous policy of the Government in this connection the peop
of India would have had good reason to welcome this diversion of publ
funds by the State if the vast expenditure incurred for railway constructio
had had the effect of training the nation by suitable arrangements for the
technical education and liberal association in the management to take
course of time in their own hands the new sphere of industrial activity repr
sented by railway enterprise. Unfortunately for this country this education
aim was not at all regarded either in the scheme of works and the mode
procedure laid down by the Government of India or in the choice of purpos
on which the money was spent. The real wants of the country were subord
nated to the consideration of what was advantageous in the interests of forei
trade. The people of India needed above all things a technical training
mechanical arts and manufacturing processes and pecuniary aid in the shape
State subsidies in starting new enterprises. Above all they had to be protect
from the predominance of a foreign plutocracy with vested interests opposed
those of the Native producer. None of these considerations have attracted t
attention of Government as they deserved. The system of public educati
such as has been set up is mainly intended to qualify Native youths for inferi
service in the State departments. The scientific branches of the service a
all but sealed to Natives by reason of their education not fitting them

take their natural place in mechanical and engineering enterprises. The sub
ventions were paid to the foreigner and in consequence of these State guarantee
a powerful foreign aristocracy of stockholders has been created with interest
adverse to those of the nation. It is not to the point to urge in justification o
this last measure that many European countries and America also have borrowe
the help of English capital and English agency to execute their railway works.
In none of these countries, however, has the State pledged national resources,
and though private companies have raised their capital in England it was only fo
a temporary purpose; and already both Russia and America are buying in their
own stock and restoring the disturbed balance of national exchanges. Such a
relief is not open to a poor country like India, which finds not only its private
but public credit mortgaged irrevocably to the foreigner. The result is that
after 25 years of continuous State direction the natives of the country are as
unfitted to take up this work of railway construction or management as eve
they were when Lord Dalhousie first sanctioned the proposal of covering India
with a net-work of railway lines. The railway establishments in all the highe
grades are a close preserve for the foreigner, and even the lower duties o
collecting or clipping tickets are entrusted to other hands than those of the
natives of the country. A few Native guards and drivers and fitters are al
that the companies can show in the way of training Natives for higher work
and the position and status of these people are anything but comfortable. The
companies can hardly be blamed when the lines owned by the State show n
better example. Anglo-Indian writers like Mr. Justice Cunningham proudl
boast that "the great enterprise in which 162 millions have been laid out i
railways, canals and telegraphs has been due wholly to State, *i.e.* foreign
intervention. It was conceived and elaborated by Government officials, an
though the companies are entrusted with their management the whole motiv
force throughout has been supplied by the State," which in other words agai
means the foreigner. "Everything for the people and nothing by the people
was the maxim of the great Napolean, and in no country in the world has i
been more vigorously carried out than in India, where the foreigner does every
thing for the people who look upon all that is done with rustic amazement.

Points out the necessity of revising the present scale of pay allowed to Native sepoys.

The *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 16th November says:—Whilst there
general talk about the growing unpopularity of th
army among Natives and the deterioration in physiqu
of Native sepoys, nobody seems seriously to notic
how much inadequacy of pay has to do with thes
questions. With the growing demand for labour in civil employ and th
general rise in prices the military authorities cannot escape the necessity c
revising the present scale of pay in the army if they desire that with its innu
merable restrictions, risks and annoyances it should still continue to attra
men as of old. The scheme for the employment of discharged sepoys in civ
employ is a substitute, but not an adequate one, for the increase of pay which
highly necessary. The restriction on marriage and on the residence of famil
and relations within regimental lines, which has been recently introduced i
the Madras Army, will only annoy the people without lightening the pressur
on their purse. Howsoever defensible the measure may be on other ground
for purposes of enlistment it is a positive deterrent. It will only render th
necessity for an increase of pay more urgent as a counterbalance. Whil
therefore the subject of rendering the army as popular as it used to be is enga
ging the attention of the Commanders-in-Chief of the presidency armies w
think they will do well to take the question of pay into their serious consider
tion. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (96) of the 22nd November expresses somewha
similar sentiments and remarks:—The members of the classes called "recru
boys" and "pension boys" preparing for enlistment in the army should not b
allowed to stay with their families. They should be made to reside for a certai
period in a "mess" specially established for them. They should be fed b
Government, compelled to take exercise for a certain number of hours and
devote a certain number of hours every day to study. The books for the
use should be such as may be calculated to develop martial spirit in them, a
they should be encouraged in their studies by the offer of prizes. Such
measure will induce Native youths to enlist in the army.]

Approves of the orders issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army placing certain restrictions on marriage among Native soldiers and on certain other matters connected with their private life.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (71) of the 16th November says: —Sir Frede
Roberts has ordered that "no recruit enlisted a
the 1st of January 1885 will be permitted to ma
or if already married when he enlists, to have
wife to reside in the regimental lines for three y
after his enlistment." Further the old regulat
allowing friends and relations of Native soldiers
reside with them will be made subject to the condit
that "after the 1st January 1885 no more than
adults or one adult with his or her unmarried daughters and male child
under sixteen years of age will be permitted to live with a soldier in the lin
Relatives who may already be residing in the lines are not however to be
turbed; the restriction will not apply in the case of Native officers, and co
manding officers have discretion to make exceptions to the rule in any ca
where the necessity for its relaxation is clearly established to their satisfactio
Both Sir Frederick Roberts and General Hardinge belong to the class of th
gallant and kind hearted British officers who have been known to evince
abiding interest in the welfare of the Native soldiers under them. Comman
ing officers of regiments will in all likelihood strive to work the new regulat
in the matter of not allowing the relations and friends of Native soldiers to
with them in the lines with the requisite tact and discretion so as to prev
any unnecessary hardship befalling individual soldiers or any general dissa
faction spreading in their ranks. It must be remembered that the said re
lation is by no means a novel introduction of Sir Frederick Roberts' into In
It is merely an imitation of something that has been extant in this presiden
An order has been in force in the Bombay Presidency limiting the reside
of relations with soldiers in the lines to a certain number of persons of p
scribed degree of relationship. That order serves to relieve the Governmen
the necessity of incurring heavy expenditure for finding big quarters for
Native soldiers. It is something similar to this wholesome Bombay regula
that the Madras military authorities have introduced in their presidency.
the reform will doubtless prove of substantial advantage to all concern
We hope to see it supported by the sensible classes of the Native public. As
the order of Sir Frederick Roberts prohibiting the new recruits from marry
or, if already married previously to enlistment, preventing his wife from li
with him in the lines before the expiration of three years after enlistmen
will have, we believe, the happiest effect on the physical well-being and the p
of mind of all the recruits as also on the efficiency of the regiments to which
may belong. Indeed we should not be sorry if it could possibly be arran
to take no new recruit in the army of any of the presidencies unless he
unencumbered with matrimonial obligations at the time of enlistment
engaged himself not to marry until three or even five years after enlistm
Nay, more; we would even recommend that the rule limiting marriages
the ranks of the European army should be introduced into the Native regime
But we see there are obvious obstacles in the way of such recommenda
taking any effect for many years to come. We will therefore be con
if the new order of Sir Frederick Roberts is given that consideration w
its merit deserves throughout India for the sake of the soldier as well as
State in whose service he is engaged. The adoption of the system initiated
the Madras Chief in all the other presidencies would be a positive gain to
country. And may we trust that our own excellent Commander-in-Chie
well as the distinguished General at the head of the Indian Army wil
pleased to give to the measure of Sir Frederick Roberts the earnest tho
which its importance deserves with the view of adopting it in Bombay? T
is nothing objectionable in the said measure while its advantages to the so
and the State are quite obvious. Indeed the reform thus commenced in
Madras Army will deserve to be followed in time in the other branches
departments of the public service of the country in such ways as might
to a general practical restriction being placed on that mischievous institu
called early marriage which forms the occasion of numberless evils in the l

[The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (77) of the 21st November says that the order will ap
novel and arbitrary to some at first thought, but a mature consideration

show that it is calculated to do good to the Native soldier by removing a burd on his resources and by improving his health.]

Advocates the policy of placing restrictions on the possession of ammunition by soldiers in the army.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 18th November says:—The Indian Governm has under consideration the serious question of custody of ammunition in the army. At present it well known that the men are themselves the custodia of ammunition and are allowed to carry some roun of loaded cartridges in their pouches. But the lar number of homicides and suicides that are now so frequently heard of in t army clearly shows the serious risk of trusting soldiers with ammuniti at all hours. Cases of determined suicide and murder will always occur, b the temptation is greater when such murderous instruments are at hand. Th a case of simple assault in which the assaulting soldier is unarmed turns out case of culpable homicide if the man happens to carry ammunition wi him. A moment's impulse at once turns into a tragic deed, which might n have happened if the instrument of death were not so handy. We might me tion the instance of the late outrages at Multan, where a party of soldiers we out shooting at Natives merely for the fun of it. Now if these men had n ready access to ammunition they would not have in all probability hit up such an amusement as they did. The one serious objection that is rais against the men being deprived of ammunition is the occurrence of serio risings. Even this objection, the gravest of all put forward, can hardly ho water. The chances of any serious and sudden demonstration in India are slender and so remote that the British army need not continuously stand position with their rifles at the double-cock, for, as the fact turns out, th amuse themselves by shooting innocent people and often their own selv Conceding that for the sake of the stability of the British rule the army shou be always prepared against emergencies, we can imagine that the men of regiment may have ammunition distributed to them at the shortest noti The call to arms and the subsequent rapid distribution of ammunition may introduced as a new feature in the drilling of the Indian army. But it is unwi and harmful to place ammunition in the hands of the men themselves, wheth of the Native or the British army, when cases of its abuse are multiplying fast every year. In England the men are not the custodians of ammuniti In India, it might be said, the case is different since the country is held by show of force. But the show of force does not necessarily mean the carryi about of ammunition and the consequent danger to and loss of valuable li We are not aware that actual force is anywhere really needed in India, and t law that will deprive the Indian army of ammunition will be a law of humani and justice. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (7) of the 20th November expresses som what similar sentiments.]

Comments on the views of Mr. L. Ashburner on the system of revenue survey and assessment in vogue in this presidency.

In an article headed "Mr. Lionel Ashburner and the spoliation of Indi the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 16th November says: Mr. Ashburner is so enamoured of the system assessment pursued in the Bombay Presidency that declares with a light heart "that the best proof th the Bombay system is based on sound principles is be found in the immediate extension of cultivati that occurs wherever it is introduced." He then refers to "eight typical táluk of the Deccan" by way of corroboration. That there were thousands of ac of waste land when the ryotwári system was introduced into this presiden none will deny. That the fact of increased population encroaching on means of subsistence is also being daily perceived for the last 35 years may also admitted. Now when these two broad facts are considered together will be apparent that cultivation must increase. But how can the fact of tended cultivation be said to be the result of sound principles formulated the Revenue Survey Department? Cultivation has been extensively stimula in all parts of the presidency, and yet we have off and on been hearing of creased burdens of assessment. The same cry is heard from other parts of empire where there is no ryotwári system, though cultivation has increased e there. What did the agrarian riots in the Deccan point to? Was it or wa not a fact that at the date of those disturbances the area of land under culti

tion was much larger than in 1847? If the principles were sound
the peasantry so distressed? Have not the Deccan Riot Commissio
the crushing revenue enhancements as the *principal* cause of their ho
debtedness? How can then Mr. Ashburner trace extended cultiva
sound principles of assessment? We hold that extended cultivation
more or less of a *necessity*, the outcome of an annually increasing p
Willingly or unwillingly food had to be grown for daily wants, and
remedy in the absence of any industries or manufactures to eke out
was to have more land, poor or rich, wherein to sow grain seed. In h
able speech at the time of the second amendment of the Deccan Agri
Relief Act in December 1882 Dr. Hunter analysed the causes whicl
integrated the old Marátha society. How had the freebooters and p
the military followers of the Peishwas and others to give up their
habits after British supremacy had been established over the Deccar
had in former days lived upon plunder. The new order of Governme
led them to peaceful pursuits. Their only means of subsistence were n
agriculture. If under the economical phenomena wrought out by th
of the Deccan by the British thousands found themselves in the pr
stated by Dr. Hunter, was it not natural that cultivation should
And if even at this moment this particular cause has ceased to ope
not true that population is increasing? Mr. Ashburner himself has
the fact that in the unnamed eight typical tálukas population has in
per cent. We must therefore dismiss this theory of the "sound" pr
revenue assessment as being the direct cause of extended cultivation
not be admitted as "the best proof" of the beauty of the Bombay
Mr. Ashburner would lead us to infer. Equally fallacious is the othe
that the Deccan peasantry is not a rack-rented one. It is audacio
Ashburner to assert it at this time of the day. An anonymous corr
signing himself as "Cambridge" in the *Economist* of 11th Octobe
taking exception to some of the statements on the subject of the
revenue remissions that had appeared from the pen of a Bombay corr
observes that "to understand correctly the condition of the four distr
Deccan it is above all things necessary to bear continually in mind
remissions do not lighten the ryot's burden but simply increase th
gain." It will be perceived then that despite the efforts of legislatio
modified policy of the State as regards revenue collection the condi
peasantry remains unimproved. And why? Because *it is rack-rented*—r
owing to the revenue assessment on "sound principles" as formulate
Ashburner and further rack-rented by the sáwkár. "Cambridge"
passage from Mr. Macpherson's report (1874-75), which shows the r
tion of the Deccan ryot. "During the travelling season I visited a
portion of the villages of Bhimthadi and Indápur, and found that ab
cent. of the ryots were hopelessly in debt.......The real owners of the la
money-lenders; they alone profit by remissions, and the whole prod
ryot's field would not pay the interest on his debt, but the sáwkár.....
difference between what it produces and what is absolutely require
support of the cultivator." Though matters have somewhat impro
1874-75 can it be said that the general condition of the ryot, as d
the above picture, has undergone material change for the better? H
William Wedderburn complained of the heavy burden of revenue asses
villages deep in the sáwkár's debts, and that so late as in 1882?
that we read in the annual administration reports statements as to
state of matters. But though we have more than once challenged th
cial Government to give publicity to the reports of the special officer
to watch the Agriculturists' Relief Act they have never done so. O
small extracts which suited their policy have been now and then smu
the administration reports. Again Mr. Lee-Warner came forward two
to give a sort of official rejoinder to Sir William's statements, but
proved a failure. Certain facts detached from their gloomy surround
placed before the public. They had very much the same colour a
that we now see in Mr. Ashburner's statements under review. But t
to convince the well informed. We framed certain questions for rep
have nowhere been answered. "Cambridge" is quite right whe

that "volumes of discussion on the pressure of the revised assessments mig have been saved" by drawing attention to the fact of the sáwkárs being t real holders of land and the way in which they obtain "remissions." Furth on the correspondent has a Parthian shot at the Relief Act, not undeserved our opinion, as we have expressed more than once the same view in the columns. "If the drastic interferences with freedom of contract," says "Ca bridge," "contained in the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act of 1879 do help the ryot, there can be no doubt that the Government of Bombay will ag be obliged to consider *ab initio* the economic position of the ryot." So thi we. And there is greater reason for our belief in the necessity of a char when we take into consideration the fact of revenue assessments having ag been increased 33 per cent. in Athni, which recently underwent revision. much for the "sound" principles coolly talked of by Mr. Lionel Ashburner a men of his tribe.

Approves of the appointment of Prince Harbhamsinhji to the Statutory Civil Service and advises Government to induce Native princes to take to agricultural studies.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (109) of the 15th November expresses approva the appointment of Prince Harbhamsinhji to Statutory Civil Service and says:—This nominatio a sign of progress of education among Native prin Government however will do well to encourage Nat princes to take to agricultural pursuits. Such a s will prove beneficial to Government, to Native prin and to the country generally. If the Bombay G ernment is not able to establish scholarships similar to those established the Bengal Government for enabling students to proceed to England with view of studying agriculture, they should induce Native princes to go England to receive instruction in that science. On their passing the necess examinations they should be given high posts. Government should try much as possible to persuade Native princes to take to the study of a culture.

Makes certain suggestions with the view of encouraging the destruction of wild animals in India.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (81) of the 21st November, in reviewing the rep on the destruction of wild animals and snakes India during 1883, says:—It is painful that the inj done by wild animals should increase instead of abati It is not easy to destroy wild animals. Great risk involved in the work and very few men like to in the risk when the reward is so very trifling. Not only should the reward made more attractive but suitable titles should also be bestowed on those kill a certain number of tigers or such other ferocious animals. A notificat to this effect will greatly encourage people to engage in this hazardous wo The operation of the Arms Act also has led to an increase in the injury d by wild animals and a relaxation of its provisions is necessary.

Comments on the stringency of the forest laws.

The *Suryodayă* (65) of the 17th November says:—An instance of sim remedies producing different effects is afforded b comparison of the forest administration prevailing India with that in the United States of Amer The occurrence of frequent famines in this country led the Government suspect that wholesale denudation of forests interfered with the action of clo and caused scarcity of rainfall. Immediately they issued orders for the conser tion of the forests and made the mere cutting of a leaf from a tree an offe punishable by law. The practical effect of these stringent orders has howe been that while the ryots have been debarred from access to forest produce the most ordinary kind, Government have been adding to their revenues making free use of the axe in all parts of the country. Hill tribes like *k* and *wárlis* who used to maintain themselves on fruits and roots have b reduced to starvation and the stringency of the forest laws has begun to be in the most ordinary domestic operations. Now mark how they in Amer have managed affairs under similar circumstances. The Government th appointed a commission with the view of devising measures for averting evils consequent on insufficient rainfall brought on by denudation of forests, the commission resolved that whoever shall take care to preserve the tr growing on his land shall be exempted from the assessment to which his l

may be subject; and it is said that a proposal to enact a law in conformity wi this resolution is on the legislative anvil. What a far-seeing resolution this i Both in America and India forest conservation was the principal object. B while the remedies adopted in India have proved a source of interminab trouble, those adopted in the United States are calculated to encourage t people and to stimulate their industries. Who then is responsible for the mi take? Evidently England, who though cognisant of the truth is not a fr agent, inasmuch as her actions are all trammelled by cupidity. Wo to th unfortunate India! It is difficult to gauge the possible magnitude of the evi of the present forest administration. It is high time that Government shou awake to the advisability of following in the footsteps of America and shou take measures to reform the unfavourable public opinion regarding their polic There is yet time for the matters to reach the climax, and it is superfluous to s what the results will be when this stage is once passed.

Comments on the policy of publishing rules regarding forest matters in Thána in the *Government Gazette*.

The *Arunodayă* (18) of the 16th November says:—Certain rules have bee framed in connection with the administration forests in the several tálukas of the Thána Distri and are being published in the *Government Gazet* The rules provide that all persons having any obje tions to urge against them should do so by writing the Secretary to Government. We are as much surprised as grieved at this pr cedure. To maintain that cultivators and hill tribes, who are most concern with forest matters, should urge their objections against rules that are publish in a foreign language in a big *Government Gazette* published in Bombay is ta tamount to administering a sound beating after stopping the mouth. But wh is the remedy? Our rulers will it so.

Does not approve of the policy of exempting from duty liquors sold on club premises.

In a paragraph headed "Sale of Liquor by Clubs" the *Native Opinion* (of the 16th November says:—Perhaps the view n taken by the Commissioner of Customs in respect the sale of liquors on club premises is more correct th that embodied in the Government resolution just n issued. Granted that henceforth no liquor will sold by clubs to persons who are not members, wherein consists the validity legality of such sale free of duty even to members who cannot be regarded a better than the ordinary people who go to buy liquor at the ordinary sho But the fiction that institutions like clubs in England need exemption fr duties requires explanation, and we would make these remarks subject to corr tion. We therefore view the imposition of the liquor tax as savouring of t character of the license-tax, which is allowed to be sectional because it is in t power of officialdom to tax others, themselves excepted. Moreover the Co missioner's allegation that he did not know that liquor was sold to outsiders clubs is inexplicable and unsatisfactory. But be that as it may, we are so Government should have seen it fit to exclude from the operation of the ábk law a class from which large revenue could have been obtained, while its ope tion has been made doubly stringent in the case of the ordinary trader.

Comments on the resolution issued by the Bombay Government regarding sale of liquor on club premises.

The *Rást Goftár* (108) of the 16th November says:—The resolution of Bombay Government on the subject of the sale liquor at English clubs does not give substan justice to the liquor-sellers who had complained agai the practice. Though several clubs do not sell liqu to persons who are not members, the liquor finds way to that class as the members are allowed to buy it for their friends. resolution will therefore be of no avail in stopping the present practice. If clubs are required not to allow liquor to be taken outside the club premises, desired object will be gained. If the clubs are to be allowed to continue sell liquor as at present, the liquor-sellers ought also to be freed from the restr tions imposed on them. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 17th November s that the resolution is defective. Members who bring their friends to the c and treat them to a glass or two should not be prevented from so doing. I necessary to check the practice of members of clubs taking liquor for th household use. Those clubs that sell liquor to members for household should be required to provide themselves with a license.]

Comments on the resolution issued by the Government of India on the subject of the Webb case.

In alluding to the resolution of the Government of India on the subject o the Webb case, the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 17th November says :—We cordially approve of the spiri which has prompted the resolution. The Native pres has cried itself hoarse over the miscarriage of justic in this case, and we are glad the Supreme Governmen has recognized the truth of the cry. We wish Government had expressed its displeasure with Mr. McLeod in a more effective manner than by means of a mere rebuke. [The *Gujarát Mitrá* (72) of the 16th November complains that favour is shown to European offenders by European judges, and says that for the sake of justice Mr. Webb's case should either be sent up for re-trial before an impartial magistrate or committed to the criminal sessions.]

Comments on the Government resolution regarding the payment of the costs incurred by Mr. Bápuji Dinánáth, an interpreter of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, in defending himself from the charge of corruption brought against him by the local police.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 17th November says :—We have great pleasure to note that Government have done justice, though somewhat stingy justice, to Mr. Bápuji Dinánáth. Mr. Bápuji was, as our readers may remember, lately put upon a most unjustifiable trial by the Bombay police. The evidence was so weak as not to support even a *primâ facie* case, and the result was an acquittal. The conduct of the Bombay police was, as we observed some time ago, extremely hasty and short-sighted, and the general opinion was that Mr. Bápuji was the victim of the ignorant revenge of a Pardeshi and of the credulousness and thoughtless action of an otherwise clever official of the Bombay police force. It was generally felt that Government should make some reparation to Mr. Bápuji for the wrong thus caused to him. The anxiety and annoyance he suffered could not possibly be repaired or assessed at a money value, but the pecuniary loss he incurred in defending himself could properly be recouped. The Judges of the Small Cause Court supported Mr. Bápuji's prayer for recoupment of the costs incurred by him, and Government have graciously acceded to the prayer in part. Mr. Bápuji's bill of costs amounted to Rs. 2,700 of which Rs. 1,700 were counsel's fees. Government grant the prayer to the extent of Rs. 1,000, holding that counsel was not necessary to conduct the defence. We fail to understand the grounds on which Government have come to this conclusion. Mr. Bápuji's was eminently a case which at the outset required all the powers of the best legal practitioner. After the case broke down it may be easy enough to say that no counsel was necessary to defend it, but those who have watched it from the beginning will agree with us in thinking that it was Mr. Inverarity's clever cross-examination which broke it down. The case commenced with all the prestige and terror of a police prosecution, with police officers as witnesses, and it was not surprising that Mr Bápuji, a Government officer of more than thirty years' standing, should have employed the best available legal assistance to protect his character. We trust Government will have regard to these considerations and will not mar the effect of their generosity by untimely thrift. [The *Yajdán Parast* (121) of the 16th November expresses similar sentiments.]

Comments in connection with the petition addressed by the people of Waduth in the Sátára Collectorate to the Governor General of India appealing against the orders of local officers in the matter of the interference of certain Mahár converts with the religious feelings of the petitioners.

In continuation of the article reported at page 14 of the Report on Native Papers for the week ending 15th November 1884, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 17th November says :—There is one observation which the European officia in this country is never tired of making, and with which especially he taunts a Bráhman subordinate The Bráhman subordinate is always suspected of using his official power and influence to favour his kith an kin in the first instance, and secondly his co-religionists at the expense of all others, whether Hindu or Musalmán. As there are black sheep in every flock all th world over, so there may be, and probably are, some Bráhman subordinates i whose case the observation might hold good, but nothing can be more unjust than to generalize from such stray and rare cases. And unjust and ungenerous as such suspicion is, the average European official carries it in his breas and, we are afraid, believes in its truth as though it were an article of his cree

Now people belonging to this class must not be surprised when we tell them th the people in this country entertain similar suspicion against themselves. this particular Waduth case the popular mind believes that if the decisi in such a case had rested with authorities who were not of the Christian pe suasion it would have been different. The petition is full of such suspicio which *primâ facie* at least appears to be well founded and correct. We for o part cannot be expected to say anything positively about it; all we can say that if the facts be really what they have been represented to be by the Wadu petitioners, there can be no doubt that the district authorities did, however u consciously, allow their own religious prejudices to sway their decision. Ar now granting that the popular suspicion is well-founded and correct, and even proved to be so, what would the European officials as a class say if fro such a case as this the popular mind ran up to the conclusion that almost a European officials in this country were partial to their own co-religionists ar unduly favoured them at the expense of those who professed other rival religion Would they not resent it most indignantly and set down as fools those wh from isolated cases drew such generalizations? We have not the slightest dou that they would do so. And yet this is precisely the logic which an avera European official is never ashamed of applying in the case of others but whi when applied to himself he would most indignantly resent.

Requests Government to take notice of a case in which Mr. Cappel, Assistant Collector, Sholápur, prosecuted a school-boy on a charge of attempting to obtain money by false representation.

The *Sholápur Vritt* (62) of the 13th November gives the particulars of case in which Mr. Cappel, Assistant Collector, Shol pur, prosecuted before Mr. Hughes, Huzur Depu Collector, one Vishnu Rámchandra Gokhale, a schoo boy, on the charge of attempting to obtain mone from him by false representations, but in which t accused was discharged for want of evidence to su tain the charge, and remarks:—Mr. Cappel's condu did not become an officer of his position. If he doubted the faithfulness the representations made by the boy, his best course would have been, aft obtaining reliable information as to the facts, to give the boy some wholeson advice. Moreover if, as is admitted, the boy committed an offence again Mr. Cappel in his capacity of a private individual, it was an unjust procedu for the latter to make use of his magisterial powers to arrest and imprison t boy without a warrant. If the prosecution in this case had been against a we to-do person he would have taken legal steps to obtain damages, but t accused being a poor and helpless student it is not possible that he will reso to any such remedy. It is therefore necessary that Sir James Fergusson shou call for all the papers in the case and administer such rebuke to Mr. Capp for his imprudence as might prevent the recurrence of such acts in the future

Comments on the promotions and transfers made by the Commissioner, S. D., consequent on the death of Ráo Sáheb Dinkar Trimbak Waidya, Mámlatdár of Panvel.

Referring to the promotions and transfers of Mámlatdárs made by the Co missioner, S. D., consequent on the death of R Sáheb Dinkar Trimbak Waidya, Mámlatdár of Pan in the Kolába District, the *Dhárwár Vritt* (26) of t 13th November observes:—During the administrati of Mr. Crawford all rules are adjudged to be inoper tive. During the short time that Mr. Moore was charge of the division he had with the view of sile cing all complaints sketched out a just line of conduct, but we must say that did not meet with the approval of Mr. Crawford. Mr. Moore had prepared a l of candidates eligible for Mámlat arranged in the order of their claims, a in accordance with that list Mr. Rájáchárya Bidáchárya ought not to ha been thrown aside. The ways of Mr. Crawford are however quite differe It is not clear how Mr. Govind Gangádhar Sáne should have come up for pr motion on this occasion. But even leaving out of consideration Mr. Sán appointment on the ground that he is a graduate and is serving immediate under the Commissioner, it is not understood how the head clerk of the Kolá Collector, Mr. Náráyan Malhár, should have come to the front. For our part see all confusion in the work of the Commissioner.

A complaint against the Acting Political Agent of Mahi Kántha.

The *Hitechchhu* of Ahmedabad (73) of the 20th November quotes an or issued by Major Salmon, Acting Political Ag of Mahi Kántha, directing the Mukhis, Matáda Havaldárs and other officers of villages under Mahi Kántha Agency to procure sheep for the use the Political Agent at the cash price of Re. 1 per head whenever asked, a observes:—The tenour of the order shows that it has not the slightest founc tion of justice. Is it not tyranny to require the poverty-striken shepherd, w has not enough clothes to cover his nakedness nor enough corn to allow of eating bellyful, to sell for the nominal price of 1 rupee sheep that ordinarily fet a price ranging between 3 and 4 rupees? If however it is maintained that rupee is the just price per head, where is the necessity of issuing an ord authorizing village officers to obtain sheep at that price? Moreover Sádra, from which place the order has been issued, there are several butche shops which supply the demand of the flesh-eating population of the place, and it possible that they should have declined to answer the call of an officer of t position of a Political Agent? The people had once raised their cry agair this oppressive practice, but as nothing came out of it they have been submi ting to this sort of treatment. Nearly three quarters of a century have elaps since the Agency was established, but the administration of justice has not y been placed on a sound footing. If such high-handed acts of political offic are not expressed, and if anarchy similar to that prevailing in ancient days hol its sway under the rule of the just British Government in spite of all the r forms that have followed in the train of the civilization of the 19th centur when can the people repect to be happy? It behoves the Commissioner, N. I and the Bombay Government to take steps with the view of putting a stop the injustice complained of.

Suggests that Government should call upon Dr. Prabhákar, Honorary Assistant Surgeon in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital, to furnish an explanation of the points noted in the report which Dr. Maconachie is said to have made to Government.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 20th November says:—We hear that I Maconachie, Ophthalmic Surgeon, Sir Cowasji Jehan Ophthalmic Hospital, has made an unfavourable repo against Honorary Assistant Surgeon Prabhákar a has asked Government to nominate a paid assista instead of an honorary one. Considering Dr. Mac nachie's general behaviour towards Natives his r commendation does not surprise us. With the e perience we have gained in the recent controver regarding the Honorary Surgeons of the Gokulc Tejpál Hospital we are constrained to request Government before coming to decision in the matter to ask Dr. Prabhákar to furnish his explanation.

Says that the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, should publish his reasons for dispensing with the services of Mr. Collett, Inspector in the Bombay police force.

The *Yajdán Parast* (121) of the 16th November says:—The Comm sioner of Police, Bombay, has given notice to M Collett, Inspector in the Bombay police force, who w reinstated after having been acquitted of the char of corruption brought against him, to quit the servi As the head of the police force Sir Frank Souter m have the power of dispensing with the services o person employed in it. But this action of the Co missioner looks very strange when Government have ordered the re-emplo ment of Mr. Collett in the police force and have paid the whole amount of t salary due to him for the period he was suspended from office and the co incurred by him in making his defence. The complaint made by the *Bomb Gazette* is just, and if Sir Frank Souter furnishes any explanation in connect with it the public will have some ground upon which to form their opinion.

Suggests the advisability of establishing editor's tables in different parts of the presidency.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 17th November, referring to a rec despatch of the Secretary of State of India impre ing upon local Governments and Administratio the necessity of enforcing the orders of the Gove ment of India in the matter of communicating offic papers to newspapers, points out the inutility of present system of placing official papers on an editor's table in Bombay, suggests the advisability of organizing similar institutions in different parts this presidency.

Complains of the difficulty of cashing stock notes issued by the Government of India.

The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (77) of the 22nd November complains of the difficulty of cashing stock notes issued by the Government of India and says that this difficulty gives ris to unfavourable sentiments regarding the credit o Government amongst the poor and illiterate classe of people. When these notes were issued it was given out that they were meant to enable poor persons to invest their savings in some form of security and that every facility would be afforded for exchanging and cashing them. Nothing of the kind has yet been done and the poor people have to suffer. It is to be hoped that the Government of India will pay attention to this complaint.

Stranding and loss of a vessel near the mouth of the river Nerbudda at Broach.

The *Broach Vartamán* (85) of the 17th November refers to the stranding and loss of a vessel in the Megásam channel near the mouth of the river Nerbudda, and says that though many vessels have come to grief near this place it has neither been improved nor has a buoy been placed there to mark the dangerous spot. Once a steamer coming to Broach from Bhávnagar was wrecked near the same place. It is to be regretted that no measures have yet been taken for the safety of vessels. [The *Deshi Mitră* (89) of the 20th November expresses similar sentiments.]

Landing and shipping of ferry passengers at Carnac Bandar, Bombay.

The *Rást Goftár* (108) of the 16th November does not approve of the proposal made to Government by the Bombay Port Trust in the matter of levying a fine of Rs. 100 per day from the owners of steamers plying in the harbour in the event of their failing to take proper measures for landing and shipping passengers, and says that the measure is likely to cause more hardship to the owners of coasting steamers than comfort to passengers. Moreover the proposal is vague. Instead of this the Port Trustees ought to frame a scheme for adopting certain measures for landing and shipping passengers in accordance with the suggestions made by the Collector of Kolába. The owners of steamers might then be compelled to act in accordance with the measures that might be approved.

A complaint regarding the Government Book Depôt at Ahmedabad.

A correspondent of the *Gujarát Mitră* (72) of the 16th November points out the inconvenience suffered by students in Ahmedabad on account of their being unable to procure English text-books from the Government Book Depôt in the city, which sells Gujaráti books only, and recommends that Government should order district and branch book depôts in important places to keep for sale such English books and maps as are required by students of Anglo-vernacular and High schools.

Complains of delay in the delivery of letters in the city of Poona.

The *Shiváji* (61) of the 6th November complains of unnecessary delay in the delivery of letters in the city of Poona. Letters are delivered as late as 11 A.M. and 7 P.M. and this puts the public to much inconvenience. The delay does not appear to be the consequence of late arrival of the mail trains inasmuch as the letters do not bear the stamp of "train late." It is therefore clear either that the delay takes place in the post offices or that the number of delivery peons is short of the requirements of the city. We suggest that the authorities should take proper steps to remove all cause for complaint.

Complains of delay in the delivery of letters in villages.

A correspondent of the *Dhárwár Vritt* (26) of the 20th November, writing from Hirebudehal in táluka Bankápur, complains of the inconvenience caused to the people residing in villages by the delay in the delivery of letters and newspapers, and requests the attention of the authorities of the Postal Department to the matter. In some villages in which no newspapers are received there are branch post offices and the rural messenger pays visits on alternate days, while in others in which several newspapers are received there are no branch post offices and the rural messenger pays only two visits in a week. It is nearly two years since furniture intended for the branch post offices which it was contemplated to establish in the villages of Ingalgi and Hulgur has been lying in the Shegaon post office, but no steps appear to have yet been taken to start those offices. It will be well if the Post Master General takes subject into consideration after so much delay. The editor of the p endorses the remarks of the correspondent.

Legislation.

Legislation in connection with the draft Railway Bill.

In an article headed "The efforts of Mr. Hope to enact a new law Indian Railways" the *Din Bandhu* (6) of the 1 November says:—Though we are constrained admit that the gradual development of railw communication in India has served as a sort of stimulus to the trade of country and has afforded a great convenience to the travelling public, and th it must so far be regarded as a boon for which the people have to thank t British Government, still comparing the present condition of things with th existing before the British rule we can say without fear of contradiction th railways have aggravated the miseries of the labouring classes instead ameliorating their circumstances. Moreover the want of proper convenienc for the different classes of people who contribute to the profits derived by t several railway companies serves as an additional source of trouble. T Honourable Mr. Hope has thought of enacting a law with the object of removi the inconveniences at present suffered by passengers, but will Governme make arrangements with the view of enforcing that all railway employés sh be recruited from the natives of the country who mainly contribute to t success of railway undertakings, and will they enact a provision in the law which the hours of work of all railway employés will be shortened? M Hope will perpetuate his memory in this country by obtaining for the railw employés the privileges of leave allowances and pension. In conclusion request Mr. Hope to give a fresh hearing to the complaints against railw companies from different quarters before proceeding to legislate in t matter.

Local Self-government.

Comments on the recent resolution of the Government of Bombay in the matter of local self-government.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 16th November says:—It is gratifying observe that the Government of Bombay has profit so well by its experience as to the working of t local self-government scheme in the districts. recent order to the subordinate executive is all th could be wished, and if the Government only kee an eye on how this order is being obeyed, it will have little cause for complai so far as the public are concerned. Official co-operation with the efforts public bodies is certainly necessary to educate the masses; equally necessary the distribution of pamphlets. But what we look upon as perhaps the m important part of the present order is that Government has strictly prohibit official underlings from either meddling with popular elections or influenci them in any way. Electors must know that they are their own masters a that the magistrate is not going to send them to jail if they return oth candidates than those of the magistrate's choice.

Makes certain remarks and suggestions in connection with the recent resolution of the Government of Bombay in the matter of local self-government.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 17th November says:—The Government Bombay has issued a resolution calling upon revenue officers to explain to the people in the districts the object and methods of self-governme and to popularize the scheme among the masses every means in their power. We have always insi ed upon the supreme importance of the executi officers of Government exerting themselves in making the scheme of local se government familiar to the people and of their working it with sympathy a moderation. Self-government in a certain sense is not unknown to our peop but the modern methods of election, votes and meetings are not familiar, a will require to be well explained before they get into proper working ord We are glad our Government has pointedly drawn the attention of its offic to this most important duty. In connection with this we cannot help rema ing that Government would have ensured greater consistency and success the scheme of self-government if an officer specially qualified ha ed to supervise the work of local boards and municipalities presidency.

Approves of the recent resolution of the Government of Bombay in the matter of local self-government.

In an article headed "Local Self-Government" the *Subodh* the 16th November says:—The rece the Bombay Government drawing the district officers to the duty of interpre ing and object of the coming elections Boards Act to the people of the distri Sir James Fergusson earnestly desires that the scheme of lo ment should meet with a fair trial in this presidency. There is as we can see, no positive hostility to the scheme in the districts just a possibility of there being some lukewarmness and indi resolution above referred to is calculated to drive away half-hear ever it may exist, and as such deserves to be highly commend like most in it is the direction it gives to district officers to operation of any associations or private persons who should be w in the work. Such honest recognition of the help which publ give to Government in various ways as the accredited interprete rulers and the ruled is very rare in the annals of administrati less it is a comforting sign of the present times. Altogether we lution appears in right good time and is quite in character wit tone which pervade our present administration, but which contra with those which guide the actions of Governments in the siste [The *Yajdán Parast* (121) of the same date says that the action Government is praiseworthy. It will restore confidence amo some of whom think that the Bombay Government wishes for t scheme of local self-government. The *Pársi Punch* (106) of the approves of the action of the local Government, says that Sir Ja has done very good work, and expresses a hope that his zeal an show good results.]

Railways.

Does not approve of the policy of importing from Europe iron sleepers for Indian railways.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 16th November says:—It is that while the Government of India are tions directing the purchase as far as po articles in preference to European, all giving practical effect to them are allowe The policy of importing such of the mat for railway construction as are not procurable in India is indee able, but why should wooden sleepers for railways be imported when the pine tree forests on the Himálayas are capable of demands of the whole country? Sleepers made of pine trees have the Multán State railway and the authorities are able to vouch fo the sleepers for a period of 20 years. In the face of this fact iro recently been imported from Europe for the Ferozpur railway, an that the authorities have determined upon following a similar cou the Pishin and Sind, Panjab and Delhi railways. It is also rep sleepers are estimated to cost twice as much as wooden ones. I it shows an inconsistency between the orders of the Governme the conduct of their officers in the Railway Department. [The of the same date makes similar comments.]

Gives further particulars of the injustice done to Native engine-drivers and firemen employed on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (96) of the 18th November says:—T the Government of India has at last be the complaint we made about four week the injustice done to Native engine-dri on the B. B. & C. I. Railway (*vide* pp. the Reports on Native Papers for the 25th October and 1st and 15th Novemb ively). We hear that the Supreme Government has asked for subject. If this be true our respect for the noble Lord Ripon is gre even at the time of his approaching departure he manifests so much anxiety for ing justice to the Natives. We beg leave to mention a few more grievances Native engine-drivers on this line. While a Eurasian youth can become a driver the B. B. &. C. I. Railway line after serving for four years, a Native can only atta to that position after serving for seven years. What is the reason of this d tinction? Can the Locomotive Superintendent show that Native youths do n learn as much of engine-driving within four years as European and Eurasian yout do within that period? Certainly he cannot. Moreover while a European fi man is paid Rs. 1-8-0 per diem in the beginning, why should a Native fireman paid only half a rupee? A European engine-driver is paid Rs. 4 per die which allowance rises to Rs. 8 in the course of three years. A Native firem becomes a driver after serving for seven years and draws Rs. 4 per diem as t maximum amount of his wages. Similar injustice is done in the matter extra allowances. Why should Europeans be paid three times as much as th remuneration enjoyed by Natives at the cost of the shareholders? Some lib rality towards drivers ordered out from England is excusable, but why shou Eurasians who are born and bred in this country be unnecessarily favoured? W still hope that Mr. Wood will before retiring from the country do justice to th Natives by redressing their grievances before the Viceroy takes any stron measures in the matter.

Complains of the inconvenience caused to passengers to Pandharpur on the occasion of the last Kártiki fair.

The *Kalpataru* (35) of the 16th November says:—The pilgrims to Pa dharpur on the occasion of the last Kártiki fair ha to suffer much at the hands of the G. I. P. Railwa Company. They were packed like sheep in carriag intended for horses in which there were no lights, an they were carried as far as Poona with the speed ordinary goods trains. The railway authorities are blind to these things, b will not Government look into them?

Want of a dharmashála at Hotgi.

The *Rámdás* (59) of the 16th November points out the inconvenien caused to the passengers by the Hotgi-Bijápur lin by the absence of a dharmashála at Hotgi, and r quests the attention of the railway authorities to th matter.

Complains of the annoyance caused to certain female passengers by the station-master at Vartej on the Bhávangar-Gondal Railway line.

A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (73) of Ahmedabad of the 20t November says:—A few days ago I was going Vartej by the train from Wadhwán. Amongst peop who alighted at this station was one Khoja woman wi a child aged two years and another woman of th butcher caste who had some quantity of wool wit her. After the train started from the station the station-master began to colle tickets from passengers. After I had gone some distance I heard a woma crying. On returning and making enquiry I found that the Khoja woman wa weeping as the station-master had asked for the ticket of her child of two year of age. As she had no money with her I paid the fare for her. The quantit of wool that the female butcher had with her weighed 4½ Bengáli *sers*. Thoug a passenger is allowed by law to carry free of charge luggage weighing up 14 Bengáli *sers* she was asked to pay the charge for the 4½ *sers* of wool she ha with her. As she had no money she was detained in custody. I do not kno what became of her afterwards. The object of detaining the Khoja woma at the station was, according to what I learnt, very discreditable. I canne state it in writing, but it would be well if some police officer were to enquire in the matter.

Municipalities.

Necessity of extending the municipal market at Bhuleshwar, Bombay.

A correspondent of the *Rást Goftár* (108) of the 16th November says:- In the municipal market at Bhuleshwar, Bomba meat, &c., is not allowed to be sold and therefore hig caste Hindus repair there in large numbers to purcha vegetables. The number of vegetable-sellers ha

therefore increased, but the accommodation in the market being
who do not possess stalls in it have to sell their vegetables on the
road. Mud and dirt accumulate on this road and offensive smel
nate from it. If the municipality were to buy one or two house
rear of the market and one or two on the Bhuleshwar road a
market, great good would be done. If the dirty condition of the
were improved a source of infectious diseases would also be remo

Says that the managing committee of the Poona Municipality do not deserve censure for having acceded to the suggestion of the president to remove the proposition for the presentation of a farewell address to Lord Ripon from the list of business before the municipal commissioners.

Referring to the article in the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the
reported at page 17 of the Report on
for the week ending 8th November, t
of the 14th idem says:—On enquiry
the accusation laid against the membe
aging committee of the Poona M
having yielded to the Acting Collect
who refused to place on the list of
the municipal commissioners a prop
presentation of a farewell address to L
unfounded. The president suggeste
mittee the advisability of calling a special general meeting for
order that it may bear special significance, and he further advise
ject should be deferred for future consideration when the qu
Ripon's visit to Poona was settled. The managing committee
the suggestions of the president were considerably weighty
agreed to them.

Native States.

Does not approve of the appointment of Mr. Nána Moroji to the post of Diván of the Indore State.

The *Yajdán Parast* (121) of the 16th November disapproves
ment of Mr. Nána Moroji as Diván
State and says:—Mr. Nána possess
sagacity. He does not know how to
and to detect intrigues. He was u
Government servant and did not suc
satisfaction to Government. His career as a magistrate was a fa
ment had to remove him from the magisterial bench and the pub
also very strong against him. His decisions were very objection
accordance with the principles of justice. We do not know w
can do as Diván. Though Sir T. Mádhav Ráo is an accompli
the people of Baroda were not satisfied with his managemen
State. What satisfaction then will Mr. Nána Moroji be abl
subjects of Máhárája Holkar? When some Europeans have bee
inclined towards the State, it was very essential that a bette
Nána should have been selected for the post of Diván.

RAOJI BHAVANR

Acting Reporter on th

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
25th November 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Âbkári:
  Comments on the resolution issued by the Bombay Government regarding sale of liquor on club premises 17
  Disapproval of the policy of exempting from duty liquors sold on club premises 17
Ammunition: Advocacy of the policy of placing restriction on the possession of — by soldiers in the army 14
Appointments: Approval of the appointment of Prince Harbhamsinhji to the Statutory Civil Service and advice to Government to induce Native princes to take to agricultural studies 16
Colonial defences: Comments on the decision of the Home Government in the matter of dividing the cost of the defences of the Eastern possessions of England between the several parts of the empire ... 5
Destruction of wild animals in India: Suggestions for the encouragement of the— 16
Forests:
  Comments on the policy of publishing rules regarding forest matters in Thána in the *Government Gazette* 17
  Comments on the stringency of the forest laws 16
Free trade and railway extension: Comments on the Government policy of railway extension 5
Government Book Depôt at Ahmedabad: Complaint regarding the— ... 21
"Indian Dangers": Comments on the views of the *St. James' Gazette* on the prospects of a mutiny in India 3
Judicial matters:
  Comments on the Government resolution regarding the payment of the costs incurred by Mr. Bápuji Dinánáth, an interpreter of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, in defending himself from the charge of corruption brought against him by the local police 18
  Comments on the resolution issued by the Government of India on the subject of the Webb case 18
Landing and shipping of ferry passengers at Carnac Bandar, Bombay: Disapproval of the proposal made to Government by the Bombay Port Trust in connection with the — 21
Land revenue: Comments on the views of Mr. L. Ashburner on the system of revenue survey and assessment in vogue in this presidency 14
Native army:
  Necessity of revising the present scale of pay allowed to Native sepoys 12
  Restrictions on marriage among Native soldiers and on certain other matters connected with their private life 13
Petition addressed by the people of Waduth in the Sátára Collectorate to the Governor General of India: Comments in connection with the — appealing against the orders of local officers in the matter of the interference of certain Mahár converts with the religious feelings of the petitioners 18
Postal matters:
  Complaint regarding the delay in the delivery of letters in the city of Poona 21
  Complaint regarding the delay in the delivery of letters in villages in the Dhárwar District 21
Public service:
  Comments on the promotions and transfers made by the Commissioner, S. D., consequent on the death of Ráo Sáheb Dinkar Trimbak Waidya, Mámlatdár of Panvel ... 19
  Complaint against the Acting Political Agent of Mahi Kántha ... 20
  Expression of opinion that the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, should publish his reasons for dispensing with the services of Mr. Collett, Inspector in the Bombay police force 20
  Request to Government to take notice of a case in which Mr. Cappel, Assistant Collector, Sholápur, prosecuted a school-boy on a charge of attempting to obtain money by false representations... 19

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued.

Public service (*continued*) :

Suggestion that Government should call upon Dr. Prabhákar, Honorary Assistant Surgeon in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital, to furnish an explanation of the points noted in the report which Dr. Maconachie is said to have made to Government 20
Stock Notes: Complaint regarding the difficulty of cashing — issued by the Government of India 21
Stranding and loss of a vessel near the mouth of the river Nerbudda at Broach: Comments on the — 21
Supply of official papers: Suggestion regarding the advisability of establishing editor's tables in different parts of the presidency ... 20

Part II.—*Legislation*—

Railway Bill: Suggestions in connection with the draft — 22

Part III.—*Local Self-government*—

Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the matter of Local Self-government:

Approval of the recent — 23
Comments on the recent — 22
Remarks and suggestions in connection with the recent — ... 22

Part IV.—*Railways*—

B. B. & C. I. Railway: Injustice done to Native engine-drivers and firemen employed on the — 23
Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway line: Complaint against the annoyance caused to certain female passengers by the station-master at Vartej on the— 24
G. I. P. Railway: Complaint regarding the inconvenience caused to passengers to Pandharpur on the occasion of the last Kártiki fair ... 24
Hotgi-Bijápur Railway line: Want of a dharmashála at Hotgi ... 24
Iron sleepers for Indian railways: Disapproval of the policy of importing from Europe — 23

Part V.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay: Necessity of extending the municipal market at Bhuleshvar — 24
Poona: Expression of opinion that the managing committee of the — Municipality do not deserve censure for having acceded to the suggestion of the president to remove the proposition for the presentation of a farewell address to Lord Ripon from the list of business before the municipal commissioners 25

Part IV.—*Native States*—

Indore: Disapproval of the appointment of Mr. Nána Moroji to the post of the — State 25

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R

For the Week ending 29th November 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	750
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	350
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fortnightly	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	700
16	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
17	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
18	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
19	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
20	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
21	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
22	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*23	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Do.	200
24	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	275
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
27	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	100
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	250
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
30	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
31	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
32	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	335
34	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
35	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
36	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
37	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,350
38	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
39	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
40	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265
*41	„ Mádhavi	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
42	„ Mahárashtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	1,000
43	„ Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
48	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	400
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	100
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
*54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
55	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
56	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	250
57	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*59	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
60	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	735
*61	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
62	„ Sholápur Vritt	Sholápur	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
64	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
65	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
66	The Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
67	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	300
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
69	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
70	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
71	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
72	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	475
73	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
74	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
75	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
76	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
77	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
78	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
79	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
80	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	415
81	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	1,175
82	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	500
83	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	50
84	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
*85	„ Chamanistáne Hamesh Bahár	Bombay	Do.	200
86	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
87	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,025
88	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	300
89	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
90	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
91	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
92	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
93	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
94	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*95	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
96	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
97	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
98	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
99	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	810
*100	„ Kapol-hita-wardhak	Do.	Monthly	200
101	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	925
*102	„ Mangal Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
103	„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	250
104	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	350
105	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
106	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
107	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	700
108	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
109	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
110	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
111	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
112	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
113	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
114	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
115	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	423
116	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly	500
117	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patra	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
118	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
119	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	778
120	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
121	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
122	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
123	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	300
124	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	915
125	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	115
	URDU.			
*126	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
127	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.	200
	PERSIAN.			
128	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
129	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	327
	SINDI.			
*130	The Muin-ul-Islam	Karáchi	Weekly	200
131	The Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

In an arti

Says that the
of Mr. L. Ashburn
ing the easy cir
of the people of In
borne out by facts.

their way to th
the value of the
even in years
It was only d
brought to the
minds these fi
out the countr
to draw upon t
and soul togeth
known and it i
yet it cannot be
quantity of the
of the other ric
sent to the villag
those whose pro
ed from the st
gauge of the
large room for

The *Sind*

Comments on th
situation of the Br
ernment with r
Russia and Afghan

Russian Commis
and bless the
mission. The
noble art of tri
They know how
strongly excited
that their occup
But the tempta
quietly occupie
scheme of mar
advancing tide
was in earnest
voured to deter
is generally do
nance war give
does not preven
this respect the
sued by Russia
hostile and pred
cause. Her na
feared and res
neither feared
Their prestige
morrow the Ru
out of ten of the
towards Englan
ally wrung out o
tribes has, we b
the English Gov

Politics and the Public Administration.

Says that the statements of Mr. L. Ashburner regarding the easy circumstances of the people of India are not borne out by facts.

In an article headed "The Poverty of the People" the *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 23rd November says:—Mr. Ashburner who has lately been very eloquent in the pages of the *Nineteenth Century* on the simple wants and easy circumstances of our ryots will no doubt be able to give some explanation of the enormous quantities of silver in the shape of ornaments which annually find their way to the melting pots in our mints. Leaving aside the famine year when the value of the silver ornaments so treated amounted to 124 lákhs of rupees, even in years of comparative prosperity it was as high as 10 and 4 lákhs. It was only during the past two years that the annual value of the ornaments brought to the mints for coinage came down to half a lákh. To ordinary minds these figures unmistakably tell of general poverty and distress throughout the country. For they show what large numbers of people have annually to draw upon their savings of former years of prosperity to keep their body and soul together. The universal love of ornaments among Natives is well known and it is only under pressure of distress that they are parted with. And yet it cannot be said that the figures above quoted tell the whole tale, for a large quantity of these ornaments surely falls into the coffers of the money-lender or of the other richer classes, where they either remain for an indefinite time or are sent to the village gold and silver smiths to be turned into new ones for the use of those whose property they have become. If accurate statistics could be obtained from the stalls of these artisans we should be in possession of an accurate gauge of the circumstances of the people. In its absence there is no doubt large room for explanations and arguments.

Comments on the political situation of the British Government with respect to Russia and Afghanistan.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 25th November says:—General Zelenoy, the chief of the Russian Commission for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier, is not expected to reach the scene of operations until the end of December. The Indian Commission will have soon reached their destination, and until the leisurely appearance of the Russian Commissioner they may live on the freezing winds of those wild regions and bless the wisdom of the Government that sent them on such an important mission. The Russian authorities have by this time become adepts in the noble art of trifling with the solemn intentions of the English Government. They know how to divert and amuse public opinion in England whenever it is strongly excited against their fresh advances towards India. They were aware that their occupation of Sarakhs would meet with great opposition from England. But the temptation was too strong. They could not wait any longer and quietly occupied it. When England protested they were ready with this fine scheme of marking off the high tide level in order to set a limit to the advancing tide of Russian conquests towards India. The English Government was in earnest to arrive at an amicable settlement. It has all along endeavoured to determine by peaceful measures what among despotic governments is generally done by menace, war and bloodshed. Those who do not countenance war give England great credit for her peaceful intentions. But this does not prevent them from blaming her for her deficient statesmanship. In this respect the English policy compares very unfavourably with the one pursued by Russia. Russia has succeeded in bringing under her allegiance the hostile and predatory tribes of Central Asia and in making them friendly to her cause. Her name among all the barbarous tribes that inhabit Central Asia is feared and respected and her prestige knows no bounds. The English are neither feared nor respected by the tribes inhabiting the Afghan frontiers. Their prestige instead of gaining ground has gradually suffered, and if tomorrow the Russians were to appear in Afghanistan we feel certain that nine out of ten of the frontier tribes who are either neutral or profess to be friendly towards England would join the standard of Russia. The money which is annually wrung out of the Indian Exchequer to pay subsidies to the chiefs of the several tribes has, we believe, failed to attach them to the English cause and has lowered the English Government in the estimation of the warlike people who regard it as a tribute from the hateful Feringhees. The English have not succeeded in intimidating them; they have only whetted their covetousness for Indian gold. No impartial observer can therefore deny that the English policy in dealing with the warlike tribes on the north-western frontier of India has proved a most defective and shortsighted one. It has failed to win for the English that respect which it is of essential importance that the hardy mountaineers should entertain for their powerful neighbours. A more decisive policy can to a certain extent even now remedy this unsafe and regrettable state of things. We do not know what vigour and wisdom Lord Dufferin's advent will infuse into the policy of the Government of India towards the tribes dwelling on the western frontier. It is also doubtful whether the Afghan Delimitation Commission will succeed in achieving anything definite and important. The Russian Government does not seem to be in a hurry to proceed in the matter; and probably when the operations are fairly begun they will try to make them as ineffective and futile as possible.

Comments on the Government policy of railway extension.

In continuation of the article headed "The economic results of the Public Works policy" reported at pages 5—12 of the Report on Native Papers for the week ending 22nd November 1884 the *Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha* (4) for the month of October 1884 but received on the 15th November 1884 says:—A more minute consideration of the various plans adopted from time to time by the Government to give effect to the policy laid down by Lord Dalhousie may not be here out of place, especially as there is reason to apprehend that the tide of English public opinion after a temporary reaction is again running high in favour of guaranteeing private companies. The Government of Lord Dalhousie was as anxious as the present Government of India is to entrust the construction of railways to private agency. No private company however would undertake the work without important concessions. The concessions demanded at first were: that the lands required should be given free of charge, that the company's lease should extend to 99 years, with the power of purchasing after 25 or 50 years at the mean value of the shares for three previous years, and above all that 5 per cent interest should be guaranteed and in return the surplus, if any, should be divided equally till the payments of interest made by Government had been recouped. After 25 years we find that English capitalists are still as diffident as ever of risking their money in Indian railway enterprise, and all the advantage which Government has secured consists in the reduction of the guaranteed interest from 5 to 4 or 3½ per cent. The guarantee system, it need hardly be said, is the most recklessly expensive method of encouraging foreign capitalists. Under this system the cost of construction per mile has been about 16 or 17 thousand pounds. There was no motive for economy as Government had to pay the bill. The power of purchasing railways before the full term of 99 years expired was under the circumstances of no great advantage. The power of control and supervision was also nominal. The interest of the railway companies at head-quarters has oftentimes proved too great even for the Government of India, which had on many occasions to solicit the London directorates for a remission of rates, and, as in the famine crisis of 1877, this solicitation was often unsuccessful. Over and above the evils represented by this extravagance and want of control the absence of unity in management was felt by Government to be a serious hindrance in the success of its military operations, especially on the frontiers of India. The writer explains with the help of figures the net results of the work done from 1853 to 1870 by the guaranteed railway companies and proceeds:—The evils of the guarantee system led Lord Lawrence on the eve of his retirement from office in 1868 to suggest the expediency of substituting direct State agency in the development of State railways, and on the strength of this recommendation a change of policy was brought about between 1868 and 1870. From this year and fourteen years after the State borrowed on its own credit vast sums for railway construction. This plan of direct State construction was in some respects a decided improvement upon the guarantee system. It is true Government had to pay interest to its creditors in England, but the rate of this interest was never so high as 5 per cent. Moreover the management remained in the hands of a State organization which secured a complete unity of purpose and greater responsibility to local opinion. Lastly the surplus profits, if any, belonged to the public treasury instead of being shared, as under the guarantee system, with private companies. Above all no powerful foreign vested interests were created adverse to the interests of the people. Against these advantages the usual drawbacks of departmental action and control by a central bureau were found to entail considerable disadvantages. There was but little direct incentive to saving or economy, while uniformity and mechanical supervision ensured less efficiency in management and the works taken up were too often interrupted or starved for want of funds, which were diverted elsewhere by a change of policy or management. The inconveniences attendant upon this system of centralized State action could only be properly remedied by decentralizing railway management and handing over to the different provincial and local authorities the power of initiation and management and thereby interesting local knowledge and enterprise. Some steps in this direction have been recently taken, but as yet no definite change of policy has been inaugurated. The plan followed in America of assigning a certain proportion of the cost of new railways to the town communities and allotting unowned town-lands as security for this payment is not feasible in this country where unowned waste-lands do not exist, but some modification of the American system may be adopted here with advantage by interesting local district boards in the construction of small sections and by encouraging them to make arrangements with the State to share a portion of the cost and charge the payment of interest on local rates and in return participate with the State in the net receipts. In the absence of such a provision lines of State construction are less cheap and efficient than guaranteed railways, while State agency is equally open to the objection that it is not attended by the educational advantage of training the people to take direct interest in railway undertakings. As the net results of railways undertaken by the State between 1869 and 1879 we find that in all fifty-four lines were commenced chiefly as branch feeders to the guaranteed railways of the previous *regime*. Against the 260 miles costing five millions a year in construction, which was the annual rate of development under the guarantee system, we had only 218 miles a year constructed by the expenditure of two or three millions of borrowed capital. These State lines were mostly on the narrow gauge and the cost of construction per mile was about half the average cost under the guarantee system. In all about 24 krors of rupees were spent in ten years on the construction of 2,118 miles. After 1879 there was again a reaction in favour of the guarantee system in a modified form. It was found that the powers of the State to borrow large sums for so-called productive public works were practically limited and the choice of particular works was not always a happy one. Moreover the pressure of the famine crisis of 1876-77 diverted all the available resources of the State to famine relief, and the increasing loss by exchange compelled Government to restrict its annual expenditure within two or two and a half millions sterling a year. To supplement the State resources new taxation had to be imposed. The Government under these circumstances found it necessary to limit its direct agency to protective lines intended to provide for famine areas. All other lines had to be left to the initiation of private companies whose assistance was secured upon more favourable terms. The new Deccan Railways, as also one or two lines in eastern Bengal, are the outcome of this modified guarantee system. Under the three different systems we have noticed above in all 10,300 miles of railway have been constructed throughout India by an expenditure of 145 krors of rupees, and the net earnings on these lines at present exceed 7 krors after deducting maintenance and working charges. About 40 krors have been paid as arrears of interest during the same period, and adding this amount to the capital expenditure the proportion of net profits is about 4 per cent. The railways give employment to about 141,000 Natives in the subordinate service and to about 6,000 Europeans and Eurasians in the higher grades. While the total volume of foreign trade has increased fourfold the excess of exports over imports, instead of showing a proportionate decrease, has increased nearly fivefold. It is this excess which represents the indebtedness of the country and the measure of the tribute paid to the foreign capitalists. The railway interest represents in fact a vast monopoly in the hands of foreigners. While their services in facilitating transport and preventing distress in times of famine must be frankly accepted as great gains, it cannot at the same time be denied that the parties most benefited are those interested in the foreign trade of the country. This expansion of foreign trade has been a very questionable advantage as it has disturbed in an abnormal manner the national system of economy and industry. What was wanted in the interests of the nation was that simultaneously with these facilities of transport the States would have provided proper economic conditions of varied industrial life in the country, which alone would have enabled it to turn this advantage to national account. In the absence of such a provision this one-sided development has had the effect of paralyzing national activity at its centre. Industrial progress after all rests much more on the basis of increased production than on that of increased facilities for international exchange. The Government of India has in its too exclusive devotion to railway enterprise lost sight of this fact. Increased foreign trade by itself affords no indication of increased domestic production. Trade only distributes produce and does not in all cases necessarily create a new supply. The increase in the volume of the Indian trade has, as we have shown above, simply displaced national industry by withdrawing the artizan population from local industries and forcing them to resort to agriculture as their only resource. It is true the Government has tried in a half-hearted way to encourage the development of agriculture by undertaking the construction of great irrigation works. However its interests as the great landlord of the country have interfered with its freedom of action and obliged it to limit its assistance only to the negative forms of help. The magic sense of property which turns sand into gold can alone induce the cultivating classes to freely embark their capital in the improvement of agriculture. The Government has all along, except in Bengal, set its face against the concession of permanent rights in the land to the cultivating classes. It is hardly to be wondered at therefore that the ryot, tilling his land under a system of tenure so insecure, cannot fairly be expected to help himself or to improve the soil. This insecurity of tenure is probably the chief cause of the stagnation of agricultural industry in India. Government has, it is true, spent large sums on irrigation works, but they are like drops in the ocean of sun-parched land, many million acres of which lie beyond the reach of canal irrigation and are exposed to constant risks of drought which might be prevented if they were adequately supplied with wells. Well irrigation constitutes in fact the solution of the agricultural problem. Wells can only be provided by the people themselves, and these they will not be induced to dig unless their enterprise is secured by the concession of a permanent settlement. Until very recently, however, Government would give no such assurance and confined its direct help to the construction of large irrigation works. The total cultivated area in British India is about two hundred millions of acres. About one-seventh is under irrigation, and of the irrigated area about seven million acres are watered by canals. This represents a large proportion, although it is clear that there is still much room for extension. This form of State activity in the promotion of the material wealth of the country has been attended with the happiest results, especially as affording protection from famine. It would certainly have been more appropriate if the Chambers of Commerce in Bombay and Calcutta had raised a cry for more canals instead of for more railways, which has been the burden of their recommendations for the past few years. If more money is to be borrowed for public works canals have a prior claim upon the State's resources over railways. The Famine Commissioners in their report have also stated that as protective works the first place must unquestionably be assigned to irrigation canals. As far as this form of State intervention is concerned there is on the whole little ground for complaint except that other and more important measures ought to have accompanied it with a view to develop the manufacturing activity of the country. The Government have indeed adopted measures to start new forms of agricultural enterprise represented by the cultivation of cinchona, tea, coffee, tobacco and sericulture. The plan hitherto adopted by Government has been to start the enterprise on its own responsibility, and when its success was secured to hand it over to foreign adventurers. The State has further parted with its rights in the soil by selling its waste lands outright for nominal prices and creating freehold estates in favour of the planter class, while steadily refusing to grant the same boon to the Native population. The

Famine Commissioners in their report state that they regard these foreign in
ments and settlements as likely to be of great benefit to the country and that
will provide new occupation to the labouring classes. We fully endorse this s
ment, except that we object to the arrangement by which these industries
immense areas of virgin soil are permanently transferred to the hands of for
ers. The planter community represents the germs of a foreign landed aristoc
of the worst sort, for the planters do not settle permanently in the country
combine in their person all the evils of alien domination and are at once rack-
ing stewards and absentee landlords. With all due deference therefore to
views we join issue on this point with the Famine Commissioners and th
our duty strongly to protest against this transfer of the State rights to
planter class as simply ruinous to the nation whose interests it is the bou
duty of Government to regard and promote. If such new industries are i
first instance started by the application of national resources we submit th
is but just that they should be handed over eventually to the natives o
country or should be, if that course was deemed impracticable for a tim
served in the hands of the State as a sacred trust for future transfer to
nation in due course, but in no case should they be given over to the forei
who has done nothing to help their growth or has run no risk with resp
them and has therefore no moral right whatever to get possession of them.
a transfer of State-created industries to foreign hands is not only an act
justice to the nation at whose expense they have been helped into growth
taken along with the free transfer of land is a very high-handed spoliati
the nation's most secure wealth. The foreign capitalist should at least be
to pay the market price when he buys over the concerns and he should b
quired to recoup and return to the State, and through the State to the n
the whole cost of the experiment up to date. When this is not done he vir
gets free of charge the monopoly of a national field of investment which
not in the interests of the children of the soil that he should be thus suffe
get. It is indeed true, and we fully admit the fact, that these foreign in
ments give employment to Native labour and that foreign capital laid o
the country is so much an addition to the wages fund, the effect of wh
either to increase the rate of wages or to provide food and work to an inc
ing labouring population which multiplies under the stimulus. This latter
alone is apparent in India, for the rate of wages shows as yet no sign of
stantial increase, and what slight increase in the money rate of wages i
ceptible is scarcely proportioned to the rise in prices and to the fall i
value of money. Apart from this consideration we put it to the defende
this policy whether it is a sufficient return for all this State expenditure
scanty employment should be provided for Native labour. Should we be
fied with such a result? Is it not at the same time just and necessary th
whole of the profits of these national fields of investment should belong
nation? It is not of course to the import of foreign capital into the co
that we object. We on the contrary heartily welcome its most unrestricte
port. But what we earnestly protest against in the name of national just
the action of the State in encouraging and directly bribing the growth of fo
enterprise in the country at national expense by concessions which it refu
make in favour of indigenous production. The number of such foreign m
polies in the country is already large and is on the increase. There is
the guaranteed railway *monopoly* representing the formidable investment
guaranteed interest of over 150 millions sterling; then comes the *ba*
monopoly with its 140 working joint-stock companies having a paid up c
of several krors; and next we have the smaller but by no means less prof
investments in tea, jute, indigo and other concerns. Add to these the *shi*
and *mercantile* interests, which together control the sea-borne trade o
country, and we have a total sum of 300 krors of rupees investe
monopolies created at national expense and charged on national resou
After all foreign monopolies represent so many anti-national interests
we strongly hold that the growth of such interests in the country
guaranteed profits is undesirable both on economical and political gro
Economically such a growth intensifies the evils represented by the fo
occupation of so much of the total *national* field of investment which be

by every moral right to the nation and to none else. It amounts in fact to a virtual reduction of the natural heritage and provision for the varied wants of posterity, if not of the present generation. And if it is not intended to convert the whole nation or the majority of it into a dead level mass of labourers, hewers of wood and drawers of water, looking to the foreign monopolists to give them food and work, we think it argues on the part of Government a very narrow view of State responsibility in a country like India to permit or assist by direct interference such a result. Politically again it seems to us that such a growth of foreign interests in the country is a source of grave future danger. It would no doubt appear to short-sighted politicians who are easily misled by false historical parallels to be a distinct political advantage, highly conducive to the stability and strength of British rule in India. But it must not be forgotten that these foreign interests represent a strong foreign party in the country, who, themselves irresponsible for the peace and order of it, will ever seek to dominate and distort the action of the responsible Government with a view to promote their own selfish purposes. John Stuart Mill was right in thinking that in a dependency like India it was the foreign adventurer who must ever be a source of trouble to the Government and one which would be always difficult to deal with. Lord Lawrence feared the same danger and in Lord Ripon's time we have seen this calamity realized in all its potency. State intervention, however, in this direction is as yet limited, and we earnestly hope that before the evil gets past cure the grievous blunder will be rectified. Here we conclude this hurried review of the economic policy of the Government of India. As regards the policy itself it will be clear, we trust, from the foregoing review (1) that it is based on a view of the country's wants, in some respects lamentably erroneous, in others only partially correct; (2) that it is dominated by the influence of free-trade doctrines which do not apply in all their thoroughness to the economic conditions of India; (3) that the basis of State action is not sufficiently comprehensive, being restricted solely to the promotion of foreign trade; (4) that its economical results have been very detrimental to the varied growth of the nation's industrial activity; and (5) that a new departure is necessary on lines which a truer and more statesmanlike appreciation of the wants of the nation would seem to suggest. This new departure must minimize the tendency to create foreign monopolies, must encourage agriculture by conferring rights of property in land, and above all by the spread of technical education and by the help of judicious subventions train the nation to resume its old place as the home of arts and manufactures.

Points out the necessity of exercising greater caution in extending the cultivation of wheat.

In an article headed "Indian Wheat Trade" the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 23rd November says:—Now if we have in these columns insisted upon one thing more than another in connection with the development of the wheat trade it is the extreme caution needed in extending cultivation of wheat. To superficial observers it may seem that the greater the growth the greater the prosperity of the ryot. Optimists like Mr. Lionel Ashburner may try to hoodwink the British public by such specious reasoning. But we hold that under present conditions, which are scarcely likely to mend unless the whole fiscal policy of the State in its relation to the ryot is altered on principles formulated by such an expert in agriculture as Sir James Caird, there is nothing but harder toil and greater pinch of poverty for the wheat-growers of this country. The peasant can never profit by it. As he borrows in cash he has to give up his corn measured by the value of the rupee. So that the cheaper the wheat the greater the pinch for ready cash which he feels. And the sorer the pinch the greater the temptation to borrow more. He has less money under the conditions stated above to satisfy his other domestic wants with. Either he must practise the utmost self-denial and forego the less pressing wants or succumb to his inevitable necessities and widen the extent of his debts. He may go for a year without buying the few yards of cloth needed to cover his loins. He may go without a few grains of salt per day. If not there is the sávkár or the middleman next door who must be propitiated. This aspect of the matter must never be lost sight of. What is true of the American farmer's financial straits is more forcibly true of the Indian ryots, whose lot compared with that of the former is decidedly harder.

Suggests that the recent resolutions introducing certain reforms in the present land revenue administration should be embodied in the form of rules having the force of law.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 27th November says:—Lord Ripon h long recognized the advisability of formulating the whole of India a system of land revenue admini tration similar to the permanent settlement of Beng and he had been much exerting himself in that conne tion. The Government of Bombay also has durin the last two years published resolutions which are keeping with the policy of the Government of Ind above indicated and in which it has been declared that assessments on lan already settled will not be subjected to a process of revision. It is estimat that the Survey Department will take eight years to complete the work of luation and Government has evinced its desire to abolish that department the expiration of the period specified. We have already said that this desi of Government is laudable and that if it is practically enforced it will pro very beneficial to the ryots, but we reiterate our opinion that such resolutio will not be appreciably useful. They will receive some strength and firmne if they are embodied in the form of rules having the force of law by means a special legislative enactment. Government resolutions do not possess t same force as rules having the force of law and the circumstance th the present executive officers have embodied their views in Governme resolutions only leaves a loophole for their successors to act as may best s their own inclinations. What we urge therefore is that rules calculated suit the conditions and requirements of different parts of the country should framed and given the force of law. It has transpired that the Secretary State has countenanced the view of the Government of India in the matter fixity of assessment. It appears that the Secretary of State has also adopt the view taken by us that a tax on improvements effected at the cost of lo funds would be tantamount to a tax on improvements effected at the cost private capital. The circumstance that the Secretary of State has express himself in favour of collecting the land revenue demand in kind instead of money as at present will give the quietus to a much vexed question and ca general satisfaction. The reforms proposed by the Secretary of State have approval and if promptly introduced they will serve to soothe the distress cultivator. [The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 24th November expresses satisfacti at the circumstance that the reforms in the administration of land reven proposed by the Government of India have met with the approval of the Sec tary of State.]

Corrects certain statements made in a previous issue.

In a paragraph headed " Revision of Assessment in the Kaládgi Distric the *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 24th November says In our article headed " Revision of Assessment in Kaládgi District," which appeared in our issue of 6th ultimo (*vide* lines 18—20 on page 12 of the Report on Native Papers for week ending 11th October 1884) we remarked:—" Great injustice is done to public by Government not publishing along with the resolution all the pap on which the resolution is based." We find however that we were unde mistaken impression when we remarked as above and that as a matter fact Government did place on the Editor's Table the papers on which resolution commented upon by us in the article in question was based.

Some grievances of the zamindárs in Sind.

The *Sind Sudhár* (131) of the 22nd November 1884 publishes a le received from the zamindárs of dehs Karani, Dera, Bodo-dero, Sameta, Khairo Jetal, Gangarki, who say:—The Land Revenue Code has inflic great hardship on us in several respects. The Government does not recog our right over lands which are not actually in our possession. No for government, nor even the British Government prior to the introduction of Land Revenue Code, ever deprived the subjects of their right in this way. Code is wholly opposed to the interests of the subjects. No history or anci record furnishes a single similar instance of a subject population being depri of their rights over their own lands by the reigning power. All lands compri within each deh have been settled twice. On both occasions the landhol had to pay all expenses connected with the measurement of lands and the e tion of boundary marks and Government did not bear any share of the cost. The settlement is made for the benefit of Government while the cost of erecting and repairing boundary marks of both cultivated and waste lands is from year to year borne by the zamindárs, who cannot understand why they should be deprived of their right over waste lands they formerly enjoyed. If any of the survey numbers recorded in the name of an occupant become unfit for cultivation from any cause the occupant usually gives notice of relinquishment, but when at a future period the same numbers become arable Government sells them on their own behalf and thus ignore the right of the original holders. This is prejudicial to the interests of zamindárs. The original holders should be asked whether they would take up those numbers again and if they refuse then only should the lands be sold. All other waste lands are entered in the name of Government in settlement registers although zamindárs have many claims over these lands. But now Government have proposed to make over all such lands to the Forest Department, who will sell wood grown thereon and credit the proceeds to Government. The authorities should kindly consider how far this will affect the interests of the ryots. Wherever there are forest officers people have been reduced to poverty. Forests should be grown only in places where there may be continuous strips or patches of waste land without any cultivable land intermingled with them. No such strips can be found in these tálukas. The rights of the people over such lands should therefore be continued. Wood is constantly required for agricultural as well as for building purposes. The right of cultivators to the use of wood without the payment of any charge should not be interfered with. In every village people have a certain proportion of cultivable numbers. To bring them under cultivation it is necessary to enclose them, and wood-cutting from the adjoining jungle for this purpose should not be prohibited. Cattle have hitherto pastured over waste numbers without any payment. This privilege should be continued. All passages in the waste lands used by cattle on their way to the jungle should remain open. It is every now and then necessary to excavate canals through waste lands to supply cultivable lands with water. There ought to be no prohibition against excavating canals through waste lands. Zamindárs have many old wells and patches of fallow lands within these waste numbers. They should be allowed the use of these lands for purposes of cultivation, if necessary. Villagers always require fuel for domestic purposes. They should as before be allowed to cut wood for their use without any payment. Government will thus see how many inconveniences the people labour under. The rates of assessment are exorbitant and this circumstance has produced much discontent. Under the temporary settlement lands of all classes were assessed equally, but now in some cases the rates have been increased to five or six times the original rates. Many separate functionaries such as Tappadars, Mukhtiarkárs, Munshis, peons, police sowárs, constables, engineering officers (consisting of Sazawalkars, Mukádams, Beldars), civil officers (including Názars, bailiffs, chaprasis) and forest officers have been created by Government, and all these exercise some kind of power over the cultivators, who are thus put to much inconvenience and trouble. The ryots have to bear with all these officers and they find it hard to satisfy them all. In old times only one high official administered all these departments, and the English Government followed the old rule in the beginning of their *regime*. Although the subjects do not pay these officials directly, still they find it difficult to satisfy them all. If for instance any of the subject population cannot appear before any of these officers the latter report them to competent authorities and the subjects are at their wits' ends. There are many more grievances but they will be given expression to in future letters.

Comments on the last Administration Report of the Registration Department.

In an article headed "The Registration Department of Bombay" the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 23rd November says:—The deficit under the head of "unprofitable offices" was Rs. 49,060 while the surplus under the head of "profitable offices" was Rs. 99,858, the net gain being Rs. 50,798. Says the Inspector-General:—"I trust that the financial results of the year may be deemed satisfactory by Government, especially when it is borne in mind that in only two previous years (1866 and 1872) has a larger surplus been secured." This may be deemed satisfactory by Government, but it is scarcely so from the tax-payers' point of view. It is something fearful to find that a department which yields a pittance of half a lákh of net revenue to the State treasury should eat away in cost fully 82 per cent. of the gross receipts. We doubt whether the cost of collection of land revenue, opium, salt and excise absorbs so large a percentage. The cost of collection of land revenue is only 15 per cent. of gross receipts; of opium, only 22 per cent.; of salt, 6 per cent.; and of excise, 3 per cent. only. Surely the Bombay Government ought to revise the general cost of the Registration Department. Again the mean average proportion of cost to gross receipts of the "profitable offices" is 63 per cent., while we find that the cost of some offices is as high as 70—71 per cent. The Sholápur office seems to be an extraordinary office, absorbing almost 90 per cent. of its receipts! It is clear that notwithstanding the exceptionally good financial results for which the Inspector-General takes credit some of the large offices are scarcely remunerative. It is a question for the Bombay Government whether some more economical arrangement cannot be devised. If it be asserted that the Registration Department is in its very nature more an unprofitable than a paying department, then the sooner the head office and all the sub-offices are subordinated to the Bombay Collector's office the better. But if that is not possible, then the next best plan would be to abolish the Inspector-Generalship and one or two subordinate posts. The Collector of Bombay or the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery might be requested to take charge of general superintendence at a little extra cost, say Rs. 500 per month. We are of opinion that registration fees need to be reduced all round. The State should not make this department a burden on those who are compelled to go to it. It levies heavy fees in order to show that it is self-supporting. Why charge two annas for a folio when you should charge only one-fourth of that sum? Two annas may not be a great thing for the town or city man, but to the impoverished villager who has to resort to registration it is a considerable sum. He may buy that necessary of life, salt, somewhat freely with that money. Unfortunately the State never sees anything behind the outer veil of village life. What with your cesses, your salt duties, your heavy scale of fees for stamp and registration, apart from increased assessments at "slightly better rates," you deprive the poor man of his minute savings. These if left to him may do much good. Let it be remembered, as Rája Shivprasád pertinently observed in the Viceregal Council at the time of the passing of the Bill for reducing the salt duty in 1882, that 8 annas which a poor ryot may save per annum by the reduction is a sum considerable enough to enable him to buy a *loti* and a *dhoti*. We have left untouched the results of registration in the various agricultural districts. But it may be observed here that what the stamp revenue report has proved regarding the ryots of cotton-growing Khándesh has been corroborated by the registration report. So here is a second authoritative contradiction of Mr. Lionel Ashburner's complacent assertion touching the prosperity of the Khándesh ryots who grow cotton.

Points out the necessity of framing a new Insolvency Act for India.

The same newspaper refers to the success achieved during the first year of its existence by the Bankruptcy Act of Mr. Chamberlain passed last year in England and remarks:—It is very much to be wished that the Government of India may call for returns from the High Courts of the several provinces of the empire showing the average percentage of law costs paid to lawyers by Official Assignees and the mean average of dividends paid on bankrupt and other estates liquidated by those officials, as also the duration of each liquidation or bankruptcy. A return giving these statistics for the last 10 or even 15 years will show at a glance how wofully the moneys of creditors have been frittered away in fees to lawyers, and how unconscionably long is the period which Official Assignees under the present conditions of the law take to wind up an estate under their charge, not to say anything of the "beautifully small" dividends generally paid. "Mr. Chamberlain's Act has acted," says the *Pall Mall Budget*, "as a great deterrent to fraudulent bankruptcies." That is precisely what is wanted in India. We must stamp out or make impossible these *fraudulent* bankruptcies and thus place more money in the pockets of *boná fide* creditors. These must be the two principal aims of a new Act which the Supreme Government may introduce for checking the growth of commercial immorality. The statistics given by the same journal as to the number of bankruptcies since the Act came into operation in the United Kingdom are very telling and instructive. India sadly needs a Draconian code of bankruptcy. Given such a drastic piece of legislation like that of Mr. Chamberlain and a stern and impartial Judge like Mr. Scott, we may soon see the purviews of the Insolvent Courts in India generally empty. Bombay could not have forgotten the reign of terror established among the legions of insolvents during the period (1865) that the late Mr. Anstey sat on the bench. It is a fact tha the was mortally dreaded by dishonest bankrupts. Had he continued on the bench for a couple of years more as an Insolvency Commissioner the commercial atmosphere of Bombay might have been infinitely purer to-day. The low commercial morality to be daily seen in the city is, we boldly assert, the direct outcome of the days of that stupid Act known as "Act XXVIII. of 1865." Though its operation was limited to two years it did much mischief. It was a most unwise piece of practical legislation that poor Sir Bartle Frere, stricken with the collapse of trade in 1865, was led into passing. We very much wish that the Honourable Mr. Ilbert may follow Mr. Chamberlain. Bombay at any rate sorely needs such legislation. Refined business has made roguery a fine art amongst us.

Comments in connection with the views of Mr. Blunt on the subject of race hatred in India.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 24th November refers to the second series of Mr. Blunt's "Ideas about India" which has appeared in the *Fortnightly Review* for October last and observes:—The term "race hatred" does not in our opinion appropriately express the real feeling which rules the mutual relations between Anglo-Indians and Natives. There is no race hatred on the side of Natives. Their real feeling is one of fear, dissatisfaction and diffidence. Anglo-Indians on the other hand show contempt, *hauteur*, distrust, and even hatred towards their Native fellow-subjects. Thus Mr. Blunt's observations as regards class-hatred are strictly true with respect to the Anglo-Indian disposition towards Natives. Frequent exhibitions of unaccountably savage temper have unmistakably marked the prevailing Anglo-Indian animosity towards Natives as a class. But as regards the Native feeling we can confidently say that there is not only no hatred of the *English race*, as Mr. Blunt rightlyexplains it, but none even of the Anglo-Indians as a class. The dislike in most instances attaches to individuals. There is yet deep seated in the Native mind a feeling of honour and respect for Anglo-Indians as a class. However wronged by individuals the Native mind is too discriminating to charge the whole class with individual sins. There is therefore no chance of a revolution such as is prognosticated by Mr. Blunt. On this side of India at least the attitude of Natives towards Anglo-Indians is one of uncomplaining, respectful submission. There is no active dislike, and the conduct of Anglo-Indians here has been, we are happy to say, usually such as not to give cause for any active dislike. In other parts of the country however, notably in Bengal and Assam, the relations seem to be anything but cordial. The prevailing tone is one of active hostility. But even there the unequal strength of the parties puts a revolution quite beyond the range of possibility. It is however unsafe to predict in politics and the best security of our Government lies in recognizing the evil and attempting to cure it. To us it seems quite hopeless to expect a return of the cordiality and fellow-feeling of old. The utmost that we think possible to get, and what we shall have great reason to be thankful for, is the absence of active animosity, and this end can only be attained by a long course of good government. The description of Native feeling about Lord Ripon's Government as sketched by Mr. Blunt cannot be surpassed by a Native writer. It reflects in the truest colours the genuine sentiment of personal confidence and loyalty which Natives of India feel for the present Viceroy and which found remarkable expression at the time of the Ilbert Bill compromise. It is by such sympathetic government that the hearts and affections of Natives can be won and British rule made secure and esteemed by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects. When the head of a government is firmly benevolent, upright and liberal his temper gives a sympathetic tone to the whole administration. One of the peculiar blessings of Lord Ripon's rule is that not only has His Lordship himself been uniformly earnest, sincere and just, but his earnestness and sincerity have induced a similar temper in subordinate administrations. The peculiar deference to public opinion now-a-days exhibited by our Government and the condescension shown in asking for the opinions of leading Native citizens on questions of State policy are, we think, due to the influence of Lord Ripon's example. If therefore we succeed in getting sympathetic, sincere and just Viceroys and Governors we may look forward to a corresponding change of tone in the subordinate service and a gradual assimilation between Anglo-Indians and Natives. The task of sending us good Viceroys and Governors devolves upon the English nation, and it is to them that we ultimately look for protection. [The *Bakul* (20) of the 23rd November expresses somewhat similar sentiments.]

Comments on Mr. Malabari's notes on infant marriage and enforced widowhood.

In an article headed "Infant Marriage Statistics and Preventive Remedies" the *Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha* (4) for October 1884 but received on the 15th November gives statistical information compiled from the Bombay Census Report of 1881 which gives for each of the territorial divisions of the presidency the number of single, married, widowers and widowed, boys and girls in each of the two age periods, viz. under 10 years and above 10 but below 14 years, as also the proportion of married boys and girls under 15 to the total number of boys and girls under that age, and after summarizing the results to be deduced from that information remarks:—It will be seen from the information above given that early marriages are most prevalent in Berár and Bengal and that both Madras and Panjáb show very fair results. In Bombay the percentage of girls married under 10 is rather high as compared with Madras, North-West Provinces, Panjáb and Central Provinces, but is much lower than in Bengal and Berárs. Another interesting fact to be gleaned is that in Bengal, Madras and Berár there is an excess of girls over boys, while in the remaining provinces the excess is in favour of boys. We shall not stop here to inquire what important bearing this latter fact has upon the practical working of this social problem in the respective provinces. It will be quite clear from the foregoing that even if we confine our attention to the Hindu community only cases of early marriages among boys are not quite so general as one is led to infer from the perusal of Mr. Malabari's notes. The extent of the evil,—for evil it is, and we yield to none in regarding marriage before 20 for boys and 12 for girls as an evil all the same,—is limited though real, and we must not on any account allow our minds to be carried away by any exaggerated notions on the subject either one way or the other, either denying the practice to be evil or asserting it to be more extensive than it really is. We have unfortunately not got full marriage statistics in the Census Report of 1872; otherwise we could have shown by the production of infallible evidence that early marriages are now less frequent to howsoever small an extent than they used to be before. We do not mean to convey an impression that the necessary reform has been widely introduced in all the sections of the Hindu community; all we say is that slowly but surely such marriages are becoming less frequent every year. Our own experience points in that direction and we have no doubt that the experience of others is of the same character. We have next to consider the remedial measures proposed by Mr. Malabari and his correspondents. These remedial measures may be classed under several heads. There are those who think that the system of child marriages as it exists among us is in itself a very necessary safeguard against greater evils and that being prescribed by the institutes of religion and sanctioned by custom we must quietly let things alone. There are others who think that the custom is a sign of our national corruption and that it derives no sanction from the old texts but that the evil such as it is can only be cured by reforming our religion. A third set think that this change can only be accomplished by the spread of education and by nothing else. A fourth set would go further and think that the growth of a healthy social opinion is the only cure and that we must try to bring the pressure of this opinion to bear upon individual members and never think of resorting to executive or legislative changes. A fifth set have no objection to executive measures of relie but feel shy of seeking legislative help in the matter. Lastly there is a small section which welcomes all these agencies—social opinion, religious reformation, education, executive and legislative measures—directed so as to conserve all that is living and strong in our body politic. Mr. Malabari appears to belong to that section which advocates executive measures of relief. In his note on infant marriage he suggests that the universities should rule that after due notice they will confer their degrees on unmarried students only, and further that Government authorities should rule that they will prefer unmarried to married candidates in disposing of their patronage. As regards the first suggestion we regard it to be quite practicable and one which our universities might reasonably be expected to adopt. We do not think there is much force in what Mr. Lee-Warner says about such a suggestion being outside the legitimate province of the functions of an university. Until very recently English universities, which have served as models for our own institutions here, did impose such a condition in respect of their fellowships and degrees, and we further understand that a few of them have to this day retained such a restriction. If these are the traditions of English universities we fail to see how it would be *ultra vires* for our Indian universities to follow the same example, of course after giving a reasonable warning to avoid all injustice to those who may now be aspiring after university honours under existing conditions. Again such a rule, if enforced by our universities, would, we should think, be in full accordance with the accepted principles both of the Hindu and Moslem religions. The time-honoured Hindu principle is that so long as a boy is under instruction he should remain *Brahmachári*, *i.e.* an unmarried student while the Mahomedan religion enjoins, as we understand, that no Mahomedan girl should be married before she has reached the age of puberty, thus necessitating that no boy should be married before he has completed his minority As a general rule candidates for university distinction take their degrees before 21, and there can therefore be no hardship in the rule proposed. Thus fa we agree with Mr. Malabari. But we are afraid that Mr. Malabari is greatl mistaken if he supposes that such a ruling on the part of our Indian universities can produce any appreciable effect whatever on the masses. The class o people that come under the influence of our universities is so small that it wil be no exaggeration to say that it is a mere drop in the ocean. If we confine our attention to the Bombay University we shall find that the number o candidates who appear for the Matriculation Examination every year comes u to about 2,000 and that of this number one-fourth on an average is every yea successful. Of those that pass all do not go to the colleges, the great majorit being prevented by force of circumstances from availing themselves of th higher education given in those institutions. Let Mr. Malabari for instance tak any particular period, say 1872-73 to 1880-81, and find out for himself ho many of the total number of those that matriculated during that period attende colleges or succeeded in taking their degrees. We are not at all opposed to ou Indian universities framing such a rule as the one suggested by Mr. Malabari but it should not be forgotten that the adoption of it would produce no reall appreciable effect on the deplorable system of early marriages. Such a rul would be desirable on purely educational grounds. We must however add her that even without such a rule we are gradually and in the natural course o things progressing towards the attainment of the great object in view. Som fifteen years back it was not quite an unusual sight to come across, among those who were then studying for their degrees in our colleges, some undergraduates who had already had one or two children, but we feel almost sur that such cases are now almost conspicuous by their absence. We feel sur that the foregoing circumstance is a proof positive of the advance we hav already made and it furnishes a solid ground for the hope we cherish tha during the course of the next twenty years we shall make further progres even without resort to any special expedients. As regards Mr. Malabari' second suggestion we are afraid that it will in practice be found to be quit unworkable. Applicants for situations in the public service are as a genera rule persons who have attained their majority, that is, persons who have com

pleted their twenty-first year. We do not think it will be quite p
pose any condition of the kind suggested by Mr. Malabari upon
people. Besides this objection the suggested expedient is also open
objections as those urged against the last-named proposal; for if
the number of those that will be affected by such a rule with th
that will never come under its operation the remedy suggested
to be simply inoperative. We have no sympathy whatever
advocates of the "let alone" school, and it is hardly necessary to d
views on this important question. They ignore history and they n
their own traditions. The incubus of a decaying civilization ha
their strength and benumbed their sensitiveness to the many admi
this and other practices in regard to which our duty to strive afte
existence is clear, more especially as in so doing we are really wal
footsteps of the sages whom we venerate and re-invigorating the r
their true inspiration and example. In the same way we have no
with those who advocate legislative interference in such social ma
the existing circumstances. The existing constitution of our Legisl
cils is not such that they can be safely entrusted with such a p
advocates of this school contemplate. If our Legislative Councils
popular in their constitution it would be different. But as it is we n
to entertain the proposal for legislative interference. It will thus b
our sympathies are with the representatives of the remaining scho
above, and we have no doubt that those who advocate religious refo
education and the growth of sound social opinion as the only remedi
under the existing circumstances for effecting the needful reform
that full consideration for their several proposals which their imp
mands. We have also very little doubt that if they will only realiz
selves adequately their responsibility and act with moderation and
fully abstaining from doing violence to the public feeling and i
inspiring confidence among the masses, the representatives of thes
we for our part regard it as one school only—will at no distant
their efforts in the direction crowned with complete success. The
has thus far attended the efforts of the representatives of this schoo
which they certainly deserve to be warmly congratulated, is an earn
may be expected in the immediate future from the uninterrupted
and, if possible, renewed energy of similar efforts. During the
years a good deal has been effected in the direction of discountena
marriages, so much so that as justly observed by the learned
Baroda Census Report the average marriage age for girls among
is now between 10 and 12 whereas only twenty years ago it was qui
All this change which has been silently effected is due to the civilizi
at work, and being the result of conviction rather than of coercio
have no doubt, endure and lead to further change. During the
twenty years we shall see a still greater progress in the same direc
Hindu mind, which is very conservative and impatient, nay suspic
external influence, does not undergo any revulsion of feelings in co
any outside pressure, howsoever benevolent in itself. There is a
evidence to show that we have gone from bad to worse; on the co
is ample evidence to show that we have certainly made some real
the proper direction to howsoever small an extent. [The *Shivāj*
24th November, the *Satya Shodhak* (58) of the 25th November, th
(65) of the 24th November and the *Prabodh Chandrika* (51)
date are opposed to the policy of invoking Government aid for re
customs of infant marriage and enforced widowhood, while the *Di*
of the 23rd November says that it is as much the duty of the p
for Government aid as it is the duty of Government to compl
request.]

Recommends a relaxation of the provisions of the Arms Act.

In a paragraph headed "Destruction of Wild Animals and S
Native Opinion (11) of the 23rd Nove
The last issue of the *Gazette of India* con
lution on the destruction of these beasts o
it it appears that during the last year tho

large number of them was destroyed, the total number of persons killed rose from 22,125 to 22,905. Of these 20,067 died from snake-bite and 985 were killed by tigers. It is sad to observe that this loss of life should rise in proportion to the stringent enforcement of the Arms Act in the mofussil, and should this stringency continue for ever it is possible that an increasing number of human beings and domestic animals will fall victims to these wild depredators. In the teeth of this loss to humanity the Arms Act is a standing blot on a civilized administration, and yet it is maintained in all its glory as if the loss already caused is not enough to convince the Government of its inutility. One of the beauties of the Act is that well-to-do people in towns and cities are granted licenses for the possession of arms, while those in the far mofussil, where protection of men and domestic cattle from wild beasts is of prime importance, possession of arms is vigorously restrained. Is this statesmanship on broad principles? We have cried ourselves hoarse but Government is wedded to such queer notions about our loyalty that they seem to be prepared rather to look quietly upon this loss than repeal an enactment which is gradually but surely undermining the well-being of the mofussil people. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 27th November expresses somewhat similar sentiments.]

Suggests that the opinions of tobacco manufacturers in Great Britain and Ireland regarding the tobacco grown and cured in Nadiád should be translated into the vernacular languages of this presidency and freely distributed.

The *Gujarát Mitră* (72) of the 23rd November says:—We have to thank Mr. Monteath, Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, for furnishing us with a copy of the opinions of certain tobacco manufacturers in Great Britain and Ireland and of the agents at Gibraltar of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, to whom samples of the tobacco grown and cured last year at Nadiád in the Kaira district were sent for examination and opinion as to their quality and market value. It was a useful step to have invited foreign opinion, for our tobacco industry is in its infancy and great attention is required to be paid to it in order to make it profitable. The opinions which Mr. Monteath has kindly sent us might well be translated into the vernacular languages of the presidency and freely distributed among agriculturists and farmers interested in the industry.

Says that the orders of the Government of India in the matter of providing medical assistance to Government officers should not be allowed to be in operation in presidency towns only.

The *Satyă Shodhak* (58) of the 23rd November understands that the resolution of the Government of India in the matter of providing medical assistance to Government officers in receipt of small salaries and their families is held by the Bombay Government to be applicable to Presidency Surgeons only, and remarks that it would have been better if the latter Government had allowed their servants in all parts of the presidency to take advantage of the orders. All Government servants have been gratified at the orders of the Government of India and the Bombay Government should not disappoint them.

Recommends that the orders of the Government of India regarding free medical attendance should be extended to peons, orderlies, &c.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 23rd November says:—We wish the resolution had been made a little more comprehensive so as to include orderlies, peons and the minor fry. Of course in their case neither the Civil Surgeon nor his lieutenant need attend under all circumstances, but their attendance at least in cases of emergency and a free supply of medicines to them wherever possible should have been made compulsory. On the whole the arrangements made are judicious and the thanks of the services are due to Government.

Suggests that Government should provide counsel to assist poor offenders in all cases.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 24th November, while thanking His Excellency Sir James Fergusson on behalf of the poor populations for the resolution recently passed in the matter of providing counsel to offenders charged with capital crimes, says that the measure is a half-and-half one. It is not understood why the concession should extend to cases of murder only and not to others. We hold that it is incumbent on Government to provide counsel in all cases in which an offender,

of whatever description, is pecuniarily unable to secure assistance
think that compliance with our recommendation will entail co
ditional expense on Government. The measure already sanctione
to cost Rs. 5,000 annually, and if our suggestion is adopted it
expenditure of Rs. 8,000 at the utmost, which is an insignificant
compared with the total expenditure under "Law and Justice." We
quest His Excellency to extend the scope of the concession alre
the lines suggested above so that many a helpless creature mig
[The *Satyă Shodhak* (58) of the 23rd November expresses similar

Some remarks regarding the official conduct of Mr. Whitworth, C.S.

The *Rást Goftár* (108) of the 23rd November says:—If what
be true, we are very sorry that th
the well-known and worthy civilian M
some time Under Secretary to the G
Bombay, has given rise to discussion an
be taken notice of by Government. We have no authoritative i
the subject. It is said that Mr. Whitworth has contributed an
Pall Mlal Gazette complaining of and commenting on some oppressiv
of the local A'bkári and Forest Departments. Some officials have
Government to take notice of this conduct as it involves disobe
standing orders. We wish that this piece of news were false. It wa
an attempt to deprive Government officers of the liberty of freely ex
honest opinions should have been made during the *regime* of Sir Ric
but we cannot believe that this is possible during the *regime* of Sir Ja
unless an officer openly insults Government by being excessively
We have not read Mr. Whitworth's article in the *Pall Mall Ga*
know that Mr. Whitworth is not a man to disobey the orders of
nor is Sir James Fergusson a Governor to act arbitrarily in an
Praja Mitră (107) of the 26th November, in referring to the same su
Have not experienced Indian officers the right of publicly comm
oppressive legislative measure? Does Government wish to prevent
of opinion on such a harsh measure as the A'bkári Act?]

Suggests that Mr. S. N. Tagore should be appointed to one of the vacancies that are likely to occur on the High Court bench during the next year.

The *Sholápur Vritt* (62) of the 27th November says:—Mr.
goes to Egypt in January next. Messrs
Pinhey are also going to retire during t
There will thus be three vacancies on th
bench. The choice of a successor to
places is sure to fall on Mr. Birdwood.
place the nomination of Sir W. Wedderb
most appropriate. For the third place
Dr. Pollen is on the cards, but we are not in favour of his appoint
ground that he is a very junior officer and is not fitted by exper
such a responsible post. The appointment of Mr. S. N. Tagore
much creditable to Government as being a boon to the Nati
as it would be a reward for the long and meritorious services of M

Comments on the reply given by Sir James Fergusson to the address presented to him by the Sátára Municipality.

The *Kesari* (37) of the 25th November says:—While replying
presented by the Sátára Municipality S
gusson gave utterance to some disagreeab
We know full well whether Sir James b
Tory or the Conservative party. Where
sity then of his saying it in so many words
have now acquired considerable kno
ways of conservative Governors and Governors General. Sir Jame
that could be expected of a conservative Governor and for this we
to him. But when he indulges in disagreeable utterances on i
sions like the one under advertence the public esteem for him
suffers. We hope that His Excellency will not give vent to any
sions in the future.

Complains that the *Sind Times* is not favoured with official communications.

In a leader headed "The Government and the Press" the *S*
of the 25th November gives the details
in which official information was withh
Morning Post by the Patronage Secr
Treasury, and in another paragraph ob

instance of a ministerial boy-cotting in England reminds us of a little negle certainly not so serious, with which we can reproach the Bombay Governme While the Panjáb Government has the courtesy to send us all administrati and other reports, the Bombay Government, under which we happen to liv thinks it proper to keep us in blissful ignorance of all that is happening in th part of the world. That the Bombay Government is doing good work w have no doubt, looking at the two or three humane and most praiseworth resolutions which were published in the columns of our Bombay contemporarie but we should like, and we think we have a right, to know something about th internal administration of the Bombay Presidency. And unless and until w get the administration reports we can know nothing of the doings of Governmen [The *Jáme Jamshed* (96) of the 26th November does not understand why it shoul have been excluded from the list of newspapers that are to be favoured with officia reports. Has the *Jáme Jamshed* drawn upon itself the wrath of the Bomba Government by the severe though honest and just strictures made by it on som of its objectionable acts? We refuse to believe that this can be the case, bu at the same time we cannot help being surprised at the omission. In th administration report of this presidency for 1882-83 it is stated that the *Bomba Samáchár* (81), the *Jáme Jamshed*, the *Gujarát Mitră* (72) and the *Rást Goftá* (108) occupy a prominent position among the Gujaráti papers. What is the reaso then of this omission? It is amusing to find that the *Kesari* (37) of Poona, whic is stated in the abovementioned administration report as being unfriendly in it tone towards Government, is now included in the list of newspapers to be supplie with official reports. From the experience we possess of the resolutions issued b the present administration we are not surprised at this conduct. Whether th *Jáme Jamshed* receives official reports or not it will not fail to guard the publi interests. It cares more for public opinion than for that of Government. W know that independent writers frequently displease Government. The *Akhbár Sodágar* (77) of the same date is sorry to find that Government has not take any pains to know what other papers besides those mentioned in the resolutio regarding the supply of official reports to newspapers command influence The *Akhbár* received a permit ten years ago allowing its reporter access to th editor's room in the Secretariat. This circumstance has evidently been los sight of in framing the resolution now issued.]

Complains that the orders of the Secretary of State and the Government of India in the matter of communicating official reports to the public press are not fully carried out.

The *Bakul* (20) of the 23rd November says that the recent order of the Secretary of State in the matter of communicating officia reports to the public press has only led the Bomba Government to enlarge a little the very limite circle of newspapers which heretofore enjoyed the privilege. The indifference of our local Government i the matter in the face of repeated orders of the Government of India and the Secretary of State is indee inexplicable. We do not know what the practice in other presidencies is, but th wishes of the Government of India do not appear to be acted upon in thi presidency. It is the desire of Government that the press should discus political and social subjects, and the occasions for such discussion are als increasing day by day. In these circumstances it behoves Government to mak all the necessary materials available to the conductors of the different organs o public opinion in every possible way, and it is hoped that the subject will soo engage the attention of the local Government.

Complains of the bad condition of some of the ginning factories in the Surat district and requests the Factory Commission to inspect the small factories in the whole of Gujarát.

The *Gujarát Mitră* (72) of the 23rd November says:—There are severa old ginning factories in the Surat district and thei number is increasing every year. The proprietors o these factories, which work during the cotton seaso care only for their profits. They do not care to spen money on keeping the engines, boilers and machiner in good order. The boilers have become very ol and give rise to fearful accidents. Several lives wer lost a few years ago by the bursting of an old boiler at Kim. Several old factories continue working in such a wretched condition. Moreover the engines of some of them are looked after by carpenters and blacksmiths instea of being in charge of qualified engineers. Some of them are situated in thickly populated quarters. The Factory Commission must not be aware of the fact that the poor labourers are obliged to be at work for nearly twenty-four hours and that work is exacted from them by offering the inducement of increased wages. The members of the Committee ought to visit the several factories in the whole of Gujarát with a view to acquaint themselves with their condition, with the state of labourers employed in them during the cotton season and with the qualifications of persons in charge of the engines. When the condition of some of the factories in Bombay has not been found to be satisfactory, it is highly necessary that a personal inspection of the factories in the cities and villages in the mofussil should be undertaken.

Says that the scheme of appointing honorary surgeons to hospitals has not failed and recommends the Bombay Government to give it a further trial.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (81) of the 29th November says:—It was generally expected that the resolution of the Bombay Municipal Corporation regarding the advisability of re-appointing honorary surgeons to the Goculdás Tejpál Hospital would be acceded to by Government, but the recent resolution of the latter on the subject does not realize that hope. The new resolution is hasty and will prolong the controversy. Government state in it that the resolution adopted by the Municipal Corporation is brief and somewhat wanting in respect towards them. It is true that it is brief, but that is no argument against it. Brevity is convenient to some extent in public business. It would be a waste of time to adopt long resolutions on petty subjects. We do not find any indications of disrespect in the resolution of the Corporation. As much politeness as could be shown in a short resolution has been used. It is surprising that Government should ask for proofs of the success of the experimental measure of appointing honorary surgeons to hospitals. At the beginning of the controversy Government themselves denied that the scheme was a failure and re-appointed the honorary surgeons to the Goculdás Tejpál Hospital. The latter resigned and then at the time of making fresh appointments Government began to look upon the scheme as having failed. Government have therefore to establish their position. The experiment has not completely failed and it is useless to ask for proofs in support of this statement. The public press has given sufficient proofs. The action of Government will therefore prolong the controversy and give rise to useless discussion. If Government are really doubtful of the success of the measure there should be no objection to giving it a further trial for one year. The best course for Government at the present juncture is to give the scheme a further trial for a short time.

Want of rain in Kaládgi.

The *Hitechchhu* of Kaládgi (31) of the 23th November says:—Rain is very badly wanted. Its absence has caused an enormous rise in prices and there are chances of a further rise. Jowári is selling at the rate of 15 sers per rupee and it is apprehended that if rain does not fall at an early date prices of corn will be as high as 10 sers per rupee. We are of opinion that Government should take immediate measures in the matter.

Complains of the injustice of an order prohibiting those who have simply passed the Maráthi Sixth Standard Examination from entering the Customs Department.

A correspondent of the *Din Bandhu* (6) of the 23rd November complains of the injustice of an order issued by the Customs Department providing for the employment of persons who have passed the English Public Service Examination and the Matriculation Examination to the total exclusion of persons who have passed the Maráthi Sixth Standard Examination, and requests the attention of Mr. Pritchard to the matter.

Local Self-government.

Makes certain suggestions for making the people thoroughly acquainted with the scheme of local self-government.

Referring to the recent resolutions of Government on the subject of local self-government, the *Bakul* (20) of the 23rd November says:—Resolutions are often issued impressing upon Government officers the necessity of taking interest in movements of the nature of local self-government and the motive underlying such resolutions is also most praiseworthy. But it nevertheless often happens that the object of Government is not fulfilled either owing to other demands on the time of the local officers or their carelessness. Very few Government officers will be found who have taken the pains to know correctly what local self-government means and what the arrangements are which it is contemplated to make in order to introduce the scheme, and in all or most cases the orders of Government are perfunctorily carried out. But for this we cannot blame the local officers. They have already been burdened with so many duties that there is no probability of their finding time to make themselves acquainted with the subject of local self-government. It was suggested in some quarter that a special officer should be placed in charge of a special department for some time in order to work the new scheme, but no steps have yet been taken in that direction. We have no mind to discuss the question of the magnitude of the good that might result from the appointment of one or two special officers for the whole of India. But we think that the appointment of a special officer for each district and of another for each táluka until such time as the elections are completed will without entailing appreciable cost on Government lead to satisfactory results and save the already over-worked local officers an amount of trouble. Although Sir James Fergusson appeared in the beginning very indifferent towards the new scheme, still he has on several recent occasions given proofs of his desire to see the scheme realize the best hopes of its originators and the resolutions under advertence are an index of the same desire. Officers of the Educational Department having more leisure than those of the Revenue Department are generally better acquainted with current topics, and as they constantly read the resolutions of Government and the comments of the press on them their knowledge is many-sided. Moreover these officers being teachers by profession are eminently fitted to acquaint the public with the subject of local self-government. It is therefore indispensable that the agency of these officers should be utilized by Government.

Comments in connection with the elections in Karáchi.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 21st November says:—There is a rumour in the town that in recommending nominations of municipal commissioners the Collector has not selected the representatives of considerable and influential sections of the community and has selected too many to represent certain minorities. We admit that it is always a difficult task to satisfy all parties. But we trust that before sanctioning the nominations the Commissioner in Sind will satisfy himself that the men chosen are real representatives and that too many representatives are not given to one section to the exclusion of several other equally deserving sections. He can ask the Collector to state what communities he thinks ought to be represented and by how many members, and then decide whether the proportion is fair and reasonable. We trust that every endeavour will be made to carry out the express and repeated promises of Government made during the debates on the Municipal Bill and that no section of the population of any importance will be left unrepresented.

Recommends the appointment of an educational officer to every táluka board.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (81) of the 29th November, signing himself "A Mehtáji," points out the advisability of appointing school-masters to all táluka boards and observes that such an arrangement would prove very beneficial to the village public and schools.

Railways.

Points out the necessity of fencing the Dhond and Manmád line of railway.

The *Sholápur Vritt* (62) of the 27th November understands that the Dhond and Manmád line of railway is not fenced, points out the danger to life consequent on the unfenced condition of the line, and requests the attention of the authorities of the G. I. P. Railway to the matter.

Municipalities.

Points out the necessity of preserving and cleaning old tanks and wells in Bombay and of taking in hand the construction of the Tansa lake.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (81) of the 25th November, in referring to the destruction of the water-supply of Madras by a severe storm, says:—Bombay will do well to profit by the startling lesson taught by the destruction of the Madras water-supply. Since the construction of the water-works for this city many wells and tanks have been filled in and the remaining are being kept in a filthy and ruined state. Whenever there is a break in the local water-suppl have to resort to old tanks and wells and then a complaint is raised r diseases and deaths from the use of the water of these tanks a Notwithstanding this no attention is paid to the cleaning and keeping in good condition. This conduct of the authorities is blameworthy. struction of the Tansa lake or any other source of water-supply wi away with the necessity of preserving and cleaning the several t wells in the city. The old and even useless tanks and wells sh preserved and cleaned once a year. This will save the city calamity similar to that which has recently overtaken Madras. [T *Jamshed* (96) of the same date urges the speedy construction of t lake, and says that after the lesson Bombay has derived from struction of the water-supply of Madras and from some of the disastr which have broken out in the city it is advisable that encouragement s given to the sinking of wells. It is true that some of the existing well poisonous water, but if the authorities concerned exercise supervis manage to have them cleaned at fixed intervals and if they are covered a mended by Dr. Hewlett they will prove of great use. Will not the M Commissioner now strike the iron while it is hot? The *Akhbáre Sodá* of the 26th November also urges the construction of the Tansa lak cost. A correspondent of the *Rást Goftár* (108) of the 23rd Novem plains of the filthy condition of the water of the Mumbádevi and Bh tanks and requests the municipal authorities to take steps to ke clean.]

Fire on the Duncan Road, Bombay.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (81) of the 25th November says:—The rece the Haidri Press on the Duncan Road gives an a proof of the weakness of the local fire-brigad ing to the large amount of money spent on i too much to expect that it should be able to save buildings on fire and them to be destroyed. The supply of water at the time of the fire wa Notwithstanding this the building could not be saved. This fact sh there is some defect in the management of the fire-brigade. No time s lost in remedying this defect. If the police cannot efficiently manage brigade, it ought to be entrusted to the care of other officers. If comp cannot be got here they ought to be ordered out from other plac *Prabhákar* (12) of the 29th November expresses similar sentiments. Th *Sodágar* (77) of the 26th November says:—According to the infor have received the fire-engines received water one hour after the breaki the fire. If the supply of water had been immediate no great dama have been done. We do not know how far our information is correct much is certain that a complaint regarding deficient supply of water i Bombay. It is very necessary that stringent measures should be ad removing the cause of this complaint.]

Complaints of unsatisfactory sanitary and lighting arrangements in the town of A'landi in the Poona district.

A correspondent of the *Shiváji* (61) of the 21st November compla inconvenience caused to the pilgrims visiti in the Poona district on the occasion o nual Kártiki fair by want of satisfactory and lighting arrangements in the town and the attention of the municipal authoritie matter.

Native States.

Requests the attention of Government to a circular which is being widely circulated in Bombay and in which the Thákor of Bhávnagar and his Government are accused of various crimes.

The *Prabhákar* (12) of the 28th November says:—A circular in is being widely circulated in the city of B which the Thákor of Bhávnagar and his Go are accused of crimes of various kinds fro and poisoning downwards. The circular is a Hindu mendicant but the object of issuing bably best known to himself. He does not aim at causing injury to the Thákor by mean political intrigue and even if he does there is no chance of even th prejudice to the Thákor from such writings. But it is not safe to allow such circulars to be printed and distributed. The object of the Thákor's assailant appears to be to extort money, but it does not appear easy of accomplishment. [The *Káside Mumbai* (101) of the same date has also received a copy of the circular above referred to and observes that it would be well if the Bombay Government made some investigation in the matter.]

Berár Affairs.

Says that Dr. Little has transferred Mr. Shrinivásráo, Hospital Assistant of the Amráoti Camp, against the orders of the Resident.

A correspondent of the *Vaidarbh* (16) of the 22nd November says:—The Sanitary Commissioner Dr. Little's orders regarding the transfer of Mr. Shrinivásráo, Hospital Assistant of the Amráoti Camp, was cancelled by the Resident and the First Assistant Resident had to convey the censure of the Resident to Dr. Little for this piece of Anglo-Indianism. Immediately on his return from England it has pleased the Sanitary Commissioner to undo what the Resident only 2 or 3 months ago thought best to do at the request of the official and non-official residents of the Amráoti Camp. Poor Shrinivásráo is now sent to an out-of-the-way station, Daryápur, on a much reduced remuneration.

RAOJI BHAVANRAO PAVGI,
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
1st December 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Addresses: Comments on the reply given by Sir James Fergusson to the address presented to him by the Sátára Municipality 17
Appointments: Suggestion that Mr. S. N. Tagore should be appointed to one of the vacancies that are likely to occur on the High Court bench during the next year 17
Arms Act: Recommendation for a relaxation of the provisions of the —. 15
Customs Department: Complaint regarding the injustice of an order prohibiting those who have simply passed the Maráthi Sixth Standard Examination from entering the — 19
Factory Commission: Complaint regarding the unsatisfactory condition of some of the ginning factories in the Surat district and request to the — to inspect the small factories in the whole of Gujarát ... 18
Free trade and railway extension: Comments on the Government policy of railway extension... 4
Honorary Surgeons: Expression of opinion that the scheme of appointing — to hospitals has not failed and recommendation to the Bombay Government to give it a further trial 19
Indian Insolvency Act: Necessity of framing a new— 11
Infant marriage and enforced widowhood: Comments on Mr. Malabari's notes on — 13
Judicial matters: Suggestion that Government should provide counsel to assist poor offenders in all cases... 16
Land revenue:
  Correction of certain statements made in a previous issue of the *Indu Prakásh* regarding "revision of assessment in the Kaládgi district" 9
  Grievances of the zamindárs in Sind 9
  Suggestion that the recent resolutions introducing certain reforms in the present — administration should be embodied in the form of rules having the force of law 9
Medical assistance to Government officers:
  Expression of opinion that the orders of the Government of India in the matter of providing — should not be allowed to be in operation in presidency towns only 16
  Recommendation that the orders of the Government of India regarding free — should be extended to peons, orderlies, &c. ... 16
Political situation of the British Government: Comments on the — with respect to Russia and Afghanistan 3
Poverty of the people of India: Expression of opinion that the statements of Mr. L. Ashburner regarding the easy circumstances of the people of India are not borne out by facts 3
Public service: Remarks in connection with the conduct of Mr. Whitworth, C.S., in having contributed an article to the *Pall Mall Gazette* commenting on the administration of the A'bkári and Forest Departments of Government 17
Race hatred in India: Comments in connection with the views of Mr. Blunt on the subject of— 12
Registration Department: Comments on the last administration report of the— 10
Supply of official papers to the public press:
  Complaint that the orders of the Secretary of State and the Government of India in the matter of communicating official reports to the public press are not fully carried out 18
  Complaint that the *Sind Times*, the *Jáme Jamshed* and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* are not favoured with official communications ... 17
Tobacco: Suggestion that the opinions of tobacco manufacturers of Great Britain regarding — grown and cured in Nadiád should be translated into the vernaculars of the presidency and freely distributed ... 16
Want of rain in Kaládgi: Complaint regarding— 19
Wheat trade: Necessity of exercising greater caution in extending the cultivation of wheat... 8

Part II.—*Local Self-government*—

Elections in Karáchi: Comments in connection with the —... ... 20
Scheme of Local Self-government: Suggestions for making the people thoroughly acquainted with the— 19
Táluka Boards: Recommendation for the appointment of an educational officer to every — 20

PART III.—*Railways*—

Dhond and Manmád line of railway: Necessity of fencing the— ...

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay: Necessity of preserving and cleaning old tanks and wells in — and of taking in hand the construction of the Tansa lake ...
Fire on the Duncan Road, Bombay: Complaint regarding the inefficiency of the fire-brigade ... ...
Poona: Complaint against the unsatisfactory sanitary and lighting arrangements in the town of A'landi in the — district ... ...

PART V.—*Native States*—

Bhávnagar: Notice of a circular which is being widely circulated in Bombay and in which the Thákor of — and his Government are accused of various crimes ... ...

PART VI.—*Berár Affairs*—

Public service: Expression of opinion that Dr. Little has transferred Mr. Shrinivásráo, Hospital Assistant of the Amráoti Camp, to Daryápur against the orders of the Resident ... ...

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

47775
INDIA OFFICE
31 DEC 1884

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R

For the Week ending 6th December 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	350
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fortnightly	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	700
16	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
17	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
18	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
19	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
20	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
21	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
22	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*23	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Do.	200
24	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	275
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
27	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	100
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	250
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
30	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
31	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
32	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	335
34	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
35	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
36	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
37	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,350
38	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
39	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
40	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265
*41	„ Mádhavi	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
42	„ Maháráshtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	1,000
43	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
48	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	400
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	100
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
*54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
55	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
56	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	250
57	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*59	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
60	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	735
*61	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
62	„ Sholápur Vritt	Sholápur	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
64	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
65	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

CON 942

Politics and the Public Administration.

Comments in connection with the views of the *St. James's Gazette* regarding the possibility of a mutiny in India.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 30th November says:—There is danger to India in England itself. In magnitude it will surpass the danger to India from the Russians or the danger arising from the disaffection of Natives. The mutual jealousies of the political parties in England will one day bring the British Indian empire into serious danger. While it ought to be the duty of Liberals and Conservatives, Whigs and Tories, to forget their differences and to adopt one uniform method of ruling India, it is very often found that party feelings make the leaders of both the parties forget the importance of hiding from the people of India the party feuds which, however beneficial their effect on the politics of England, are certainly injurious to Imperial interests. In their anxiety to bring their opponents into discredit the leaders of each party misconstrue, misrepresent and without solid grounds condemn the Indian policy of the party in power. Some real and many imaginary faults are constantly dwelt upon in eloquent terms either in the press or on the platform, and good actions are absurdly misinterpreted. There was perhaps not a period in the history of British India when Natives were so loyal to the Queen of England as at present or so strongly attached to her representative. And yet the opposition is not afraid of telling the British public on the authority of "the undoubting, anxious judgment of the most authoritative and most responsible servant of the Crown in India" that "we are on the brink of disastrously troublesome times in India," that "as events march it seems quite upon the cards that in a year or two we may be in the thick of a storm to which that of 1857 was a joke," and that "the spirit of disloyalty has become far more general, much more open and threatening, than it ever was before." Can there be a greater calumny or a more indecent misrepresentation of the real state of things than is contained in the words last quoted? It would not be advisable at any time for any of the English parties to proclaim that there is discontent and disaffection in India, that British rule is hated by Natives, that India must always be governed by means of the sword, and that the loyalty of Natives can never be trusted, even supposing that all or some of these allegations were facts. It is folly, no matter what party commits it, to make such a declaration when vigilant, ambitious and powerful semi-barbarians like the Russians are anxiously watching for a convenient opportunity to disturb the peace of India. But when such a declaration is made at a time when actual facts give the lie to every word of it, we are simply disgusted with the unrighteous and dishonest motives of the party calumniators, who in their anxiety to bring about the downfall of their opponents weaken the foundation of the empire by their false and grossly exaggerated writings published at the most ill-advised and inopportune time. It is neither safe nor proper to be blind to the real danger that is likely to befall this country from what is called the "civilizing mission" of Russia to Central Asia. In these days no sane man doubts that that country has long been making preparations for an invasion of India. We are not alarmists ourselves, but at the same time we do not like that indifference to real danger which some men take great delight in. We must take all reasonable precautions to oppose Russia successfully in case she shows any disposition to fight with us. But can this be done by proclaiming to the world at large, to friends as well as to enemies, as the writer in the *St. James's Gazette* has done, that "we are on the brink of disastrously troublesome times in India," &c.? Such declarations are simply suicidal and more so when they are not founded on facts. We have neither will nor time to refute the altogether false assertion that the spirit of disloyalty has become far more general, much more open and threatening, under Lord Ripon's reign than it ever was before. The sincere affection with which His Lordship is being received from town to town, the great reverence that is manifested in every address that is presented to him, and the universal enthusiasm by which the whole nation has been moved to do honour to him, are clear indications of the loyal attachment of Natives to the sovereign people. As to the inefficiency of the Native army it is no use dilating over it even if it be a fact. The best course would be to silently try to cure the defect without giving our enemy the slightest scent

of it. And in this connection we recommend to the notice of
authorities in this country the valuable suggestions made last
Times of India. All regiments must in turn be given a chance t
themselves on the battle-field and to win military honours. As th
we have no wish to depreciate the valour of the Gurkha and the S
it not be forgotten that the Maráthas, the Rájputs, the Parde
Patháns may also come up to their level if properly encouraged.
remembered that the devoted and trustworthy people, assisted by
and courage the great Bhonsla founded the Marátha dominion,
lost all their martial instincts so soon.

Says that the system of revenue settlement obtaining in Sind has prejudicially affected the zamindárs in that province.

In a series of articles headed "The rights of Zamindárs in Sin
Times (5) reviews the position of the
that province from the early to the mo
the British rule, and in its issue of the 28
quotes extracts from the correspondence
between the Government of India and
ment of Bombay in 1875 on the subject o
indebtedness of zamindárs which is said to have been brought on by
of the Survey Department, and observes:—The reply of the Governme
the Bombay Government strongly commented on the fact that the
of the Government of India had not been observed, and wit
pointed out that if they had been observed "this most unfortu
things" brought to their notice by the Government of Bombay wo
come into being. The Government of India described the conditio
of the full assessment as one "impossible to fulfil" for the zamin
ring to the alternatives offered by Colonel Haig to the zamind
resigning their waste lands or paying the full assessment the Gover
said:—"With that attachment to their hereditary lands which is
of the people of India many chose the latter alternative and gra
themselves involved in greater and greater difficulties; while it ma
from the extract from Colonel Lambert's report quoted at the end
8 of the despatch *that those who were compelled to resign th*
they had enjoyed under Native rule and under our Governme
introduction of the settlement resented deeply the deprivation as
which has 'alienated from us all the oldest and most influe
amongst the zamindárs.'" In the October number of the *Ninet*
Mr. Lionel Ashburner informed the public that no settleme
duced until it had been carefully criticised and reported on
lectors and the Commissioner of the Division and thoroughly re
Government. His Excellency Sir James Fergusson also assure
deputations that waited upon him recently at Karáchi that the ra
fully considered before they were sanctioned. It is therefore not a
to find the Bombay Government admitting that the alternative o
Settlement Officers, an alternative distinctly in contravention of
the Government of India, was "generally lost sight of when r
Settlement Officers' proceedings." Mr. Ashburner may say what
there is no denying the fact that the settlement proceedings in
have seldom evoked any very intelligent interest or vigilant att
part of the local Government. It was therefore quite a surprise t
lency Sir James Fergusson to be told that the Bombay system ha
astrous to the zamindárs. Had he been apprized of the previo
settlement operations in this province he would never have felt t
prise at this remark. His predecessors and the Government
admitted its truth long ago. The latter went even so far as to
thorough reversal of the Bombay policy not only in the future but
We cannot praise too much the just and generous instincts which
this measure. But we cannot shut our eyes to the sad moral whic
reads this article will fail to deduce. Surely something must be
mode of administration when such damning confessions are ma
of Settlement Officers, "the unintelligible Sáheb, the wily Ba
grasping Amin, with all their instruments of torture, chains, scale
theodolites, with their mysterious methods of calculation, their de

ledge of arithmetic, and their inexplicable ignorance of the value
as that veteran journalist, Robert Knight, puts it, are let loose
where the people are poor and illiterate, where cultivation d
capricious river and where a tenure subsists to which the Bomb
settlement is admittedly unsuited. The Government of India
introduction of the system obtaining in the North-West Prov
Bombay Government, infatuated with its own system, refuses
Then the Government of India lays down specific directio
allotment and assessment of waste, and the first thing the Settl
do is to break them altogether. Then proceedings pass throu
missioner to the Bombay Government, but neither the one nor the
the non-observance of the orders of the Government of India. T
are at one fell swoop divested of their hereditary rights in
waste and told either to pay for them or to resign them. Th
pay for them and become insolvents. Then the Government
and hastens to remedy its errors. The Supreme Government w
the fullest reparation, but the Bombay Government thinks it wou
prestige to do so. Instead of neutralising the undoubted mischi
Settlement Department a makeshift is resorted to, a two-penny b
is passed to suspend free contract, to reduce the zamindárs to a sta
to deprive them of all power of action regarding their lands, ar
this power to a Government official endowed with the fullest auth
all their creditors except the Government at arm's length and to r
demands to one half at least if not to something still less. The
India looked the facts full in the face and did not quail before t
sufficient moral courage to recommend an honest course of re
reparation. But the local Government would not hear of this cou
and could not but make some concessions, but these concessions
the root of the matter. The fundamental and radical mistake
extending the Bombay settlement system to a province where
meant the confiscation of the ancestral rights of numerous zamin
persons whose interests were noway antagonistic to those of ext
tion, who had inherited their lands from generation to generat
been confirmed in their rights by Sir Charles Napier, and who
tribal heads or feudal chieftains held in high esteem among t
This fundamental radical mistake, we emphatically say, has reta
gress of Sind and will continue to retard it until it is remedied.
remarked by a great philosophical historian that civilization
amongst men who have no *leisure*. The cultivator of the soil in
leisure. The assessment is too high to permit him to enjoy it.
is too impecunious to know the value of leisure. The trader a
have to earn their bread with the sweat of their brow. We have a
who are not altogether engrossed by the cares and anxieties of
but their number is very small. Their number may increase, bu
well replace a hereditary landed gentry.

Comments on the reply of Sir James Fergusson to the address presented by the Sind Sabha.

A correspondent of the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 30th Nov
from Karáchi says:—His Excellency
reply to the address of the local Chambe
was on the whole satisfactory. His E
assured the deputation of the Sind S
regarded the improvement of the Kará
a matter of Imperial concern and that he would do his utmos
affairs of our port on a satisfactory footing. His Excellency
address of the Sabha was however very disappointing. They
the extension of the Bombay settlement system had not proved
the zamindárs of Sind and that there was no general complai
revenue assessment in Sind, because if there had been any such
such general complaint His Excellency would have heard of i
were told that the provision in the Bombay Land Revenue Code
the excess of revised settlement rates retrospectively was not ext
because the revised settlements left no trace of the old occupancie
the old rates could not be levied in the year during which a se

be introduced. This, I confess, is quite a novel argument. If a
ment really unsettles all old boundaries, then where is the neces
enacting such a provision at all in the Code? If it is unworkab
you rescind it the better. It is in full force in the rest of the pres
the only provision not in force in Sind out of the whole Bombay
Code. If the people complain that the settlement unsettles eve
are met by the reply that the settlement conserves their rights
upset them. If they complain that excess rates are levied from th
cultivated before the introduction of the settlement they are met
that the settlement has so unsettled the limits of their occupancies
assessments cannot possibly be fixed. These are rather hard nuts f
swallow. Are they not?

Points out the necessity of further reducing the duty on salt.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (81) of the 2nd December says:—Sin
tion in the duty on salt there has been
the consumption of this article of da
consequently in the amount of Govern
under that head. The reduced rate of d
very heavy that poor people cannot afford to use salt in suffici
There is much room for further reduction in the duty.

Comments on Mr. Malabari's proposals for reforming the customs of infant marriage and enforced widowhood.

In an article headed "Social Reforms" the *Sind Times* (5)
November says:—We are glad that
does not want "Government interferenc
venture to say that State legislation of th
Mr. Malabari at first suggested is tanta
ercion. The Government Act that legalise
riages was co-operation. But a Government Act that would close
the university and Government service against married people would
It is against such legislation that we protest, and it appears to us th
bari has also been persuaded to be of the same opinion. We ha
accorded him our hearty sympathy and have expressed our regret
the Calcutta journalists should constantly carp at him. And we a
glad to learn that the Bombay Government is taking an active in
matter. Any active interference on the part of Government is
But reformers should certainly seek the co-operation and counte
State. The evils of early marriage and perpetual widowhood are
tural but demonstrable. And the burden of proving them lies o
would introduce a healthier form of society. Now statistical retu
the large number of young widows in India are not a conclusive a
Indian widows are very miserable. But the statistics of their
their unhappiness, if we could be allowed such an expression,
weighty reason for the need of reform. We do not mean to s
details are not forthcoming, nor have we any doubts as to the m
dition of young Indian widows, but we are simply trying to look
side of the question. Granted that the two social evils which
proposes to do away with really exist. Does Mr. Malabari aim
and golden state of Indian society? He does no such thing.
humanity must be always imperfect. Every section of society
placed on equal ground. But it is possible that the fire may b
for the frying pan. And this is what Mr. Malabari is so strenuo
for. We shall watch with great interest the further progress of
in his good cause. We do not conceal from him that we are more
the association that he proposes to form than in any sort of
co-operation. It is useless to conceal the fact that Government has
ed to feel the pulse of Indian society and is not qualified to min
diseased society. Let Government assist earnest reformers like
and it will have deserved all our gratitude.

Does not approve of the action taken by Government in respect of Mr. Malabari's notes on infant marriage and enforced widowhood.

The *Shiváji* (61) of the 28th November does not approve
taken by Government in respect of M
notes on infant marriage and enforced
Government deserve the thanks of the pub
given this proof of their desire to do th
surely there are far more important subj
which has already engaged the attention

ment, and the expression of a similar desire in connection with being calculated to redound to the credit of Government, is sure beneficial results. The statistics collected on the occasion of clearly show that the custom of infant marriage is not prevalent to a considerable extent and therefore the alarm raised by Mr. others is unfounded to a degree and does not deserve special att over this is a question intimately connected with religion and Go on more than one occasion declared their policy of non-interference matters. We cannot therefore understand why Government sho the bounds of their declaration with the view of giving a hearing sals of Mr. Malabari. Again if Mr. Malabari had been a Hindu been some argument for vouchsafing a consideration to his writin a Pársi and it is a great injustice, calculated to cause considerabl the interests of Government, to interfere with Hindu customs a In conclusion the writer exhorts the members of the Hindu co may have been asked to favour Government with their opinio bari's notes to treat the request of Government with contempt, a in spite of such treatment Government continue in their course th must be prepared to take adequate steps for the protection of thei [Referring to the same subject the *Pandhari Vaibhav* (49) of the ber says that it would have been better if Government had com substance of Mr. Malabari's notes to all táluka magistrates and cal ticated opinions of the Hindu population so that they might hav judge whether the opinions given were the opinions of individu generality of the people.]

Recommends the appointment of the Honourable Badrudin Tyebji to a Judgeship in the Bombay High Court on the retirement of the Honourable Mr. Justice West and the Honourable Mr. Justice Kemball.

The *Rást Goftár* (108) of the 30th November says:—The H Justice West and the Honourable Mr. J will shortly vacate their seats on the be High Court. Cannot a worthy Nati permanently appointed to the High C this occasion? The Honourable Mr. B has long since established his claim t Bombay High Court and the recogniti by Government will be a matter of the entire public. [The *Arunodayă* (18) of the 30th November als advantage should be taken of this opportunity to appoint a Judge in the High Court.]

Expresses satisfaction at the appointment of Mr. Rehamtula Mahomed Sayáni to the shrievalty of Bombay for the coming year.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (81) of the 6th December express at the appointment of Mr. Rehamt Sayáni to the shrievalty of Bombay f year and says:—We congratulate Mr. entire Mahomedan community on thi Sir James Fergusson deserves credit for the public voice and that of the press f ment of a Mahomedan gentleman to the post. This appointment give satisfaction to Mahomedans but to the entire Native public dency. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (96) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (7 date express similar sentiments.]

Disapproves of the great honour done to Sir James Fergusson by the Native princes of Káthiáwár during his recent tour in that province.

The *Yajdán Parast* (121) of the 30th November in an "Slaves of Flattery" says:—Sir James made free use of flattering complime recent tour in Káthiáwár. He appears succeeded in winning the good opinio princes of Káthiáwár by his sweet t flattery, but there is nothing surpri the friendship of Native potentates Governors and other high officers all that is necessary is Officers in high positions have frequently tried this experiment The Káthiáwár princes appear to have been blinded by the the Governor has lavished on them and have adopted measure

his memory. Nobody will envy this complete success achieved b
but the painful exhibition which the princes of Káthiáwár h
their fondness for false flattery is worth nothing. When will Nativ
free from this vice? There is little hope of their freeing themsel
grasp. Such a condition of things is painful and calculated to do
interests of the subjects of Native States. What have they shown
works in honour of a Governor like Sir James, who obstructs the a
of Natives and screens the injustice done to them? They have si
that they do not care for the interests of their Native subjects a
honour to those who do not deserve it. We wish that the Native p
become conscious of the sorry figure they were making in the eyes
jects by such conduct. [The *Gujaráti* (92) of the same date
Governors' tours in Native States are undertaken with a view to
quaintance with their real condition Sir James Fergusson's rec
Káthiáwár has not satisfied that expectation. There is a loud c
garding want of protection to life and property in Native States
turbances raised by the Maiyás and the Makránis owed their or
circumstance. If Sir James had paid some heed to this complain
have earned the blessings of the people of Káthiáwár. The *Pársi*
of the same date expresses sentiments similar to those of the *Yaj*
and illustrates them by means of a cartoon representing two casks
the names of Gondal, Navánagar, Bhávnagar, Karáchi, Cutch and E
engraved on them, with a person standing between them.]

Approves of the conduct of Mr. Whitworth, C.S., some time Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, in the matter of freely expressing his opinion against the oppressive working of the ábkári and forest laws.

The *Gujarát Mitră* (72) of the 30th November, in referring to
contributed by Mr. Whitworth, C.S., some
Secretary to the Bombay Government,
on the oppressive working of the ábkár
laws, praises him for his independent a
disposition and says:—We have ourselve
given instances of the harshness of ábká
and it is natural that a man of Mr.
disposition should not have been able to maintain silence on
Several arbitrary and self-willed officers of the Bombay Governmen
annoyed with him and are said to be using their endeavours to get
ed. We do not think that he has in any way disobeyed the orders
ment in having freely expressed his opinion with a view to r
awkward defects of the law and to do good to the public.

Comments on the recent resolution of the Bombay Government on the subject of the appointment of Honorary Surgeons to the Goculdás Tejpál Hospital.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 30th November says:—The
of Bombay is evidently of belief that
now and then be "dictatorial" and
according to the prevailing mood and
Secretaries: that in fact what may be
blasphemous in the sergeant is only ch
captain. Government can be "dictatori
suits its turn to "dish" some less powerful outside public body o
but the latter should be so far "courteous" as to take every prec
wound its dignity. The Government can give curt treatment to all
but will not in its turn brook similar treatment from those who ha
it on public affairs. In its latest resolution touching the Honor
ships of the Goculdás Tejpál Hospital it complains of the very rude
the Bombay Corporation some weeks ago gave to its "dictatorial"
the scheme of the appointment of Honorary Surgeons had fail
"dictatorial" advisedly. For can the Government adduce pro
of its sweeping statement? We are loth to take up the controver
to this unfortunate matter. But since the Government now co
"dictatorial" character of the resolution passed by the Corporati
as well to remind it that it treated that body with scant cou
declined to give proof of the alleged failure of the scheme. It pas
on two honest and hardworking Surgeons without giving them
a defence. It based that judgment on the opinions passed by
General in a hole-and-corner report. There can be no two op
thus condemning the scheme the Government acted on one-si

It had no business to say in that oracular fashion that the scheme was a failure. And why should it now complain if the Corporation gives the retort discourteous that in its opinion the scheme is *not* such a failure as the Surgeon-General would have the Government believe? The credulity of the Government was then taken advantage of. But as an impartial administration it ought to have first obtained clear evidence by putting the two Honorary Surgeons on their defence to enable them to corroborate the *ex-parte* statements of their superiors. And has the Government of Bombay forgotten the attitude it maintained towards the Corporation for nearly three years in reference to its just grievance about the withholding of a portion of its police contribution on account of the lock hospital in Bombay? Fortunately the Secretary of State has already given his unbiassed opinion on the question and we have therefore not to depend on the public verdict, though it must be said that that verdict was quite in harmony with his own. The Secretary of State decided last year that the action was unjustifiable. The Corporation as representing the general body of citizens had more than once declared in positive terms that on principle it was opposed to the introduction of the Contagious Diseases Act in the city, however desirable it might be for the Government to protect its troops in military cantonments. How was that emphatic verdict of the Corporation, affirmed and reaffirmed, treated? It will not do even for a Government to throw stones from a glass house. In this respect, we are afraid, Government has been the worse offender of the two, though that would be poor reason for the Corporation to urge in self-defence if it really erred. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (96) of the 1st December says that the resolution adopted by the Bombay Municipal Corporation is not wanting in courtesy and hopes that the Corporation will not be behindhand in performing its duty. It should respectfully ask Government to supply it with all the papers and reports connected with the subject to enable it to properly represent its case. The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 1st December says:—Few would look upon the discussion which has been going on on the subject of the appointment of Honorary Assistant Surgeons to the Goculdás Tejpál Hospital with anything like satisfaction. The discussion does not stop and as days pass it goes on widening in its scope. It has now reached a stage which threatens to destroy the harmony that has prevailed between the local Government and our Municipal Corporation on the one hand and between the official section of the medical profession and the Native medical practitioners on the other. Sir James Fergusson's Government cannot be too careful on this occasion to steer clear of the prejudices which are prevailing on this subject and by which it is being apparently influenced. The Government must, we think, be held responsible for all that has occurred. In the first place it passed its first resolution on the Honorary Assistant Surgeons of the Goculdás Hospital without calling upon them to explain the charges that bad been brought against them by Dr. Hojel. In the second place it did not take care to keep the resolution private. The sad mistake so committed led to a controversy which has benefited none but has damaged a cause from which it was at one time hoped that the public would derive much benefit. The controversy was unnecessarily prolonged and after having been quieted temporarily it again comes before the public, and that too in a more unfortunate aspect than it had ever assumed before. The Government resolution dated the 24th ultimo shows how a misunderstanding has again arisen between the Government and the Municipal Corporation. The resolution commits the very mistake for which it takes the Municipal Corporation to task. The Government considers that "it is scarcely reasonable for the Municipal Corporation to request Government to reconsider its resolution of the 3rd October without assigning any reason for the request." The Municipal Corporation may as well ask in its turn whether it is reasonable for the Government to condemn the tone of the Corporation's resolution as being "more dictatorial and less courteous than Government has a right to expect" *without assigning any reason*, to use the phraseology of the Government resolution, for the condemnation. The resolution of the municipality which has roused the indignation of the Government does not pretend to say that Government is bound to reconsider its decision. As it is, the Corporation has been found fault with without being told where lies the error. After this breach of harmony it is to be doubted whether the Corporation will succeed in bringing the Government round to its way of thinking. It would seem being made as far as possible to prejudice the Government aga of Honorary Surgeonships. The Bombay Medical Union rece presentation to Government on the subject in which they requ scheme should be tried again at the Goculdás Hospital and success of a similar experiment made in Sir Cowasji Jehan Hospital. The Government having therefore enquired of Dr. Surgeon in charge of this latter hospital, he has, we hear, re scheme has proved a failure, although on former occasions he vourably of the Honorary Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Prabhákar. may well ask what does all this mean? How is it that an expe is reported upon in this inconsistent manner at different times? ment of Bombay is perhaps not so much to blame as those who counsels in this matter. The belief prevails that the Surgeon- his face against the scheme and hence these inconsistent report controversy is wearing an unfortunate and unsatisfactory aspe ment could avoid all this by the exercise of patience and watchf

Disapproves of the arrangements for admitting gentlemen to His Excellency the Governor's levées.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (81) of the 5th December says:— some gentlemen who ought not to hav at His Excellency the Governor's levée instant were there and that measures to prevent a similar occurrence in futur Secretary to His Excellency the Go Frank Souter, the Commissioner of Police, are examining the present at the levée and will intimate either verbally or in writi ought not to have been there to discontinue their visits in futur that the public will pity the poor souls that will receive such would very much like to know the standard of qualification determined upon as entitling gentlemen to admission.

Comments in connection with a recent collision in the Dábhol creek between two coasting steamers of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

The *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 30th November says:—The in the Dábhol creek between two coast the Bombay Steam Navigation Comp as it does so close upon a similar accid points to the necessity of some precauti being taken by Government to ren along the coast safe and easy. Duri years there has been an immen passenger traffic in that part. All through the week there a thousand passengers carried up and down the coast eve published report of the late accident shows that the two stea and *Shastrie* carried between them no less than 1,300 souls this enormous traffic, so far as appears, must go on increas with the increase in the facilities of navigation. A collision like last, if sufficiently far from the shore, may result in serious loss high time therefore that Government should take the subject int consideration with a view to take what measures may be necess as much as possible the chances of such accidents. The ma follow will bring to light the quarter where the blame lies. Bu blame be fastened in this particular instance, whether on the inc negligence of the men employed or in the difficulties of the place of proper signalling and whistling, we think these are subjects i and all of which Government ought to issue some adequate ru regulate the traffic in the interests of the large numbers of journey from place to place in these coasting steamers. [The *B* 30th November and the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) and the *Suryoda* 1st December express similar sentiments.]

Suggests that the circle of newspapers favoured with official reports should be enlarged.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 30th November says:—T may congratulate itself on having elici from Government regarding the su and other documents to the local pr ernment of Bombay deserves thanks sion. But we wish it extended the

the principal papers, and especially to the dailies. This might cost
more, but what is the cost compared with the amount of good to
public and the amount of mischief averted by the supply of correct
cannot too often repeat our conviction that whatever mischief is don
newspapers or the authorities is done more in ignorance than
Government would do well to reconsider the matter, and if nece
might levy a small subscription all round. [The *Gujarát Mitră* (72)
November is sorry to find that the list of papers to be supplied
reports includes one or two that command no influence, while the *Ka*
(99), the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79), the *Jáme Jamshed* (96) and other
Bombay papers have been omitted from it. It is to be hoped that
will issue a fresh resolution in which well established papers will
favour, while those undeserving of it will be denied it. The *Satyă*
of the 30th November and the *Praja Mitră* (107) of the 3rd Decemb
the resolution is defective and manifests ignorance on the part of
concerned in issuing it.]

Complains of want of rain in Bijápur.

A correspondent of the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 30th November, w
Bijápur, says:—There is no rain here.
are leaving this district with their cattle f
and Belgaum. Great distress prevails
prices of grain are very high. Government have not as yet made a
ments for providing relief-works. The crops are withering for wa
The new Collector has arrived. He does not seem to be active an
enough to grapple with the distress. I hope you will use your inf
Government for affording relief to the people of this district.

Legislation.

Comments in connection with the draft Railway Bill.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 1st December says:—The R
which has been introduced into the Legisla
of the Governor General by the Honourabl
will when it passes into law prove a ver
measure. We notice with particular approval those provisions of th
are directed against the over-crowding of passengers in railway carri
has been a long standing complaint and little, if any, attention has
to it by the railway authorities. We hear constantly that third
partments in the mail train from Raichur to Poona on the G. I.
line are generally so over-crowded that passengers are huddle
like sheep and on that account inconvenience is at times caused to the
who occupy second class compartments.

Municipalities.

Suggests that medical men should be appointed to the vacancies on the inspecting staff of the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 30th
states that two vacancies have occurred on
ing staff of the Health Department of
Municipality and suggests the advisability
ing medical men to the vacancies.

Berár Affairs.

Points out the necessity of constituting a High Court for Berár.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (13) of the 1st December says:—The pres
of the Berár High Court and its consti
been the cause of a continuous public
Some time ago when a proposal was m
Resident to constitute a distinct High
Berár and to locate it at Hyderabad the local papers strongly prote
the proposed arrangement. Fortunately for the people of Berár t
ment fell through. The location of the High Court of the pro
province itself will satisfy all requirements and will be a real
province. If those holding the reins of the Government of the
their hands would be a little more liberal with the public money a

grievance would be removed. An additional expenditure of
month will give us two judges for our High Court. We are n
suggestion will be approved by the authorities, but as the
British empire and the welfare of the people principally depen
administration of justice the Government of India must see i
the strings of its purse. There is certainly a show of reform
about some of our institutions, but real progress is yet far from

Requests the Resident to make a personal inquiry into the disputed municipal cases at Akola.

In an article headed "The local Municipal cases" the *Va*
(17) of the 1st December says:—We
the Resident is coming to Berár in o
of the Christmas holidays. If the visi
a *fait accompli* we earnestly request
Berár administration to pay a visit
nothing else for forming a practical judgment on the municipal
pending in the High Court under its extraordinary jurisdiction.
hearing of the applications were fixed at Akola matters would beco
solution to such a shrewd Judge as Mr. Cordery. It is said th
while he was Deputy Commissioner at Akola rarely decided off
in which a personal inspection of the spot was likely to throw
the subject-matter in dispute. We would appeal to the learned J
the same test to the present cases. As the applications are
express no opinion one way or the other, but we can say witho
personal inspection of the verandas which the municipality
space and which according to the shopkeepers are their own p
will convince the Judge of the intrinsic worth of the claims put
parties. The decision in this case will set at rest a long standin
the municipality wins the bazár will not prosper as the shopke
be able to hire the premises. If the shopkeepers succeed th
give a fresh stimulus to the prosperity of the bazár. By the
request the local municipality to take into consideration the
renting the open space in front of a row of shops close to the ba
long been deserted for want of proper accommodation. We onc
the municipality to open its eyes and take the matter into it
deration.

RAOJI BHAVANR
Acting Reporter on th

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
8th December 1884.

INDEX.

Page

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Addresses: Comments on the reply of Sir James Fergusson to the address presented by the Sind Sabha 5

Appointments: Recommendation for the appointment of the Hon'ble Badrudin Tyebji to a Judgeship in the Bombay High Court on the retirement of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball 7

Bombay Steam Navigation Company: Comments in connection with a recent collision in the Dábhol creek between two coasting steamers of the— 10

Governor's tour: Disapproval of the great honour done to Sir James Fergusson by the Native princes of Káthiáwár during His Excellency's recent tour in that province 7

Honorary Surgeons: Comments on the recent resolution of the Bombay Government on the subject of the appointment of—to the Goculdás Tejpál Hospital— 8

"Indian Dangers": Comments in connection with the views of the *St. James's Gazette* regarding the possibility of a mutiny in India ... 3

Infant marriage and enforced widowhood:

Comments on Mr. Malabari's proposals for reforming the customs of— 6

Disapproval of the action taken by Government in respect of Mr. Malabari's notes on— 6

Land revenue: Expression of opinion that the system of revenue settlement obtaining in Sind has prejudicially affected the zamindárs in that province 4

Levées: Disapproval of the arrangements for admitting gentlemen to His Excellency the Governor's— 10

Public service: Approval of the conduct of Mr. Whitworth, C.S., some time Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, in the matter of freely expressing his opinion against the oppressive working of the ábkári and forest laws 8

Salt: Necessity of further reducing the duty on— 6

Shrievalty of Bombay: Expression of satisfaction at the appointment of Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayáni to the—for the coming year ... 7

Supply of official papers to the public press: Suggestion that the circle of newspapers favoured with official reports should be enlarged ... 10

Want of rain in Bijápur: Complaint regarding— 11

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Railway Bill: Comments in connection with the draft— 11

PART III.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay: Suggestion that medical men should be appointed to the two vacancies on the inspecting staff of the Health Department of the—Municipality 11

PART IV.—*Berár Affairs*—

High Court for Berár: Necessity of constituting a distinct— ... 11

Municipal cases at Akola: Request to the Resident to make a personal enquiry into the disputed— 12

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

809
DIA OFFICE
7 JAN 1885

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND B

For the Week ending 13th December

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	
	ENGLISH.		
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Week
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Month
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quart
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-we
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.		
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Week
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-we
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Week
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Week
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fortn
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Week
16	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.
17	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.
	MARA'THI.		
18	The Arunodayă	Thána	Week
19	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.
20	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.
21	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.
22	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.
*23	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Do.
24	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortni
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Week
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.
27	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.
30	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.
31	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.
32	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortni
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekl
34	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.
35	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.
36	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.
37	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.
38	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.
39	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortni
40	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Month
*41	„ Mádhavi	Dhárwár	Weekl
42	„ Maháráshtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.
43	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.
46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Month
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekl
48	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.
*51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.
*52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.
*53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Month
*54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekl
55	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Month
56	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortni
57	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekl
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.
*59	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.
60	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Month
*61	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekl
62	„ Sholápur Vritt	Sholápur	Do.
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.
64	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.
65	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.
	MARA'THI—*continued*.		
66	The Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Weekly
67	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.
69	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.
70	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.		
71	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly
72	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.
73	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.
74	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.
75	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.
	GUJARA'TI.		
76	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly
77	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily
78	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly
79	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.
80	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.
81	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily
82	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly
83	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.
84	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly
*85	„ Chamanistáne Hamesh Bahár	Bombay	Do.
86	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly
87	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.
88	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly
89	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.
90	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.
91	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.
92	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly
93	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly
94	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.
*95	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly
96	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily
97	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly
98	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly
99	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.
*100	„ Kapol-hita-wardhak	Do.	Monthly
101	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly
*102	„ Mangal Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly
103	„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly
104	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.
105	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly
106	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.
107	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.
108	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.
109	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.
110	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.
111	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly
112	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.
113	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.
114	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.
115	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.
116	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly
117	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patra	Ahmedabad	Monthly
118	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly
119	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly
120	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.
121	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly
	KA'NARESE.		
122	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly
123	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.
124	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.
125	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.
	URDU.		
*126	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly
127	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.
	PERSIAN.		
128	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.		
129	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly
	SINDI.		
*130	The Muin-ul-Islam	Karáchi	Weekly
131	The Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the paper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the nu in these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that or *d*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well know with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Gover the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Says that the system of revenue settlement obtaining in Sind has prejudicially affected the zamindárs in that province.

In continuation of the article reported at pages 4 and 5 of the Report on Native Papers for the week ending 6th December 1884 the *Sind Times* (5) of the 5th December says:—We suppose we have a right to rely on the Queen's Proclamation as a still subsisting valid document. This may be said to be the net result of the controversy that followed the Ilbert Bill. If our rulers do not wish to quote it we will at once hold our peace on the subject. But Lord Ripon most solemnly assured us that the Proclamation was not a dead letter, and we have no doubt no honest ruler can assert that it is. Taking for granted then that the Queen's Proclamation is not null and void, we venture to call the attention of the authorities to the following passage which we are afraid has been often grossly ignored. "We know and respect," wrote Her Gracious Majesty, "the feelings of attachment with which the Natives of India regard the lands inherited by them from their ancestors, and We desire to protect them in all rights connected therewith, subject to the equitable demands of the State, and We wish that generally in framing and administering the law due regard be paid to the ancient rights, usages and customs of India." It is a matter of history that the resumption proceedings under the Inám Act were among the pre-disposing causes of the Mutiny of 1857. The passage we have quoted was inserted to quiet men's minds by assuring them that the Government would not follow any revolutionary policy regarding land. And yet we have shown that in Sind at least a revolutionary policy was followed. We have shown how, notwithstanding the express directions of the Government of India, the Settlement Officers took it upon themselves to ignore the rights of zamindárs in their waste lands and to charge full assessment on them. In Upper Sind the Settlement Officers gave the occupancy right to the Maurusi Hari generally and settled the land revenue with him. It was quite natural for a set of officers unused to any system of tenure except the ryotwári and strongly prejudiced in favour of that system to do so. At one time Sir Bartle Frere was inclined to combine the Government dues and the zamindári dues in the assessment, and to satisfy the zamindárs' demands by paying their dues through the Collector. In other words he considered it right to follow the Queen's Proclamation and to substantially protect the zamindárs in their rights. But other counsels prevailed and the idea was totally given up. The Maurusi Haris, finding the Government ranged on their side and willing to give them a heritable and transferable occupancy and to treat them as proprietors for the purpose of land revenue, refused in several instances to acknowledge the rights of the zamindárs, and the result was ruinous litigation. In most of the suits decided the zamindár's right to Malikano was established, but the Maurusi Hari resorted to a dodge which often made the decree a nullity. In one season or other he refused to pay the Government assessment and thus had his holding sold by the revenue authorities free of all encumbrances, charges and liens. The new occupant by purchase was either the Maurusi Hari himself or some one else from whom the Maurusi Hari speedily managed to buy his holding. The zamindár sued the new occupant, but he had to contend not against his hereditary tenant but against an individual who was armed with new rights under a revenue sale. The Survey and Settlement Act made no provision for this state of things and in several cases the zamindár was defeated. In their despair many of his class sold their rights, whatever they were, to persons who could well afford to fight for them in the civil courts. But there were several Maurusi Haris, who notwithstanding the unjust attitude taken up by Government continued to respect the hereditary rights of their zamindárs, and to this day some of them continue to do so. But the temptation offered by the Settlement Officer on the one hand and the civil court on the other has generally proved too strong for the force of custom and habit, and we are afraid no little mischief has been already consummated.

Comments in connection with a case in which a European in Assam was acquitted of the charge of rape on a Native girl.

The *Poona Vaibhav* (50) of the 7th December gives the particul case reported in a paper published at Sylhet in which a European planter was charged wit committed rape on a Native girl but was dis by the magistrate on the ground that the cha not proved, and observes :—Most probably th culars of this case have not been faithfully inasmuch as European gentlemen can never be guilty of such offenc even supposing that the case has a foundation of truth there is no much surprise. How can Europeans, who tear themselves from their and relations in undertaking a sojourn in this distant country, sati animal passions if not by such means? It is true that such incid calculated to create disgust for the present administration in the Natives, but what is the remedy? The Government is meant purely happiness of Europeans and it must needs do that which prom object.

Says that the fullest opportunity should be given to the public to celebrate Lord Ripon's visit to Bombay with the greatest *eclat*.

The *Kesari* (37) of the 9th December says :—It appears from the papers that the arrangements made by the local ment for the reception of Lord Ripon are c to cause great disappointment to the pub think that Sir James Fergusson should on this allow himself to be guided by public opinio attempts at throwing obstacles in the way of t celebrating the occasion of Lord Ripon's visit to Bombay with the grea are not only calculated to wound the susceptibilities of the people and Lord Ripon but are likely to seriously affect the favourable impression been created on the public mind by Sir James Fergusson. [Th *Prakásh* (9) of the 11th December expresses somewhat similar sentime

Suggests the release of a few prisoners from jails in honour of Lord Ripon.

The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (77) of the 9th December heartily supp suggestion made by one of its correspondent release of a few prisoners from jails in h Lord Ripon, and says that this would be a ni perpetuating the memory of the noble Lo departure from India is looked upon by the people as an event of v importance.

Approves of the reply given by Lord Dufferin to the address presented to him by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (96) of the 9th December says :—The reply Lord Dufferin to the address presented to hi Bombay Municipal Corporation will give sa to the entire Native community. The f ments expressed by him regarding the retiring and the promise given by him of followin footsteps of Lord Ripon were highly g Every well-wisher of India sincerely desires that Lord Dufferin shoul the hopes entertained of him by the people. No Viceroy has assu reins of office under more favourable circumstances, and it remains to how the hopes he has excited are fulfilled. He will have to submit h a crucial test because the people of India have been so very happ Lord Ripon's regime and have seen so much of the virtues of an inde Viceroy that they will not be pleased with anything save the manifes similar virtues by his successor. We only wish that he may act dependence and impartiality and strive for the good of the country in measures he may have to undertake. If by his well-known diplo succeeds in convincing haughty Europeans that India is not to be gove their interests only, in developing the sympathy of the entire class of E with Natives, and in cementing the breach between these two com he will have achieved a great success. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (81) of date says that Lord Dufferin is very fortunate in having succeede Viceroyalty of India at a time when the people are quiet and conte expresses a wish that when he retires from the country he may be abl her in a better condition than at present.]

Expresses satisfaction with the reply given by Lord Dufferin to the address presented to him by the Anjumané Islám of Bombay.

The *Káside Mumbai* (101) of the 12th December, in referring to t given by Lord Dufferin to the address pres him by the Anjumané Islám of Bombay, say promise given by Lord Dufferin to look interests of the Mahomedan community doubtedly be regarded with great pride by th munity. From the speeches delivered by from the anxiety shown by him for the welfare of the people entrust charge it appears that he will not fail to improve their condition. Lor had not sufficient time to do much for the Mahomedan communit *Bombay Samáchár* (81) of the 11th December expresses satisfaction replies given by Lord Dufferin to the several addresses presented to hi his stay in Bombay and says that the anxiety displayed by him for the condition of the Mahomedan community will give satisfaction no that community but to all classes of people. Lord Ripon took import in the advancement of the Mahomedan community and similar actio part of the new Viceroy will do it much good.]

Condemns the conduct of the Anglo-Indian planters of Bengal who insulted Lord Ripon on his return to Calcutta and advises Government to take notice of their conduct.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (99) of the 7th December, in an article headed Indians as Fenians or Nihilists," condemns duct of the Anglo-Indian planters of Benga sulted Lord Ripon by hissing and hootin return to Calcutta on the 29th November says:—When Natives from all parts of I vying with one another in doing honour Ripon the base minds of some of the Ang planters of Bengal have taken quite a different direction. The in course the result of preconcerted measures. Some influential Europe have instigated the planters. Until now there has been some limit to the prevailing among these Anglo-Indians, for which however more cred to the fear of punishment at the hands of the State than to their good s however the pressure were relaxed a little the planters would not stop raising an open rebellion. The Nihilists of Russia, the Socialists of and the Fenians of Ireland did not turn rebels all at once. Fr beginnings they have at last become the declared enemies of their Gove If these unworthy beginnings of these Europeans were looked upo lenient eye they would in course of time even think of blowing up the and palaces of their rulers by means of dynamite. If Natives had these tactics their conduct would have been stigmatised as rebellious a would have been kept ready for punishing them. But now the questic do not the authorities take measures to prevent civilized Europeans fro ing the illiterate Natives this new method of manifesting disloyalty?

Insists upon more earnest action in the matter of encouraging Native arts and industries.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 7th December says:—In spite of several on the part of the Government of India private enterprise by way of directing Go servants to purchase country-made article industries seem to be languishing day by d O'Conor tells us that the imports of boots a have doubled, those of malt liquor have increased by 37 per cent., and woollen goods have very nearly doubled in value. What is the good resolutions after resolutions if the imports are thus increasing at a rapi If Government really desire that our industries should prosper they m more earnest efforts still. Words have but little value in this civilized is action alone that can succeed.

Complains of the prevalence of the vice of drinking.

The *Shiváji* (61) of the 5th December requests the attention of th ities concerned to certain objectionable adopted by liquor sellers with a view to dra into the meshes of the vice of drinking. It observed that an attempt is made to attract people to the shops whe and other intoxicating substances are sold by means of some musical e ment provided for the purpose, while some vendors do not hesitate to their commodity gratis simply with the object of throwin way of people and bringing them within their clutche other similar devices have been and are being invente idea of the evils that attend on the policy of granting li indiscriminately, and the reports of magistrates on the s the number of offences caused by drunkenness will throw this view. We admit that thirst for money is an inconq government that proclaims itself as the saviour of people that passion. The A'bkári Department was originally st providing the means of checking the growing vice of dri become a means of lawfully developing that vice.

Complains that liquor is sold at unreasonably high rates in Sátára.

The *Bodh Sudhákar* (22) of the 10th December columns that the drinking publ liquor at reasonable rates on ac employing unpaid liquor sellers contractors. The writer say conversation between a liquor seller and his customer that liquor sellers suffered much for want of remunerat trick of charging high rates in order to recoup themselv peons in order to secure themselves from punishment, an magistrate is not taking measures in the matter.

Points out the necessity of starting relief works in Kaládgi.

The *Hitechchhu* of Kaládgi (31) of the 7th Decembe rain and requests the attenti cerned to the cry for relief wo in all quarters.

Approves of the policy of forest conservancy in India.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (96) of the 11th December exp policy of forest conservancy Government and says:—Tho against the Forest Departmen newspapers, those who have given special attention t the anxiety of the Government of India to preserve fo policy is calculated to enhance the prosperity of the coun forests has considerably increased of late. Though the Government in preserving forests has proved prejudicial poor classes of people, and though some mean officers of exercise undue severity on those classes, it is an undoub of the forest laws is the present and future good o Officers were to explain to the poor classes of people the ving forests and the disadvantages resulting from thei would soon be brought round to recognise the necessit many frivolous complaints would cease.

Complains that the acquisition of lands for forest purposes in the Dápoli Táluka is calculated to prove injurious to the interests of cultivators.

A correspondent of the *Arunodaya* (18) of the 7th Dápoli in the Ratnágiri Distri acquisition of certain lands i reserves is calculated to pr interests of the cultivating cl táluka is annually cultivate have not been set apart in s policy of reserving forests at the risk of causing inconve trenching upon the area available for *ráb* cultivation w even to Government.

Makes certain suggestions in connection with a letter addressed by the Director of Agriculture to the *Khetiwádi Patrak* of Nadiád on the subject of the liability of wheat and jowári to the attacks of a kind of smut.

In a paragraph headed "The Department of A *Patrika* (15) of the 7th Decem *Government Gazette* publishes the Director of Agriculture *Khetiwádi Patrak* of Nadiád i useful information of an agric pears from the letter that whe to the attacks of a kind of s grains in the ears to black pow

the disease to the seed. The information is very useful, but bei
English is, we are afraid, lost to a majority of the persons who
account. Why was not this letter of the Director of Agricultu
office of the Oriental Translator to be rendered into the vern
presidency? Information of this sort which is meant to reach the
of the people should always be published in all the languages pr
districts and circulated among the Collectors, from whom it
down to subordinate officers and from the latter to the ryots ge
is the regular channel of communication between Government
and it should be invariably employed whenever the Director of A
to give any useful information relating to agriculture. We also
this matter a duty lies on public bodies and public-spirited gen
mofussil. They too can be of great use in disseminating usefu
And if the Director of Agriculture is open to queries from th
agencies can from time to time bring to his notice whatever
agriculturist, solicit information and advice, and publish what
in obtaining in their neighbourhood. In this way much usefu
be done to justify the existence of the newly created D
Agriculture.

Does not approve of Government interference in the matter of reforming the customs of infant marriage and enforced widowhood.

The *Suryodayă* (65) of the 8th December quotes the o
Justice Scott of the Bombay High
Malabari's notes on infant marriage
widowhood and says that it is distres
learned judge should have given coun
proposals of Mr. Malabari. It is not a
that representatives or officers of the Q
who has declared in unmistakable terms in her Proclamation of 1
of non-interference with religious matters, should think of refo
Native customs at the instance of men of Mr. Malabari's coterie.
any number of Scotts and Malabaris will not avail to reform the
customs of the country. We therefore warn Government agai
the poison of interference in such matters. Things are in a sa
as they are, and we do not undertake to prophesy the result of
tide of their current. [The *Poona Vaibhav* (50) of the 7th Dece
somewhat similar sentiments. The *Bakul* (20) of the same date
favour of legislation in the matter.]

Approves of the nomination of Mr. Rahimatulla Mahomed Sayáni to the shrievalty of Bombay.

The *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 7th December says:—Sir Ja
has, as usual, deferred to the voice of
in making his selection for the office
Bombay for the coming year. Mr. Sa
dered useful service to the public as
Town Council and Municipal Corpora
various other capacities. He is the first Mahomedan gentleman
high office. In making this selection out of the Mahomedan
Bombay Sir James Fergusson's choice has no doubt fallen o
representative of that community. Mr. Sayáni's nomination w
received with universal satisfaction not only for the honour which
the first time on our Mahomedan brethren but for the apprec
shows of an efficient and useful, though quiet and unobtrusive,
at the hands of Government. [Several other Anglo-Maráthi
papers and all the Gujaráti papers express satisfaction with the
Mr. Sayáni. The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 7th December says
ment be assured that the entire Native community appreciates it
might perhaps have preferred it falling on an older Musalman sol

Approves of the nomination of Mr. Dayárám Gidumal Sháháni to the Statutory Civil Service.

The *Gujaráti* (92) of the 7th December approves of the a
Mr. Dayárám Gidumal Sháháni, B.A.,
Statutory Civil Service. Perhaps no be
have been found for the province of S
pointment of Mr. Narsingráo Bhol
Statutory Service of this presidency w
last year has also proved a success. He has come out first in the L

Departmental Examination, standing at the head of three Covenanted
This result is very creditable to Mr. Narsingráo, and we feel confiden
Sháhání's nomination will also prove a similar success. If Governmen
to make such appointments the clamour raised against the objectiona
of the nominations to the Statutory Civil Service will subside.

Makes certain remarks in connection with the levées of Governors.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 7th December says:—Governor
at least in Bombay, have now reached a
which there is no descending. And it is na
the authorities should think of a plan to
useful little institution within the bounds of
As to officials it seems to us that heads of departments would be a su
large number for presentation. The difficulty is about non-officials.
class we now and again hear of men attending levées and Governme
parties whose proper place would be in very much less comfortable
But apart from such persons the number of idlers is generally so grea
honest citizen has often to forego the privilege of paying his respec
Majesty's representative. There are men who would never care
shoulders with staring upstarts. It would be better if His Excelle
audience to a select few from each section, men worth knowing and t
in the public interests. The rest might be relegated to a side roo
His Excellency could salute them once for all as he retires instead o
the long-faced gentry taking up a minute or two by his elaborate
If Sir James thinks of shaking them off altogether he mistakes his me
love moving amongst the *sáhibs*, and there may be some few of them
a living out of official chits and smiles and nods of recognition. Th
pirates ought to be shunned. Besides swindling a simpleton here a
they bring discredit on officials against whom there need not be
of suspicion. These are vested interests, and Sir James Ferguss
love of the good and the pure is his highest title to our esteem, m
put them down had he but known how to do it. But he could not
the legion of respectable elderly men whose sole ambition in life
known to local magnates. What will they not give to be in the p
some great officer? What means, what arts, what tricks they e
obtain an interview! We know one of these men whose love of
is so intense that he might commit suicide to-morrow if he was as
the Governor would attend his funeral! Who could have the heart
such a one from going to the levée? Be kind to him, ye powers
tenderly turn away the shears from his name! Cut him off from
and life is over with him. [The *Yajdán Parast* (121) of the s
says that the Governor's levée is a farce, the absurdity of which is al
enhanced by His Excellency the Governor fixing a standard of qu
for the right of admission.]

Does not approve of the proposal to name the new College at Poona after Sir James Fergusson.

The *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 7th December says that the circ
that the new College which it is proposed t
Poona is to be named after Sir James Fergu
not fail to create surprise in every quarter.
hear that the idea was received with surpris
the European members of the University S
Considering the extent to which Lord Ripon's administration en
such educational institutions and the degree of enthusiasm with
people of the whole of India are manifesting their affection, grat
veneration for the retiring Viceroy, we are at a loss to understand
Poona friends have selected Sir James Fergusson for the honour t
done him. On the contrary have our friends forgotten the punishme
prisonment to which two of them were unnecessarily subjected? La
James Fergusson appears to have followed the course of gaining popu
sweet speeches, and is it possible that the high praise bestowed by H
lency on the proprietors of the New English School last year on the o
the distribution of prizes has altogether overpowered them? Wha
cause we look upon the conduct of the proprietors as improper and
gible. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 11th December does not appro
sentiments expressed by the ***Subodh Patrika.*****]**

Requests Sir James Fergusson to take measures for preventing the silting up of the Gulf of Cambay.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (71) of the 7th December says:—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, when addressing the Nawáb of Cambay and his people at the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the boys' school in that city, said:—"It is a matter of regret that your State is no longer one of the chief seats of Indian and foreign trade. Its decline in that respect is the result of the altered condition of the railway system and the silting up of the Cambay Gulf, which has transferred the trade largely to parts lower down the coast." It was certainly very good of His Excellency to have thus sympathised with the Nawáb and his people on account of the misfortune which has befallen the State of Cambay. But let us see if Sir James Fergusson could not do something more than sympathise merely. The silt is mainly caused by the deposits brought down by the rivers flowing into the gulf. That silt not only ruins Cambay but other States of Káthiáwár also. The mischief is preventable in a great measure. The planting of trees along the banks of the rivers, the dredging of the harbours at their mouths, and devices to keep clean the channel of the sea would go far to check the misfortune the effects of which Sir James Fergusson has deplored. If His Excellency will but give some earnest thought to the subject, the clever engineering staff in the services under him will not be long in suggesting feasible plans for mitigating, if not entirely preventing, the sad change in the condition of the important historic ports on the Gulf of Cambay. Let the Government of Bombay take the initiative in the matter and we feel sure the Native Chiefs immediately concerned will be found ready to support any reasonable proposals for carrying out the works calculated to check the mischief to which their States are a gradual prey. Let Sir James Fergusson think of crowning the closing year of his administration of the affairs of this presidency by some practicable scheme for checking materially the silting up of the Cambay Gulf, and he will have added considerably to his claim to the gratitude of the Chiefs and people of Western India.

Suggests that the Bombay Gazetteer should be translated into Sindhi.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 5th December says:—The Bombay Government has directed the translation of Mr. Campbell's Bombay Gazetteer into Gujaráti, Maráthi and Kánarese for the benefit of the population at large. It is characteristic of the present Government's known apathy towards Sind that no Sindhi translation of the Gazetteer should have been ordered. Sind is perhaps as large a division of the presidency as any other and decidedly more in need of enlightenment. We hope a Sindhi translation will be added to the others already sanctioned.

Distress of the villagers of Mohopa in the Panvel Táluka of the Kolába District.

The *Suryodayă* (65) of the 8th December describes the destitute condition of the villagers of Mohopa in the Panvel Táluka of the Kolába District consequent on the devastation committed by a recent fire, and points out to the Collector of Kolába the necessity of assisting the helpless people by free grants of timber for building houses and by remission of the Government demand.

Comments on the resolution of Government in the matter of supplying official reports to newspapers.

The same newspaper says that the recent resolution of the Government of Bombay in the matter of supplying official reports, &c., to certain newspapers causes deep regret by falling short of the full measure of generosity which was expected of that Government. The resolution provides that newspapers which are not included in the favoured circle should be furnished with official reports on payment of charges varying between 4 and 8 annas. Government should in justice have supplied such reports gratis to all newspapers without distinction, but if they were not prepared to be so liberal they should at least have granted the concession to such of the newspapers as do not command the convenience of easy access to such reports. It is to be hoped that Sir James Fergusson, now that His Excellency's administration is drawing to a close, will issue a modified resolution. It is true that he will have for a moment to take leave of his conservative propensities, but a little patience will enable him to throw

a veil over his vacillating administration and to lay the p
deep obligations. The newspapers in the mofussil are a mo
of giving publicity to Government measures than those in the
and Bombay. The establishment of an "Editor's room" in
be in contemplation, but why should not similar institutions
zilla stations? [The *Nyáyă Darshak* (105) of the 7th De
somewhat similar sentiments. The *Deshi Mitră* (87) of th
urges its claims to Government patronage.]

Complains of want of a dharmashála and well near the Jalgaon station on the G. I. P. Railway line.

The *Prabodh Chandrika* (51) of
complains of the inconvenience caus
of a well and dharmashála near the
on the G. I. P. Railway line and requ
to do the needful in the matter.

Legislation.

Suggestions in connection with the draft Railway Bill.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 7th December says:—B
Mr. Hope's Railway Bill, for which t
to be very thankful to that gentle
useful to publish a statement from a
of the G. I. P. R. Company. The statement is prepared fro
point of view. Mr. Hope, to whom we regret having done som
matter of his minute on the church establishment question, wil
sider the points raised by our humble correspondent. To the
tration the public owe much of the improvement observable i
the railway department, and only the other day a friend showe
Lord Ripon has been to notice every detail with which the com
nience of passengers and employés are concerned. In hi
Minister he has had an indefatigable worker and a trustworthy
station clerks and the clerks of all departments of the G. I. P.
ten days' leave on full pay in a year. No other leave can be
except sick leave, which is granted on half pay on the producti
from the Railway Surgeon or one countersigned by him.
Licentiates should be considered valid by all railway compa
of granting leave. (2) Some provision should be made for g
case of death of very near relatives, such as father, mother an
month's privilege leave and twenty days' casual leave in a y
necessary to such a hard-worked staff. (4) Grant of free pass
ployés on other railways is not allowed at present, and the sys
change of passes should be adopted by all the railway compa
the Native employés should have the indulgence of taking se
when travelling with free passes on any railway while on leave.
statement should appear in the yearly report showing the disposa
of each railway company. (6) According to the present Prov
for the G. I. P. Railway 5 per cent. are deducted from the sala
while only 2½ per cent. are deducted from that of a Native,
that a Native employé does not derive that advantage which a
It is therefore proposed that the rate of percentage in the
should be raised to the level of that in the case of Europeans, so t
prove equally beneficial to all. (7) The hours of attendance of t
staff should be fixed; at present they have to work for ten,
hours. (8) The railway yearly report should show the numbe
European employés on each railway and the lump amount
both should be separately shown. (9) Some scale should be fix
of Natives. Native guards and firemen doing the same sor
European compeers receive lower remuneration than their E
(10) Some distinct provision should be made for giving pecun
men who die or who are incapacitated by accidents while in s
niary aid given to disabled Europeans and Natives shoul
separately. (11) In cases of summary dismissal a subordinate
option of appealing to the Agent direct. (12) Responsible p
for which no special or technical knowledge is required should
to the Native employés of all railways. This would be advan
the companies and the poor Indian tax-payer. (13) A Na
leaving one department and joining another should be allowe
on the former post for some time.

Recommends that the period of time allowed to the public to bring forward their objections to the draft Railway Bill should be extended.

The *Maháráshtră Mitră* (43) of the 4th December, while ap object of Government in framing the Bill, says that the circumstance that been allowed to the public to inform G their objections to the Bill than was rea sary will interfere with the possession b of full information regarding the obje new measure. It will be better if the period of time is extended a measure is passed with the approval of all concerned.

Local Self-government.

Comments on the recently published rules regarding municipal elections.

The *Shiváji* (61) of the 5th December says:—The last *Gover* contains some rules regarding local fun cipal committees. The rules regarding m tions have been generally framed on the rules sanctioned on the occasion when election was first conceded to the Poona Municipality and ther need any comment. The rules however contain a provision em president to select the officer who should collect votes at t place and time, which in our opinion is calculated to interfere with of the committee. Such a power should be vested in the general committee. With this exception we do not think that the ru modification.

Education.

Suggests that the lectures in connection with the new Law School in Poona should, instead of being delivered at the Deccan College, be delivered at a place situated midway between the College and the city.

Alluding to the prospect of a La Poona the *Kesari* (37) of the 9th Decemb the inconvenience that would be caused b being delivered at the Deccan College, an advisability of selecting for the purpose way between the College and the city arrangements may prove convenient to a

Complains of insufficient remuneration and slow promotion to school masters.

A correspondent of the *Poona Vaibhav* (50) of the 7th Decemb of the insufficiently small remuneration school masters and the very tardy promo in the department, and requests the at authorities concerned to the desirability their claims to places in the Registration, Forest and A'bkári Depa correspondent of the *Arunodayă* (18) and the *Din Bandhu* (6) of the make a similar complaint.]

Railways.

Points out the necessity of constructing commodious buildings on the Dádar station of the G. I. P. Railway line.

The *Suryodayă* (65) of the 8th December complains of the nature of the accommodation for passe Dádar station of the G. I. P. Railway li ing the vast traffic commanded by the requests the attention of the railway the necessity of erecting more commo buildings.

A suggestion to the authorities of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (96) of the 13th December, in supporti of the periodical ticket-holders on the G. line for a reduction of the present charge tickets, says that if the authorities of line would follow in the footsteps of th B. & C. I. Railway and increase the number of local trains run Bombay and Kalyán, build three or four new stations between the and make a moderate reduction in the present rates of periodica the public and the Railway Company would be benefited.

Municipalities.

Disapproves of the conduct of the president of the Nadiád Municipality in throwing obstacles in the way of the presentation of an address to Lord Ripon.

The *Gujarát Mitrá* (72) of the 7th December says:—When uninterrupted preparations for presenting addresses to Lord Ripon are being made in all parts of India the municipality of Nadiád has found it difficult to present an address to his Lordship owing to the unreasonable obstinacy of its president. At a general meeting of the municipal commissioners it was resolved, subject to the approval of the president, to spend Rs. 400 for the presentation of an address to Lord Ripon. The president however declined to sanction the expenditure of such a large sum and set down the limit of Rs. 20 within which the expenses should be defrayed. The municipal commissioners were sadly disappointed and the idea of presenting an address in the name of the municipality was allowed to drop. Some citizens are moving in the matter of presenting an address on behalf of the public of Nadiád, and it remains to be seen whether they succeed or not. It is not difficult to get an idea of the extent of the ill feeling cherished by some of the presidents of municipalities against Lord Ripon on account of his having inaugurated the scheme of local self-government. [The *Praja Mitrá* (107) of the 10th and the *Deshi Mitrá* (87) of the 11th December express disapproval of the conduct of the president of the Nadiád Municipality.]

Native States.

Comments on the punishment inflicted on Sultán Nawáz Jung by the Nizám of Hyderabad.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (81) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (77) of the 12th December approve of the decision passed by the Government of His Highness the Nizám in the case of Sultán Nawáz Jung. The *Jáme Jamshed* (96) of the 9th December says:—If Sultán Nawáz Jung is really guilty the punishment inflicted on him is light. But the way in which the Commission conducted its enquiry gives rise to some doubts and we wish that the Sultán had been allowed every opportunity to defend himself. Great injustice has been done to the Sultán in this respect and we wish that in order to redress it a re-trial were ordered by the Nizám with the advice of the British Government.

Berár Affairs.

Does not approve of the reduction recently made in the remuneration of village servants called Jaglias.

In an article headed "Who cares for the poor Jaglia?" the *Vaidarbh* (16) of the 6th December says:—It appears to be not generally known that at present under the orders of our local administration a crusade is being undertaken against those poor and almost insignificant servants of the State, the village Jaglias or chowkidars. Early in the beginning of this year the fiat went forth that the extravagance which characterized the expenditure under this head of State charges ought to be put a stop to and that henceforth a Jaglia should be paid the handsome salary of Rs. 25 *a year*! It was pointed out that to pay Rs. 5 a month, *i. e.* Rs. 60 a year, was a lavish waste of public money. Rs. 2 a month were amply sufficient. For has not the Jaglia ample leisure and can he not utilise that leisure in producing something to supplement his income? It was of course forgotten that almost every Jaglia and certainly the majority of them was liable to be called at any moment to look to the *Sarbardi* (supply of provisions) of this or that officer, to run with the post of the Commissioner to the nearest post office or attend upon the Deputy Educational Inspector or Inspector of Police and a countless host of officials, not to mention the innumerable duties he might have to do under the orders of the Patel. It appears never to have struck the framers of this most just order that nobody would care to employ a man who is liable to be disturbed at any moment and called upon peremptorily to leave the task of one master to undertake that of another, nor was it perceived that such a man could not well undertake any business on his own account. If he were to set up as a cultivator on his own account is it not likely that just at the time of sowing his fields he might be ordered to do Government service and thus be kept away from his plough for days until the proper time had

passed away? And where is he to find a substitute for himself at th
There was a vague impression that the Jaglia had not much work
that there was a good opportunity for curtailing expenditure. On
poor friendless persons we ask the district and táluka offic
Jaglia is so lightly worked as is represented in the Resident's
thing is that while much is made of the little that great men do,
to notice the work of the lower order of servants, private or Gove
most curious feature of the circular is that if a Patel cannot g
Rs. 25 a year it is suggested to him that he might take the amo
his own arrangements. We have taken some pains to make enc
matter, and from our own knowledge we can satisfy the pu
manner in which the orders are carried out. Many Jaglias ha
serve under these terms. Many Patels have confessed their inab
Jaglias on the splendid terms offered by Government, but at
many have submitted to the order. From some persons of the l
ever we have heard a curious tale. A Patel said openly in the pre
number of people and two officers of Government that he knew it
to secure a man on Rs. 2 a month, but he asked what he was
that the only way open to him was to take what Government gave a
remainder from his own pocket. Such statements as these reflect
credit on Government. And then how is the Jaglia maintained
perial or Provincial revenues? No. There is a distinct cess call
It has not been stated that the amount raised by means of this ce
than sufficient to maintain the required number of Jaglias.
as if Government were going to make a profit out of this c
priate what was raised for one purpose to another purpose.
profusion bordering on extravagance a large number of Extra A
missioners and Attachés are employed, by a feat of penny-wi
foolish policy it is sought to effect saving by reducing a Chaprasi
This is economy with a vengeance.

Comments on the Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1883-84.

Reviewing the Report on Public Instruction in the Hydera
Districts for the year 1883-84, the *P*
(13) of the 8th December says:—Mr.
at all been singular in holding that th
spects of public employment to edu
will be a very desirable encouragement
The Education Commission is of the same opinion. The Resid
is pleased to differ from both, and we differ from the Resident.
in his review observes that "it would be a mistaken policy
artificial or direct stimulus to a motive which has quite sufficie
force inherent in it already." If we are not mistaken the Re
observation means that education in its present stage in Berár
without the assistance of any artificial or direct stimulus such as
ing out prospects of public employment to educated Natives.
to assert that education in Berár is as yet in such a state of helples
it needs to be stimulated not only by one act of artificial or di
but by all imaginable acts, direct or indirect, artificial or
Bombay Presidency, which has been ahead of us by many years,
need of such aids. The Government of Bombay has made
tardy, concessions in keeping with the principle which Mr. Jatár
advocated, and graduates have been taught to look upon M
almost as their birth-right. Not only this but there is what is ca
service examination, which is a test which it is compulsory on all wh
ployment in the lower grades of public service to pass. In fact all kn
have been studiously applied to quicken what would otherwise b
stage of education. So much for the theory of direct and artifici
Now let us see if the other observations made by the Reside
Mr. Jatár's position are more substantial. It is urged that the h
prospects of public employment to educated Natives would rais
in the nature of things must in a very large majority of cases b
disappointment, and that this has a tendency to create evils wor
which it is meant to cure, except in countries where other su
and careers are open to the students who cannot be provid

appointments. We quite agree with the Resident in holding
cannot possibly hope to provide employment for all educated N
the majority of them must look out for other outlets and ca
also aware that many for whom the state cannot provide must b
and perhaps discontented. But Mr. Jatár's contention, as we
is not that Government holds itself responsible for the employm
pass a particular test but that Government takes none into
have not passed it.

Makes certain suggestions in connection with the draft bye-laws of the Akola Municipality.

A correspondent of the *Varhád Samáchár* (17) of the 8th Dec
the period of time allowed to the public
state their objections to the draft bye-la
Municipality is very short. The bye
been published in the manner in whic
have been, and therefore have not a
notice. The vice-president of the municipality will do well
period of time originally allowed and to cause Maráthi translatio
to be published in newspapers and distributed as widely as po
bye-laws have to be finally sanctioned the Committee should not

RAOJI BHAVANR
Acting Reporter on th

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
15th December 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Ábkári:
- Complaint regarding the prevalence of the vice of drinking ... 5
- Complaint that liquor is sold at unreasonably high rates in Sátára ... 6

Addresses:
- Approval of the reply given by Lord Dufferin to the address presented to him by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay 4
- Expression of satisfaction with the reply given by Lord Dufferin to the address presented to him by the Anjumané Islám of Bombay. 5

Agriculture: Suggestions in connection with a letter addressed by the Director of — to the *Khetiwádi Patrak* of Nadiád on the subject of the liability of wheat and jowári to the attacks of a kind of smut ... 6

Appointments: Approval of the nomination of Mr. Dayárám Gidumal Sháháni to the Statutory Civil Service 7

Bombay Gazetteer: Suggestion that the — should be translated into Sindhi 9

Fires: Distress of the villagers of Mohopa in the Panvel Táluka of the Kolába District consequent on the devastation caused by fire ... 9

Forests:
- Approval of the policy of forest conservancy in India ... 6
- Complaint that the acquisition of lands for forest purposes in the Dápoli Táluka is calculated to prove injurious to the interests of cultivators 6

Infant marriage and enforced widowhood: Disapproval of Government interference in the matter of reforming the customs of— ... 7

Judicial matters: Comments in connection with a case in which a European in Assam was acquitted of the charge of rape on a Native girl.. 4

Land revenue: Expression of opinion that the system of revenue settlement obtaining in Sind has prejudicially affected the zamindárs in that province 3

Levées: Remarks in connection with the — of Governors ... 8

Native arts and industries in India: Advocacy of more earnest action in the matter of encouraging— 5

New College at Poona: Disapproval of the proposal to name the — after Sir James Fergusson... 8

Public Works: Complaint regarding the want of a dharmashála and well near the Jalgaon station of the G. I. P. Railway 10

Relief works: Necessity of starting — in Kaládgi 6

Shrievalty of Bombay: Approval of the nomination of Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayáni to the— 7

Silting up of the Gulf of Cambay: Request to Sir James Fergusson to take measures for preventing the— 9

Supply of official reports to the public press: Comments on the resolution of Government in the matter of the— 9

Viceroy of India:
- Condemnation of the conduct of the Anglo-Indian planters of Bengal who insulted Lord Ripon on his return to Calcutta and advice to Government to take notice of their conduct 5
- Expression of opinion that the fullest opportunity should be given to the public to celebrate the occasion of Lord Ripon's visit to Bombay with the greatest *eclat* 4
- Suggestion for the release of a few prisoners from jails in honour of Lord Ripon 4

Part II.—*Legislation*—

Railway Bill:
- Recommendation that the period of time allowed to the public to bring forward their objections to the draft — should be extended 11
- Suggestions in connection with the draft— 10

Part III.—*Local Self-government*—

Municipal elections: Comments on the recently published rules regarding— 11

PART IV.—*Education*—

Law School in Poona: Suggestion that lectures in connection wi the new — should instead of being delivered at the Deccan Colleg be delivered at a place situated midway between the College a the city... ... ...
School masters: Complaint regarding insufficient remuneration and slo promotion to— ... ...

PART V.—*Railways*—

G. I. P. Railway line:
  Necessity of constructing commodious buildings on the Dádar statio of the— ... ...
  Suggestion to the authorities of the— ... ...

PART VI.—*Municipalities*—

Nadiád: Disapproval of the conduct of the president of the — Mun cipality in throwing obstacles in the way of the presentation of a address to Lord Ripon ... ...

PART VII.—*Native States*—

Hyderabad: Comments on the punishment inflicted on Sultán Nawa Jung by the Nizám of— ... ...

PART VIII.—*Berár Affairs*—

Bye-laws of the municipality of Akola: Suggestions in connection wi the draft— ... ...
Remuneration of village servants called Jaglias: Disapproval of the r duction recently made in the— ... ...
Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts f the year 1883-84: Comments on the — ... ...

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL]

R.
537
OFFICE
AN 1885

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R

For the Week ending 20th December 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	„ Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	350
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fortnightly	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	700
16	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	350
17	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
18	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
19	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
20	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
21	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
22	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*23	„ Chháva	Dhárwár	Do.	200
24	„ Daivadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	275
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
27	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	100
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	250
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
30	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
31	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
32	„ Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	335
34	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
35	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
36	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
37	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,350
38	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
39	„ Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
40	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265
*41	„ Mádhavi	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
42	„ Mahárashtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	1,000
43	„ Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
48	„ Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	400
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Pandharpur	Do.	100
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
*54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
55	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
56	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	250
57	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*59	„ Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
60	„ Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	735
*61	„ Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
62	„ Sholápur Vritt	Sholápur	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
64	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
65	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*		
66	The Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Weekly
67	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.
69	„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.
70	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.		
71	The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly
72	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.
73	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.
74	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.
75	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.
	GUJARA'TI.		
76	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly
77	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily
78	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly
79	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.
80	„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.
81	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily
82	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly
83	„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.
84	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly
*85	„ Chamanistáne Hamesh Bahár	Bombay	Do.
86	„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly
87	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.
88	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly
89	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.
90	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.
91	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.
92	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly
93	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly
94	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.
*95	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly
96	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily
97	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly
98	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly
99	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.
*100	„ Kapol-hita-wardhak	Do.	Monthly
101	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly
*102	„ Mangal Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly
103	„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly
104	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.
105	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly
106	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.
107	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.
108	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.
109	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.
110	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.
111	„ Saurásthră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly
112	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.
113	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.
114	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.
115	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.
116	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly
117	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patra	Ahmedabad	Monthly
118	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly
119	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly
120	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.
121	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly
	KA'NARESE.		
122	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly
123	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.
124	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.
125	„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.
	URDU.		
*126	The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly
127	„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.
	PERSIAN.		
128	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.		
129	The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly
	SINDI.		
*130	The Muin-ul-Islam	Karáchi	Weekly
131	The Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report u
which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the n
paper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the num
in these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as
Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that w
or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to
never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the s
absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well know
with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

E. Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Govern
the General Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Makes certain remarks in connection with the progress of the Afghan Boundary Commission.

The *Poona Vaibhav* (50) of the 14th December says:—The fact that the Afghan Boundary Commission has travelled with safety over a great portion of Afghanistan has led some persons to indulge in several complacent notions. They say that a portion of the country is capable of being colonised and that its climate is agreeable to European constitution. This would appear to be a hint to Government to take over this portion of territory under some pretext or other. There is nothing astonishing in the circumstance that Afghanistan appears to have fallen a prey to the customary British policy of introducing the thin end of the wedge in the beginning. We wish success to our Government under any circumstances.

Complains of the decay of Indian art.

In an article headed "Decay of Native Art" the *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 14th December says:—*A propos* of the exhibition of Indian and colonial products to be held in London two years hence, Major Keith, late Assistant Curator of Indian monuments, in a letter addressed to the *London Times* calls attention to the rapid decay of genuine Native art in India. While acknowledging the influence of other causes Major Keith lays the greater portion of the blame on the present generation of Europeans in India. Living as they do in constant communication with Europe, Major Keith says that they do not cherish that fellow-feeling and sympathy with the Native population around them which characterised their predecessors. Hence they do not evince any interest in Native art. There is undoubtedly much force in this statement. Our district officers can, we believe, do much to revive Indian art if only they set about it with a will. Apart from the patronage which it is in their power to extend to it, they can use their immense influence to encourage it in a variety of other ways and bring it to the notice of others. At the same time no small service can be done to the cause of Indian art if Government and men of capital co-operate with each other to secure its proper representation in the international exhibitions that are held from time to time in all the great countries of the world. There is nothing from which our art suffers so much as want of publicity. If proper steps are taken to make it known there is every likelihood of its creating a demand for itself in the markets of the world. And yet the change in circumstances under which Native art flourished in the past and the inability of our artisans to adapt themselves readily to the necessities of the present would seem to require a systematic and deliberate effort to rehabilitate Indian art in its former glory. Government has officers to look after the preservation of the ancient monuments of India and the collection of its ancient literature. A separate department has the care of the interests of Indian agriculture. Will it not be advisable to make it the duty of somebody to look to the revival of ancient art? While the whole country from one end to the other cries for a diversity of employment and Government are anxious to see it brought about, it may be the better part of prudence to seek to revive art in the country. For it goes without saying that the people themselves, whether artisans or capitalists, will not do it by their spontaneous efforts. The former are too ignorant and the latter too cautious to embark capital in a novel enterprise. But Government might, if they pleased, clear the ground and assist in bringing about the co-operation of art and capital.

Does not approve of the action of the Government of India in having voted five lákhs of rupees towards the South Kensington Exhibition of 1886.

The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 14th December says:—Mr. Keith, in his letter to the *London Times*, says that the Government of India have voted five lákhs towards the South Kensington Exhibition of 1886 with the view of resuscitating the industrial arts of India. Exhibitions in their own way do no doubt contribute towards the development of the industrial arts of a country. But they are not the primary step towards the attainment of that object. Five lákhs is not a small sum, and to expend it on a mere exhibition in the

absence of anything real and permanent to encourage Native arts and tures is undoubtedly pure waste. These five lákhs, we think, could h more properly utilized if spent in establishing a permanent industrial in in the country. The difficulties in the way of the revival of Native i are already too numerous to mention, the most discouraging of then according to Mr. Keith, the apathy of the Anglo-Indian community. ernment really desire to do something for the revival of arts and indus them not thus fritter away India's money uselessly.

Remarks on the character and views of Lord Dufferin.

The *Poona Vaibhav* (50) of the 14th December says:—The ey people are now directed towards the new Until now there has been no occasion for the to form an estimate of the views and characte new Governor General and there does not appear to be much in the in drawn by some people. The few incidents connected with his recent Bombay tend to show that he has a leaning towards the cause of Europe Eurasians. And this is natural. Lord Ripon was the only exception general rule.

Departure of Lord Ripon from India.

The Gujaráti papers of this week refer to the great enthusiasm d by the Native public of this country in acc suitable reception to Lord Ripon on the ev departure to England, say that he has prove a very good Viceroy and has won the hearts of his subjects, express de at his departure from India, and hope that he will hereafter continue after the interests and welfare of India.

Requests Lord Ripon to explain for the guidance of his successors and of the presidential Governors the method by which he succeeded in getting a faithful idea of the poverty of India.

In an article headed "An appeal to Lord Ripon" the *Subodh Pat* of the 14th December says:—Lord Northbr recently deputed by the English Cabinet t for the purpose of reporting on its finances read in the papers that his Lordship after a the villages of the country was convinced poverty of the country and has accordingly measures for the relief of Egyptian finance this same nobleman was once our Governor General and had to d our finances, but he listened to the clamour of the powerful Anglo-Ind abolished the income tax, and the result was the multiplication of ro and tolls which transferred the burden from the urban to the rural po Then again we have had and have Governors, Lieut.-Governors, Me Council, who necessarily pass and repass through the country many m than did Lord Northbrook through Egypt, and yet fail to witness any of which the people complain and from which they suffer, and w Councillor in Mr. Ashburner, who on his return to England after 30 years in this country is found to assert that the latter is richer than the for we can make no other sense from his statement that while fam occurs occasionally in India it is chronic in England. The retiring Vic his late Finance Minister, however, perceived what none of their pre and the presidential Governors or few of their subordinates who c move in the country ever saw, *viz.*, the poverty of India. This pove not only distinctly admitted by Lord Ripon's administration, but measures were taken with a view to mitigate it. Now what was the the key by which Lord Ripon and the Honourable Major (now Sir) read this fact, not between but rather underneath the lines of the offici submitted to them? We are aware both the statesmen are possess ordinary degree of sagacity and generosity, which must undoubtedly ha ly helped them to achieve this feat, but even the possession of these valuable as they are, does not seem to us sufficient to explain h divined the real condition of things and the true state of the feelin masses from glowing official reports which mislead even the local Gove as witness his Lordship's action in respect of the Bombay Mhowra a Bills. There must surely have been some method or plan or scheme this apparently difficult task was unerringly performed, and what we Excellency now is that he should leave behind him, if he has not alr an explanation of this method or scheme for the information and gu his successors, of the presidential Governors, and indeed of all supervising authorities. He will thereby add one more to the many services already rendered by him to the Government and the people of India.

Approves of the appointment of Lord Reay to the Governorship of Bombay.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (81) of the 16th December says:—The appointmen of Lord Reay to the Governorship of Bombay wil come to many as a surprise. As he is unknown i Bombay it is not possible to pronounce any definite opinion on his nomination to the post of Governor o this presidency. It is however satisfactory to find that the appointment has been conferred not on an Indian civilian but on a politician brought up in the free atmosphere of England. India in her present condition stands in need of such Viceroys, Governors and Judges, and it is from them that she chiefly expects independent and liberal action in the administration of public business. We have been frequently disappointed with the nomination of Indian civilians to the post of rulers. Not only Governors of presidencies but also Lieutenant-Governors should be selected from amongst those who have had no connection with this country. Such a policy would be very beneficial. Although such officers may have very little experience of India, their liberal views, their love of justice and upright conduct will make amends for that defect. We think that Mr. Gladstone knows this well and has therefore nominated an English Lord to the Governorship of Bombay instead of an old Indian officer. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (96) of the 16th and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (77) of the 17th December also express approval of the appointment of Lord Reay.]

Comments on the career of Sir James Fergusson as Governor of Bombay.

The *Yazdán Parast* (121) of the 14th December, in alluding to the approaching retirement of Sir James Fergusson from the Governorship of Bombay, says:—Bombay has been quite disappointed in its last five Governors. While Sir Seymour FitzGerald was inactive, Sir Philip Wodehouse was simple-minded, weak and devoid of administrative capabilities. Then followed Sir Richard Temple who pleased the people of Bombay by the use of flattery and sweet language. Some of his actions were so high-handed that they were well-nigh tyrannical. After him Sir James Fergusson has unfortunately proved himself to be a weak-minded and an irresolute ruler. Thoug there is yet time for thoroughly reviewing his career, we do not in the meantime hesitate to say that the people are not at all sorry to hear of his approaching departure. During his regime the severity of the A'bkári Act has increased He was instrumental in passing the Mhowra Bill through the local Council in spite of public opposition, which however Lord Ripon respected by withholding his assent to the measure. He came in the way of an important concession to the public by opposing the scheme of local self-government and by framing unsuitable laws in connection therewith. He passed the Game Bill without caring for the interests of his poor subjects. But these instances are not enough to illustrate the true nature of the administration of our present Governor. His weak-minded and irresolute policy has come to light on several occasions, the latest specimen of which was furnished by the resolution on Dr. Banks' case The people had formed great expectations of him and they were not slow to give the fullest expression to their feelings of sympathy with him on the death of his wife. But unfortunately nothing but disappointment has confronted them at the close of his career. Their only hope now is that his successor may prove a resolute, straightforward, just and kind ruler.

Comments in connection with the report on the foreign trade of India for 1883-84.

Reviewing the report on the foreign trade of India for 1883-84, the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 14th December says:—The Government of India is bound to offer some reasonabl explanation why Government stores, the value of whicl was as low as Rs. 2,09,26,701 in 1882-83, have gon up by nearly half a million sterling during 1883-84 We may not be able to manufacture the greater portion of railway materia which is imported. But is it established beyond doubt that other article manufactured here cannot be bought *cheaper* than those imported from th United Kingdom?

Draws attention to the necessity of looking to the defences of the Bombay Harbour.

In a paragraph headed " The Defences of Bombay " the *Bombay Chr*
(71) of the 14th December says:—No point to
in the addresses of the Municipal Corporation
the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to Lord Du
could be said to be of greater importance than
which related to the undefended state of our ha
and city. The new Viceroy could not better please the people of the ci
Bombay and the presidency of which it is the capital than by paying early
earnest attention to the representations of the two most important public b
on the subject of the urgent and paramount necessity of constructing w
which are considered absolutely necessary for the defence of our city
harbour against any hostile naval attack. We earnestly trust that his Lor
will take the earliest possible opportunity to do what may be practicabl
relieve the Bombay community from the anxiety and apprehension to w
they are naturally subjected by the neglect of the local authorities. The c
quences of any further delay in the matter would be grave and tremendous,
no wise ruler ought to lose any available opportunity for precluding the po
lity of delay. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (77) of the 19th and the *Bombay Sam*
(81) of the 20th December make similar remarks.]

Approves of the abolition of stamp duty on joint stock debentures.

The same newspaper says:—The removal by order of the Governor G
ral in Council of the stamp duty on joint s
debentures is a common sense concession to
requirements of the joint stock enterprise in
country. The incubus thus removed served w
it lasted to render it extremely inconvenient to several companies to
money on loans for the reasonable development of their useful undertak
What thus proved mischievous in practice was evidently iniquitous in princ
The Governments of Bombay and India are entitled to the thanks o
public for the favourable response made by them to the representatio
Mr. Kittredge on the subject.

Says that the question of the sanitary requirements of villages deserves early consideration.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 15th December says that it is a matte
deep regret that the question of affording medica
to villagers should not hitherto have engaged the a
tion it deserves. Municipal and local fund bu
contain handsome provision for the constructio
roads, wells, dharmashálás and schools, but scarce
item is to be seen which provides for medical relief to poor villagers. V
large sums of money are expended on the comforts and conveniences o
public in cities like Bombay and Poona, is it creditable to Government tha
lives of villagers should be left uncared for? Leaving municipal revenues o
consideration for a moment, it is not clear why Government should hesitat
devote local funds to meet the sanitary and other requirements of villagers—f
which are in the main contributed by the village population. If schools
established in villages for the convenience of a dozen or two dozen boys,
not more indispensable that there should be a dispensary for the conveni
of a hundred or a hundred and fifty villagers? The magnitude of the incon
ence ordinarily suffered by villagers owing to the absence of dispensaries is
visible when epidemics like cholera make their appearance. We admit tha
these special occasions the district officers do all in their power to alleviate
sufferings of the poor, but the relief falls short of their full requirements. T
indeed a very unsatisfactory state of things and must engage the attentio
our Government as well as our social leaders. We suggest that the pr
arrangements under which three-fourths of the proceeds of the local fund
are devoted to public works and one-fourth to education should make wa
a new system under which five-twelfths of the local fund revenues shoul
devoted to public works and one-third to the sanitary requirements of vill
leaving one-fourth to be devoted to educational purposes as hitherto. Su
system is calculated to prove beneficial to the interests of the rural popul
and at the same time to redound to the credit of Government. If kind
benevolent officers like Lords Ripon and Dufferin had witnessed the suffe
of poor villagers they would not have been slow to take measures of r

But is it possible for such high authorities to witness the real condition of ou villagers? Our Governors' and Viceroys' tours do not extend beyond the limits of fashionable resorts like Simla and the capital cities of Native States. When at these places these officers are thoroughly occupied in receiving addresses and in partaking of feasts, and their natural inference is that the whole country is happy. During the past three months Lord Ripon travelled through a great portion of India and our local Governor has returned after a tour in the northern parts of the presidency, but did they make any attempt to know the real condition of the masses? The account of their travels that have been published do not show that they did any such thing. All the celebrated rulers of old such as Bájiráo I., Peter the Great, Frederick the Great, Alfred the Great, &c., used to travel *incognito* in order to know the real condition of their subjects and thereby succeeded in doing substantial good to the latter. These are historic facts and are known to our rulers, but *cui bono* when they do not care to utilize their knowledge? We are sure that many of the inconveniences which the people suffer during the present administration are traceable not to the negligence of the authorities but to their ignorance. The period of the sojourn of high officers in this country is indeed very limited, but surely it is possible to utilize it to the best advantage in the manner indicated if only the officers are so inclined.

Complains that great annoyance is caused to the people by military troops while moving from one place to another.

The *Bakul* (20) of the 14th December says:—It is usual for Native and European troops to move from one place to another either for change of climate or for military reasons. The zamindárs or Native Chiefs in whose territory the troops encamp have to look to their comforts and conveniences. It is not proper that under the just rule of a government like that of the British the burden of providing for the requirements of troops should fall on the rayats. On receipt of orders from Government officers the zamindárs are generally required to spend considerable sums of money in the first instance in purchasing the necessary provisions, and they are put to much annoyance when their account is settled. On many occasions the articles purchased by these people are returned as useless and they lose much in disposing of such articles. Until now the zamindárs have been doing their duty without demur, and even if they did raise their voice in the matter who would care for their remonstrances? As the district and divisional officers have no regard for the miseries of the people, how is it possible that the complaints should reach the higher authorities and elicit from them some measures of redress? Indeed one shudders to think of the annoyance caused to the people residing in villages adjoining these encamping grounds by these moving troops and especially the European portion of them. The announcement that military troops will pass through a particular village is enough to cause the greatest consternation among the people. It creates apprehensions regarding the safety of their houses and property and the protection of the honour of their women. Civil and police officers are not able to preserve order. It is very disgraceful that those who are employed for the purpose of protecting the people in times of trouble should be the occasion of such miseries to the rayats in times of peace. Government must sift the matter thoroughly and take effective measures for suppressing the evil.

Approves of the appointment of Mr. Sháháni to the Statutory Civil Service.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 16th December says:—The visit of His Excellency Sir James Fergusson to Karáchi has resulted in at least one direct benefit to the people of Sind. We are exceedingly gratified to learn that His Excellency with the consent of the Governor General of India has appointed Mr. Dayárám Gidumal Sháháni, B.A., LL.B., Registrar of the Sadar Court, a probationer in the Statutory Civil Service. This is the first occasion that such an honour has been bestowed on a native of Sind. We congratulate the Government on its choice, for we have not the least hesitation in saying that a better man than Mr. Dayárám Gidumal could not have been found in the whole province. He comes of a very high and distinguished family, and his eldest brother is a very successful and influential zamindár. In the case o

Mr. Dayárám Gidumal family consideration is the very least. We are glad that in appointing him to the Statutory Civil Service the Bombay Government has recognised the claims of *merit*.

Scarcity of rain in the Sholápur District.

A correspondent of the *Sholápur Vritt* (62) of the 18th December complains of scarcity of rainfall in the Mádha Táluka of the Sholápur District, and requests Government to grant remissions to the extent of their demand for the current year. The editor of the *Vritt* observes that the cry is general throughout the district of Sholápur and points out the necessity of opening relief works. [A correspondent of the *Pandhari Vaibhav* (49) of the 14th December makes a similar complaint.]

Makes certain suggestions in connection with nominations to the shrievalty of Bombay.

A correspondent of the *Yajdán Parast* (121) of the 14th December points out the advantages of making the shrievalty of Bombay an honorary post and says:—The post is certainly not more responsible and important than those of Chairman of the Municipal Corporation and member of the Legislative Council, which are honorary. Moreover many citizens are willing to accept the shrievalty without receiving any remuneration. Many think that the expenditure of the large amount of Rs. 10,000 a year is pure waste. The sheriff has very little work to do; the deputy sheriff manages everything. Neither the public nor the Government will lose anything by making the shrievalty honorary. The same paper in another article takes exception to the present system of conferring the shrievalty on Europeans every alternate year. Looking to the proportion which the European population of Bombay bears to the remaining sections of the community, it would be just if Europeans were nominated to the post every fourth year, Hindus, Pársis and Mahomedans being successively appointed to the post during the interval.

Comments in connection with the recent resolution of Government on the subject of the appointment of Honorary Surgeons to the Gokuldás Tejpál Hospital.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 12th December says:—The controversy between the Bombay Government and the Municipal Commissioners respecting the appointment of Honorary Assistant Surgeons to the Gokuldás Tejpál Hospital threatens to end in an open breach. A Government resolution of the 24th ultimo publishes an account of the misunderstanding that has arisen between the Government and the Municipal Corporation. This reminds us of the curious letter of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to Mr. Harrison, the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, in which the latter gentleman was charged with official discourtesy towards Mr. Rivers Thompson. It is said on behalf of the Bombay Corporation that the censure contained in the resolution applies to the Government as much as to the municipality. It is a noticeable feature of these controversies between municipal bodies and local Governments that the Government always ends by making a personal affair of a public question. The Bengal Government, when pressed to the wall, sought refuge behind offended dignity and censured where it could not convince. The present attitude of the Bombay Government towards the city corporation is not at all satisfactory. We cannot look upon these indications of either overt or covert opposition to local self-government without apprehension. The greatest measure of Lord Ripon's Government is the boon of local self-government, which is no innovation but the natural outcome of the line of policy laid down by the Queen's Proclamation. Sir James Fergusson thinks that the best form of government in India is a sort of benevolent despotism, and he said so in as many words here and elsewhere. It is therefore no wonder that his Government should view with suspicion the scheme of local self-government. It rests with the local authorities whether self-government will grow as an independent power side by side with the supreme authority, acting in harmony with it, or whether it will be stifled in its infancy by official strangulation. Lord Ripon has not yet left these shores, but still cruel misgivings rise in our minds as to the scheme of local self-government turning out a reality or a farce and fiction. And this will decide whether the British rule in India will make an advance in the estimation of the people or whether it will go back a quarter of a century.

Does not approve of the employment of a punitive police force at Sholápur.

Referring to the employment of punitive police at Sholápur with the view of punishing the Mahomedan population of that place for their riotous conduct on certain recent occasions the *Kalpataru* (35) of the 14th December says that the Mahomedan community of Sholápur are in very poor circumstances and deserve to be treated with more leniency. The circumstance that the last Moharram and other processions passed off quietly is indicative of the beneficial result which the sentences passed by the Judicial Court have produced on the community, and moreover many respectable persons have given security for future good behaviour. In these circumstances the *Kalpataru* thinks it inadvisable to punish them further by the imposition of a punitive police force.

Suggests that the records known as the "Poona Daftar" should be printed and published.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 18th December, while approving of the appointment of Mr. Forrest to the special duty of examining the old records lying in the archives of the Secretariat, points out the importance and utility of printing and publishing the old records known as the "Poona Daftar" and which are at present in charge of the Commissioner, C. D. These records must contain a vivid description of the several exhibitions of prowess, of several political feats and of several tumultuous battles of the days of the Marátha rule. With the same liberality as characterized the action of Government in conferring the boon of education thirty years ago we request them to issue a general order for the printing and publication of these old records. The publication of these papers is not likely to prove prejudicial to the interests of Government inasmuch as nearly half a century has rolled over them and they are not likely to be of any but historic use. May the interest which the Governor of Bombay has all along evinced in the cause of education receive special significance by his taking measures in the direction indicated and may His Excellency thereby crown the last days of his administration! The writer concludes by making certain suggestions regarding the selection of records and the appointment of officers for carrying out the work.

Retracts the remarks made in its issue of the 7th December on the conduct of the proprietors of the New English School, Poona, in proposing to name the new College in that city after Sir James Fergusson.

The *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 14th December expresses regret for having inserted in its issue of the 7th idem the article reported at page 8 of the Report on Native Papers for the week ending 13th December 1884, which contained animadversions on the conduct of the proprietors of the New English School, Poona, in having proposed to name the new College in that city after Sir James Fergusson, and retracts the remarks made in that article.

Local Self-government.

Comments on the election rules for municipalities.

In an article headed "The Election Rules for Municipalities" the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 14th December says:—Certain rules to be called "The District Election Rules" have been published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and objections to them have been invited. The first objection we have to urge is against the name. We think these rules should be cited as the "Municipal Election Rules" and the word "District" omitted. The second rule refers to the division of a municipal town or city into divisions called "wards." The same rule confers upon the municipality the power of determining how many of the total number of elective commissioners shall be elected in each ward. This is too vague, and we would therefore suggest that the rule should be modified and should run as follows: "The municipal district shall be divided into as many wards as there will be elective commissioners on the body." The reason of the objection is plain enough. Supposing a municipality has under orders of Government fifteen elective seats and the city is divided into twelve wards only and the municipality decides that three of these shall have two seats assigned to each, the result

will be that whereas a few voters in the city will have the priv
two persons each, the voters in the other wards will have the
naming only one. This anomaly was pointed out by the *Times*
case of the presidency town, and we think the mistake ought not
and perpetuated. To the second clause of the same section w
add "provided also that due notice of the contemplated change w
residents and objections, if any, heard." In Rule 3 we would su
word "municipality" be substituted for the word "Collector" in
5 gives the qualifications of voters. Voters are grouped into
those possessing the intellectual qualification; those satisfying t
test, and others such as holders of titles of distinction; Gover
and pensioners and servants of companies paying Government
Between these three groups, however, it has pleased Governm
distinction. The first and the third require the residential qualifi
tion, while the second has been exempted altogether from this te
distinction is made between the first and the third by requiring t
of voters to be residents of the district for not less than six mont
date of the publication of the list of voters. We understand t
must have led Government to exempt rate-payers from the resid
we do not know why a distinction is made between the first and th
and we therefore urge that the further distinction be removed. In R
like to see a clause inserted providing that the decision of the mana
should be communicated to the person concerned. This being
prescribed for an appeal to the Collector should be counted fro
communication and not from the date of decision. The informa
in the voting card as published under Rule 13 is, we think, in
card should show the age, the caste and the qualifications of
should also contain a declaration from the voter that to the best o
and belief he is entitled to vote and that the particulars written b
the card are correct. The rules regulating the receiving of votes
and require thorough revision. The work of receiving or refusin
not be left to the discretion of the polling officer. The rules lay
procedure should be clear and concise, otherwise the interests o
be at the mercy of the polling officer, and there are chances th
abuse of power. The polling officer should only record his ob
card, and the municipal commissioners at their special meeting
on the objections so recorded. The polling officer should be
honest man, and if his appointment is left to the managing co
municipality we think the choice will be better than under any
ment. While on this subject of election rules we may as well a
to pronounce its decision in the matter of the value of the s
to enable a man to employ a proxy. A decision on this questio
nounced in the case of elections to local boards, and we see no
same should not have been made applicable to the case of muni
have one more suggestion to make. We think the rules shou
municipal servants should have nothing whatever to do with th
votes on behalf of particular candidates or with facilitating
elections. The reports about the conduct of municipal servants
recent elections are very scandalous, and we hope a repe
scandals will be prevented. Before we conclude we have to
pensioners of Native States are added to the list in clause (*m*), S
is no danger of swelling the list of voters.

The *Kesari* (37) of the 16th December says:—Before we d
municipal election rules we suggest that rules and resolutions of
should, instead of being published in English in the *Gover*
be published in vernacular newspapers so that they mig
fullest discussion. The very circumstance that the rules we
discuss relate to municipalities is enough to raise expectations t
be more liberal than the rules relating to local boards. Th
work of municipal committees is more limited than that of loc
while the people in municipal towns are in advance of villagers

political education. We therefore had confidence that Gov
classify municipal committees on some principle and would
elastic nature of its laws by practical measures. But instead
thing in the rules to meet our expectations we perceive that G
impressed upon the committees that in its opinion it is only de
the concession of electing half the total number of members
Rule 2, which relates to the division of towns into wards, is rathe
concession of the right of voting should be granted to conciliat
Native States, pensioners and honorary servants of public
order that the defects in the qualifications of voters might be re
amendment is necessary in the rule which disqualifies person
non-compoundable offences in the light of the fact that even
framed the rule precludes persons convicted of minor offences
ment of the right of voting. The powers conferred on polling
18 are said to be enormous and have given rise to complai
public. We therefore suggest that for Rule 19 should be substi
framed by the Poona Committee. The authority of appoint
prepare lists of voters is vested in the Collector, while the p
committee is empowered to appoint polling officers. We thi
confer all such powers on managing committees or municipalitie

Says that the qualifications for commissioners of municipal and local boards should be lowered.

A correspondent of the *Poona Vaibhav* (50) of the 14th Dec
the qualifications at present fixed fo
of local and municipal boards are p
to be useful for the purposes of sma
recommends that the money limits sh
by half while social and other tests sh
to suit the requirements of villagers.

Education.

Complains that no separate institution exists in Sind for the education of Mahomedans.

The *Muin-ul-Islám* (130) of the 28th November says:—O
causes of want of education among Mah
poverty. There are several Maho
desirous of educating their children
do so for want of funds. It is a pity
vince like ours (Sind) where Mahomedans form the chief part o
public there is no separate institution for their education. Na
which the latter pay to Government by way of taxation is appli
of persons of other religions. Educational officers should notic

Railways.

Points out the necessity of constructing a light railway between Purána Dero and Mithani in Sind.

A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (131) of the 6th De
Some time back it was rumoured tha
would be a ferry steamer plying on
light railway running between Pu
Mithani. Nearly 8 months have p
matter was first mooted, and we have
the rumour was not without foundation, but that it has now die
the Government officials of the Hyderabad District did not agre
Superintendent of the railway in his proposal to construct a l
am of opinion that the officials of the Hyderabad District
rightly.

Municipalities.

Complains of unequal assessment of municipal taxes in Sholápur.

A correspondent of the *Poona Vaibhav* (50) of the
complains of the annoyance caused
Sholápur by unequal assessment of
since the nomination of elected memb
municipal board, and says that re
municipal authorities have been of no avail while strict orders
to the servants of the municipality to serve notices on defaulte

Native States.

Remarks in connection with the unsatisfactory state of the finances of Mysore.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 18th December says:—The
dition of the State of Mysore is not
the burden of liabilities on account
other causes is so great that nearly
of the State revenues is absorbed in t
account of interest. English officers always proclaim to the
tention of cultivating friendly relations with Native princes an
their rights, but a glance at the history of the political rela
princes with English officers will show that the treatment
latter to the former is not just. An attempt to see through th
embroglio elicits the fact that political intrigue was at the botto
Notwithstanding the fact that considerate Englishmen fully
well-being of Native princes is a source of great strength to the
is found that political officers generally strive to weaken the
said that the Mahárája of Mysore is determined upon represen
to Lord Dufferin, and we hope that his Lordship will do justice

Comments in connection with the sentence passed on Sultán Nawáz Jung of Hyderabad.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 15th December says:—The
on Sultán Nawáz Jung by His Highn
Government for complicity in the
seems severe, but the severity was pro
by the circumstances of the case. Th
tion of the State must be taken into
sidering the nature of the sentence, which though severe in its
a warning for the future. The procedure which was followed
sion in not allowing the accused to appear by counsel has ho
mended itself to public approval. The enquiry must therefo
one-sided, but the readiness with which the fine has been paid a
given by Sultán Nawáz Jung to quit the State within a month
defect in the investigation. The firmness shown by the Minist
at the present juncture deserves praise. [The *Subodh Patri*
Yajdán Parast (121) of the 14th December express similar
Gujaráti (92) and the *Gujarát Mitră* (72) of the same date appr
of His Highness the Nizám in this affair and say that the sente
Sultán Nawáz Jung is just.]

Berár Affairs.

Suggests that the registration work of Asegaon should be transferred to the Sub-Registrar of Tákarkheda.

A correspondent of the *Varhád*
of the 15th December points out th
transferring the registration work o
Sub-Registrar of Tákarkheda.

RAOJI BHAVAN
Acting Reporter on t

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
23rd December 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Afghan Boundary Commission: Remarks in connection with the progress of the— 3

Appointments:

  Approval of the appointment of Lord Reay to the Governorship of Bombay 5

  Approval of the appointment of Mr. Sháháni to the Statutory Civil Service 7

Bombay defences: Necessity of taking measures for carrying out the defences of the Bombay Harbour 6

Exhibition: Disapproval of the action of the Government of India in having voted five lákhs of rupees towards the South Kensington — . 3

Honorary Surgeons: Comments in connection with the recent resolution of Government on the subject of the appointment of — to the Gokuldás Tejpál Hospital 8

Movements of military troops: Complaint that great annoyance is caused to the people by the — from one place to another 7

Native arts and industries in India: Complaint regarding the decay of — 3

New College at Poona: Retraction of the remarks made in the issue of the *Subodh Patrika* of the 7th December on the conduct of the proprietors of the New English School in proposing to name the — after Sir James Fergusson 9

Police: Disapproval of the employment of a punitive — force at Sholápur 9

Poverty of India: Request to Lord Ripon to explain for the guidance of his successors and of presidential Governors the method by which he succeeded in getting a faithful idea of the — 4

Public service: Comments on the career of Sir James Fergusson as Governor of Bombay 5

Records: Suggestion that the — known as the "Poona Daftar" should be printed and published 9

Report on the foreign trade of India for 1883-84: Comments in connection with the — 5

Sanitation: Expression of opinion that the question of the — of villages deserves early consideration 6

Scarcity of rain in the Sholápur District: Complaint regarding — ... 8

Shrievalty of Bombay: Suggestions in connection with nominations to the — 8

Stamp duty on joint stock debentures: Approval of the abolition of — . 6

Viceroys of India:

  Comments in connection with the departure of Lord Ripon from India 4

  Remarks on the character and views of Lord Dufferin 4

Part II.—*Local Self-government*—

Local Boards: Expression of opinion that the qualifications for commissioners of municipal and — should be lowered 11

Municipal election: Comments on the rules for —

    The *Kesari* 10

    The *Mahrátta* 9

Part III.—*Education*—

Education of Mahomedans: Complaint that no separate institution exists in Sind for the — 11

Part IV.—*Railways*—

Railway between Purána Dero and Mithani in Sind: Necessity of constructing a light — 11

Part V.—*Municipalities*—

Sholápur: Complaint regarding unequal assessment of municipal taxes at— 11

Part VI.—*Native States*—

Hyderabad: Comments in connection with the sentence passed on Sultán Nawáz Jung of— ... ...

Mysore: Remarks in connection with the unsatisfactory state of the finances of— ... ...

Part VII.—*Berár Affairs*—

Registration work: Expression of opinion that the — of Asegaon should be transferred to the Sub-Registrar of Tákarkheda ... ...

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

C. R.
2406
INDIA OFFICE
20 JAN 1885

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BERA'R
For the Week ending 27th December 1884.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	600
2	,, Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	460
3	,, Morning Star	Ahmedabad	Monthly	450
4	,, Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	1,000
5	,, Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,650
7	,, Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	,, Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	409
9	,, Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
10	,, Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	950
11	,, Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	575
12	,, Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	,, Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	350
14	,, Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Bombay	Fortnightly	900
15	,, Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	700
16	,, Vaïdarbh	Akola	Do.	350
17	,, Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
18	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
19	,, A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
20	,, Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	664
21	,, Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
22	,, Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*23	,, Chháva	Dhárwár	Do.	200
24	,, Daïvadnyă Samáchár	Bombay	Fortnightly	500
25	,, Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Weekly	275
26	,, Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	610
27	,, Dnyán Bodhak	Belgaum	Do.	100
28	,, Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	250
29	,, Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
30	,, Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	285
31	,, Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	85
32	,, Israel[1]	Bombay	Fortnightly	400
33	,, Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Weekly	335
34	,, Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
35	,, Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
36	,, Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
37	,, Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,350
38	,, Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
39	,, Lamp of Judaism	Bombay	Fortnightly	300
40	,, Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265
*41	,, Mádhavi	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
42	,, Mahárashtră Hitechchhu	Bombay	Do.	1,000
43	,, Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
44	,, Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
45	,, Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
46	,, Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
47	,, Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
48	,, Panchánan	Málvan	Do.	400
49	,, Pandhari Vaïbhav	Pandharpur	Do.	100
50	,, Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	450
*51	,, Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*52	,, Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	200
*53	,, Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
*54	,, Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
55	,, Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Monthly	600
56	,, Sanmárgă Dipika	Bombay	Fortnightly	250
57	,, Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
58	,, Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*59	,, Sharabh	Alibág	Do.	200
60	,, Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	735
*61	,, Shiváji[1]	Poona	Weekly	200
62	,, Sholápur Vritt	Sholápur	Do.	200
63	,, Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
64	,, Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150
65	,, Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	240

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

CON 1000

Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
MARA'THI—*continued.*			
The Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Weekly	400
„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	300
„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
„ Vichárshil	Málvan	Do.	300
„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
The Bombay Chronicle	Bombay	Weekly	200
„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	475
„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	485
„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
GUJARA'TI.			
The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	850
„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
„ A'ryă Subodhak	Surat	Do.	415
„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	1,175
„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Weekly	500
„ Broach Vartmán	Do.	Do.	50
„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
„ Chamanistáne Hamesh Bahár	Bombay	Do.	200
„ Dátardun	Do.	Weekly	585
„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,025
„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Monthly	300
„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,000
„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	810
„ Kapol-hita-wardhak	Do.	Monthly	200
„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	925
„ Mangal Prakásh	Kaira	Weekly	200
„ Nágar Udayă	Ahmedabad	Monthly	250
„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	350
„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	700
„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,750
„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Do.	423
„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly	500
„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patra	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	778
„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
KA'NARESE.			
The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	300
„ Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Do.	915
„ Rasik Ranjani	Belgaum	Do.	115
URDU.			
The Armagán	Bombay	Weekly	200
„ Kushful Akhbár	Do.	Do.	200
PERSIAN.			
The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
The Military Instructor	Poona	Weekly	327
SINDI.			
The Muin-ul-Islam	Karáchi	Weekly	200
The Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

---

es.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads, re printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the News- the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, aced at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be ly necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed nark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Berár papers are received in this office for report under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in eral Department, No. 1795, dated 8th June 1881.

In an articl

Requests Lord Du
treat Anglo-Indian
contempt and acc
treatment to Natives

sions to the priv
government inau
fere with the priv
equilibrium inas
of the status of
scheme as much
claims to the righ
proval of these A
mence. That the
are calculated to
will be able to re
desire to govern
not countenance
In such circumst
critical. Those w
pire is in danger
Viceroy like Lor
avoid a fall unle
conquered subjec
truth. However
handed treatment
ances and comm
to atone for it. E
like Wásudev Ba
these men have n
the rainy season
showers first appe
spotlike cloud beg
to it. The former
latter are thrown
illustration from e
stance that men li
should try to men
should not despise
the people have th
if our Government
the whip, the peop
in this country ha
in their true light.
opposed they try
But a Viceroy wh
British rule in In
people cannot affo
according to thei
Dufferin is a wise
do everything afte
make this request,
Russian embroglio
tion and the haute
overcoming that h
follow the example
Anglo-Indians and
(9) of the 25th Dec
College Magazine fo

Politics and the Public Administration.

Requests Lord Dufferin to treat Anglo-Indians with contempt and accord fair treatment to Natives.

In an article headed "A request to Lord Dufferin" the *Shiváji* (61) of the 19th December says:—The several incidents of the administration of Lord Ripon have fully exposed the fact that the Anglo-Indian community cannot bear the sight of a Viceroy taking measures founded on principles of justice and calculated to serve as concessions to the privileges of vast masses of people. The scheme of local self-government inaugurated by the late Viceroy, though in no way likely to interfere with the privileges of Anglo-Indians, was enough to disturb their mental equilibrium inasmuch as the new measure was conducive to the improvement of the status of local bodies, and they set about the task of nullifying the scheme as much as lay in their power. The Indian people advance their just claims to the right of trial by jury, but the demand does not meet with the approval of these Anglo-Indians and they cry it down with unnecessary vehemence. That the Anglo-Indians watch with a jealous eye any measures that are calculated to secure the advancement of Natives is a fact which everybody will be able to realize to himself. Anglo-Indians now make no secret of their desire to govern the Natives as a conquered people, and a Viceroy who does not countenance their views is looked upon as an enemy and held in detestation. In such circumstances the position of an Indian Viceroy has become very critical. Those who should assist him throw obstacles in his way, and the empire is in danger of receiving a terrible shock at the hands of a short-sighted Viceroy like Lord Lytton. However powerful the conquerors, they cannot avoid a fall unless they accord an affectionate and just treatment to their conquered subjects. History furnishes several instances illustrative of this truth. However mild and humble the conquered races, unjust and high-handed treatment at the hands of the conquerors is sure to give rise to disturbances and commotions. The Musalmáns used us very roughly and they had to atone for it. Even the English have begun to treat us unfairly and men like Wásudev Balwant have begun to appear on the stage. It is true that these men have not yet been able to make their mark. The clouds that during the rainy season overcast the skies and delight the whole creation by heavy showers first appear like little spots. A wise man as soon as he sees a small spotlike cloud begins to take measures for the future, while fools pay no heed to it. The former on account of their foresight suffer no hardship, while the latter are thrown into misery and trouble. Our rulers should not allow this illustration from everyday life to be lost upon them. Looking to the circumstance that men like Phadke have begun to appear in this country our rulers should try to mend their ways. Trusting to the advice of Anglo-Indians they should not despise the Natives. Our rulers have hitherto acted with justice and the people have therefore borne the yoke of foreign sway without demur. But if our Government begin to think of us lightly and serve us with a stroke of the whip, the people will not be slow to throw off that yoke. The Europeans in this country have been blinded by elation and are incapable of seeing things in their true light. They therefore preach very strange things, and if they are opposed they try to gain over the opposition by adopting a hostile attitude. But a Viceroy who is swayed with a desire to strengthen the foundations of British rule in India and to accomplish the welfare of the Indian and English people cannot afford to lend his ear to these mad people. He should treat them according to their desert and despise their unreasonable preachings. Lord Dufferin is a wise and farsighted statesman and there is no doubt that he will do everything after mature consideration. Nevertheless we have thought fit to make this request, considering the peculiar position of our Indian Viceroys. The Russian embroglio would prove the greatest hitch in his Lordship's administration and the hauteur of Anglo-Indians would be a great obstacle in the way of overcoming that hitch. We therefore respectfully pray that his Lordship will follow the example set by Lord Ripon by punishing these rude and haughty Anglo-Indians and by treating Natives with fairness. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 25th December, in reviewing an article in the issue of the *Christian College Magazine* for the month of November from the pen of Colonel Osborne

contrasting the administration of India by the successors of Ta
by the British Government, expresses similar sentiments in reg
treatment received by Natives at the hands of the present ruler

Comments in connection with the paper on "the mutual connection between England and her Indian Empire" read by Sir Orfeur Cavenagh before the East India Association.

In reviewing the paper on "the mutual connection betwe
her Indian Empire" read by Sir O
before the East India Association, t
of the 21st December says:—But l
India has to get. She no doubt buys
liberty and education from England.
price? Our firm belief is that poor
the loser. She has to deal with a pow
He dictates his own terms and she has no voice in the bargain.
to import from England judges, barristers, collectors, heads o
one departments, not because there is want of them here but be
creatures of the ruling nation must be fed. She is unable to tra
account for want of capital. She is everyday growing poor.
says there is peace. We grant that *there is peace*. But what is
To protect English trade, and not to protect the dumb mill
everyday see that the interests of Natives are always sacrificed
of the ruling race. He tells us that the former is no longer req
seed and at the same time to be ready with a matchlock in his
his harvests. But who is to protect him, we ask, from the offi
ment at the time of collecting the revenue? He must pay the
has enormously been increased. There is no option, no mercy
the hands of the Collector. There are no Pindáris and no wily
But there is not much to be lost. The Hindus are judged under a
minal Code when both the parties are Natives. But do not case
when one of the parties happens to be an Englishman? We kn
the Anglo-Indians treat us. It was only during the benign gov
Ripon that the local self-government scheme was introduced on a br
are one or two solitary instances in which Natives have been ap
on the benches of High Courts. Native members of Legislati
nominated and not *elected*. The members nominated *do not* as a
generally represent public opinion. It is unnecessary to say th
Ráo Bahádur Khanderáo Ráste and the Thákor of Limbdi do n
public. The history of the Gagging Act of Lord Lytton fairly
the Indian Government does not at times object to fair criticis
looks to the reduction of military expenditure as a source
finances of India on a sounder basis. But we do not know why
pay his brethren so absurdly high salaries. Then comes the ite
not a slight worthless drain assuredly. The numerous lines of
and other public works would no doubt show the material prosp
the capital spent on them were Indian capital. The writer say
has the more important task of fitting the people of India for
But in the very next sentence he adds that the classes now edu
to enforce order. We do not know what he understands by the

Says that Sir James Fergusson deserves the title of K.C.S.I., which it is understood will be conferred on him for his Indian services.

The *Kesari* (37) of the 23rd December says:—It is und
James Fergusson will be rewarded w
K.C.S.I. on account of his valuable
his stay in India. Whatever the p
there is not the slightest doubt that
been making the close of his career
Latterly he has paid considerable
spread of education, which is looked up
tion of all true civilization. In a recent resolution the Bomb
has expressed its full concurrence in the views expressed by th
India in their resolution on the report submitted by the Educa
The great honour done to Sir James during his recent tour in
no doubt about the popularity he has achieved. Of course he
of acts which do not become him, but these naturally merge in
good deeds. We therefore think that the title which it is pro
on him will become him well.

Comments on Lord Dufferin's visit to a village in the Khándesh District on his way to Calcutta.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 23rd December says:—S
should be attached to the following
a portion of a telegram describin
journey from Bombay to Calcutta:
having expressed a desire before
dency to inspect a typical Bomb
and the villagers' dwellings, the train was stopped at Páchora
to enable him to do so, this being the last opportunity, as the
Berárs and Central Provinces before morning," &c. We d
Excellency was actuated by a feeling of curiosity alone. We
good reports of our present Viceroy, and this remarkable epis
ship's first railway journey in India should be characteristic c
are not aware that any other Viceroy ever did what Lord D
Viceregal tours are generally so well organised affairs that
seldom, if ever, any opportunity of seeing anything of true vill
Royal visits and Viceregal tours are merely triumphal proce
town and every village thus honoured turns out in holiday at
for the time its natural squalor and misery. The little vi
Dufferin honoured with a visit could have been scarcely prepar
tion, and His Excellency may congratulate himself upon having
sight that he may not see again. But His Excellency fairly
everything for himself.

Makes some suggestions for the consideration of Lord Dufferin.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (81) of the 27th December says:—
draw the attention of Lord Dufferi
measures which Lord Ripon could n
want of time and on account of th
were thrown in his way. The Ar
injurious to the inhabitants of the country. Lord Dufferin w
satisfaction by its repeal as that caused by the abolition o
Press Act. He ought also to do away with the license tax.
now free from famine and war, and this is a suitable opportuni
that odious tax. There is also much room for further reduci
salt. The forest and ábkári laws ought to engage his Lord
The cry against them from the people of the Bombay Pres
become very loud. No other legislative measures have
discontent among the public and drawn so much discredit
Unfortunately the complaints against them did not reach t
Ripon; otherwise he would certainly have taken some steps in
mitigating the distress caused by them. [The *Akhbáre Sod*
same date requests Lord Dufferin to further reduce the d
readjust the license tax, to fix the rate of duty on spirituous l
into the country according to the prices at which they are sold
importation of unwholesome spirituous liquors like brandy,
rights of Natives, and to encourage indigenous industries.]

Comments in connection with the public demonstrations in Bombay in honour of Lord Ripon.

The *Indu Prakásh* (10) of the 22nd December says:—The
made in Bombay in honour of the
during three days of the last w
Friday and Saturday—amply testifie
of regard and gratitude entertaine
public of this presidency towards the
and to the intensity with which that public entertains thos
demonstrations in Bombay had a feature of their own, to which
is rendered necessary by the fact that we owe that delighting
feature to His Excellency the Governor, Sir James Fergusso
strations in Northern India were absolutely independent, un
sympathy. But in Bombay Sir James Fergusson gave the
support and assistance, for which he deserves the thanks of t
The Native public and the Government took each other into co
are expressing, we believe, the opinion of that public when we
the presentation of addresses on Thursday last in the Tow
Fergusson rose to open the proceedings by a short preparator
ing his gratification at the manifestations of regard for Lord

about him the heartiest gratitude of all present. Nothin
happier than the idea which prompted His Excellency
appreciated by the Native public. The Government of B
difficult task in arranging for the reception by Lord Ripon of
tations and addresses, and the arrangements made were re
satisfactory. The Governor's speech in the Town Hall befor
of the addresses came upon the Native public as a very agre
altogether added to the imposing character of the scene whic
presented on that day. That speech showed, as it were, that
of Bombay, as represented by His Excellency Sir James Fe
Native public on a common platform, laid aside for a mo
due to its position, and freely expressed its gratification
feelings aroused in the minds of the Native public b
visit. We hope all alike, whether the Government or the
our Anglo-Indian friends, will lay the lessons these demonstra
to their hearts. The Native mind is receptive and under
progressive influences which are at work it cannot but impro
morally. Ten years ago such popular demonstrations as
witnessed in honour of Lord Ripon from one end of the co
could hardly be heard of. The Natives could gather in crowd
no doubt heard of. But the crowds on the occasion of the
honour of Lord Ripon have this to distinguish them from sim
had gathered in the past that the former entered heartily int
work, understood what they were about and showed an intelli
of the services of Lord Ripon to India in right oriental style
recalling to our minds the accounts of receptions of the gods
the *Rámáyana* and the *Mahábhárata.* The statesman cannot
these events. England can no longer treat them as ephemera
no meaning about them. These demonstrations show tha
seeing and feeling; and nothing better shows the wisdom an
policy which Lord Ripon pursued than the joyous movem
[The *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 21st December says:—The
only must have been gratifying to the illustrious noblema
meant but, as Mr. Justice West remarked at the University
other day, it reads a lesson to succeeding Viceroys which the
fully lay to heart. For it demonstrates in a way which i
mistake the existence of a political feeling among the people
to drop all differences of race, creed or caste to unite for
affecting them all. This circumstance will henceforth have t
by all our future administrators. At the same time we can
indifference, nay in some cases even petty obstruction, whi
the European community, who have hitherto been justly rega
of the rest in most demonstrations, have generally displayed
adopting this procedure they have only manifested their pet
looked small in the eyes of all. Such mistakes of policy, it i
not be repeated in future both in their own interests and
other classes. Nonetheless it cannot be denied that thei
occasion has allowed the Natives an opportunity of showing
without the prompting or the assistance of the European
Bombay Chronicle (71) of the 21st December expresses se
those of the *Indu Prakásh.*]

Comments on the conduct of Sir James Fergusson in connection with the public demonstrations in Bombay in honour of Lord Ripon.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 21st December says:
gusson's remarks while introduci
deputations to the Viceroy, as also
University, were characterised by
ing. We have heard a great dea
cellency with regard to the nationa
last week. But whatever the merit
to be made out against him, we cannot help observing that
given to an administrator who shows himself to be such an ad
Jáme Jamshed (96) of the 24th December says:—The Munic
Bombay has honoured itself by adopting a resolution thanking

**son for the part he took in the reception given to Lord Ripon in thi
has shown that even a Conservative Governor can act in harmo
Liberal administration. A Governor like Sir James Fergusson
suppressed the agitation that prevailed in Bengal last year. If he
errors committed by him last year the Bombay public will not fai
their gratitude to him when he retires from the administration of this
in April next. He has not shown any regard for the respecta
of the Native press. He must have seen from the recent demon
honour of Lord Ripon what influence the Native dailies exercise on
We only request Sir James to supply the vernacular dailies with
news and information regarding the movements of Government as
the Anglo-Indian press.]**

Disapproves of the conduct of the European officer of Government who ordered the removal of the flags with which the High Court was decorated during Lord Ripon's stay in Bombay.

The *Yajdán Parast* (121) of the 21st December, in an arti
" Public Buildings and Public Decoration
We are very sorry to hear that several
officers of Government ordered the remo
flags with which several public buildings i
were decorated during the recent demons
honour of Lord Ripon. It is rumoured
question of removal of flags from the High
to be brought to the notice of His Excellency the Governor. Khá
Mancherji Cowasji Murzbán deserves thanks for decorating public
on the occasion. We understand that a special resolution on the subje
rating public buildings on such occasions is in existence. It is
surprising that a European officer should have been so very indi
insolent as to have the flags removed from the High Court
Government ought to enquire into the affair and should declare th
the power enjoyed by the Public Works Department in the matter of
public buildings on public occasions.

Expresses regret at the circumstance that Government offices were not allowed a half holiday on Thursday and Saturday in connection with the demonstrations in honour of Lord Ripon.

The *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 21st December says:—The G
of Bombay deserves thanks for the efficien
rendered to the spontaneous public dem
in honour of Lord Ripon. The circums
Government offices were not generally
half holiday on Thursday and Saturday
marred the success of its efforts. The pub
ed that the Government would not fail t
much generosity on such an occasion, but they were disappointed.

Requests Lord Ripon to represent to the Queen Empress the grievances of the people of India.

The *Vártáhar* (67) of the 20th December contains the followin
Lord Ripon:—Pray, Lord, when you go
vered Mother, our Gracious Queen and Em
we actually die for want of proper fo
clothing, and we are *utterly* destitute
of means of defence. This is all on acc
misrepresentations of Anglo-Indian officials, who fatten at ou
Pray tell her to abolish obnoxious and crushing taxes. Salt is
People are dying for want of it. Tell her, pray, O Lord, that not a
bough, not a twig, nor even a leaf is allowed to be felled or picke
forest guard is after us like a dog, the ranger is after us like a tig
bara sáheb before whom we are hauled up is certainly the god Yan
Death). As there is no fuel, there is no cooking and no eating.
Lord, how then are we to live? May it please your Lordship to
Mother Queen Empress that the Protestant missionaries cause ha
cities, towns and villages; they boldly denounce our gods, convert
boys, increase bitter hatred against each other, and thus cause sever
smart in the midst of the whole Indian nation. They may preach
churches, within their compounds, but not on thoroughfares defen
policemen. You have tried to do what a single man could do. W
thank you for your sincere motives and good intentions. We high
of the reforms you have been bold enough to carry out. But y
not over when you leave our shores. You have been a staunch

of our rights and liberties. Do you prove so ever after, bearing in m
you have yet to do much for us. We have no champion, no voice, no
we are deaf and dumb masses. Eurasians and Anglo-Indians are bred
us. They eat, they sleep, they earn their livelihood along with us. I
invade our rights with impunity, treat us as slaves, set aside the promi
tained in the glorious Proclamation of 1858 as if it were a waste paper
their opinion on the authority of men like Sir James Stephen, depri
our ancestral lands and create discontent and discord where concord a
piness prevailed in the days of Elphinstone, Bentinck and Canning.

Comments on Lord Ripon's speech at the Town Hall, Bombay.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 21st December says:—To us perl
most valuable part of Lord Ripon's addres
Town Hall was his exhortation to educated
gentlemen for the better education of their
That brief but touching appeal could be ex
almost indefinitely. But Lord Ripon is over-scrupulous in dealing w
somewhat delicate problem. However he said as much as could be sai
the question on such an occasion; and it is very far indeed from our in
to add one word of blame to that expression of generous self-reproach :—
been able to do much less than I should have liked." We can hardl
with his Lordship when he says "Government can do little, you can do
It is true that the people can and ought to do much. But if for one re
another individuals fail to do their duty fully, it becomes all the more ne
for the State to supplement their efforts and lend them the prestige
moral support. Female education is the greatest want of the
Without it the education of boys may do harm rather than good to th
of social progress. From what we have seen of it reform in India s
mean little more than the advancement of the dominant sex. This
the State is bound to equalize the spread of education, so equally to
bute it between the sexes as to lead gradually to the growth of a natio
to enjoy and exercise the privileges of civilised life.

Does not approve of the measures taken by the people of India to honour Lord Ripon on the occasion of his departure from India.

The *Arunodayă* (18) of the 21st December does not approve
measures taken by the generality of the p
India to honour Lord Ripon on the occasio
departure from India, and says that beyond ex
a desire to do a good many things he h
nothing to deserve the high encomium that h
bestowed on him and the extraordinary rega
sympathy that have been shown him.

Approves of the appointment of Lord Reay to the Governorship of Bombay.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 21st December says:—As regard
Reay Bombay ought to be very thankful
Premier for his appointment. He is a man
and character. He is comparatively young
of a noble family, is very well connected and e
exceptionally good position. Lord Reay will be an ornament to Bomba
than in the conventional sense of the term. He takes the warmest in
education, not the sort of interest that generally ends in suet dumpli
weak tea at evening parties, or in vague platitudes which have such a c
the reformers of India, but a real abiding interest which will do and suf
thing and at all times for the cause at stake. Bombay is really luck
present ruler is personally a decided improvement upon his clever pred
His successor will, we trust, be a still greater improvement upon Si
He has everything in his favour and Mr. Lionel Ashburner is gone, t
be praised! No more of Game Bill and Mhowra Bill for Bombay.
we undertake to predict that if Messrs. Peile and Melvill will speak out
"dumb millions" or even listen to their half-articulate cries, we shall
forest and the ábkári laws set right. Have the officials any idea
disastrous effect on the masses of the working of these legalised intru
torture? [The *Bombay Chronicle* (71) of the 21st December, the *Indu*
(10) of the 22nd December, the *Gujaráti* (92), the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (99)
Yajdán Parast (121) of the 21st December express approval of the app
of Lord Reay to the Governorship of Bombay. The *Gujaráti* however
that neither Mr. Gibbs nor Mr. Hope was nominated to the Governorsh

Comments on the resolution issued by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal regarding the presentation of memorials and petitions to Government.

The *Bombay Chronicle* (71) of the 21st December says:—The Lieut.- ernor of Bengal has promulgated certain new for regulating the presentation of memorials and tions to Government. The effect of the rules wil to stop the direct presentation of memorials to Gov ment by representative associations excepting bo like the British Indian Association, the Plant Association, &c. We confess that there is much reason on the side of the co now proposed for adoption by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, which will p ably be imitated by the other Provincial Governments. But we are not q sure whether it will prove universally acceptable to the people. Those at l who are in favour of the existence of popular representative associations on ground that they are necessary for the proper management of local affairs and furnishing information to Government with a view to obtain redress in resp of inconveniences and injuries to which the people of remote districts may subject owing to the careless or arbitrary proceedings of the authorities represe ing local boards or Government will hesitate to accept the new rules with strong misgivings. The way to get over the objections which these peo might urge on the score of fear lest any memorials should purposely be dela in transmission by the local boards or Government officers concerned would to provide by strict orders that no time should be lost in forwarding memor to their destination with the necessary explanation by the local board, district officer, or the commissioner concerned, and that no action should taken to give practical effect to such proceedings or measures as may have b objected to in the memorial except in cases relating to state policy or the saf of the public. Such provisions will tend to disarm all objections to the rules and their trial will be watched with much interest by the public. If t are found to fairly answer the purpose for which they are intended by his Hon the Lieut.-Governor they will deserve to be adopted by the Governments of other presidencies. [The *Rást Goftár* (108) of the 21st and the *Bombay Samác* (81) of the 23rd December express disapproval of the resolution, say that unne sary delay will be caused in bringing representations made by public asso tions to the notice of Government and that municipalities will have to discha a duty which is quite out of their line of business. The resolution sh therefore be cancelled. The *Samáchár* adds that if the Bengal Governm does not withdraw the resolution of its own accord Lord Dufferin ough interfere.]

Expresses satisfaction with the selection of Messrs. J. Nugent and P. M. Mehta for the title of C.I.E.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (96) of the 23rd December says:—We hear on g authority that Mr. J. Nugent, Secretary to the ernment of Bombay, and Mr. Phirojshah Merw Mehta are to receive the title of Companion o Indian Empire on the occasion of the anniversar the assumption of the title of "Kaisar-i-Hind" by Queen. No one can say a word against the selection of the gentlemen for honour. The public will not fail to congratulate the Government of Sir Ja Fergusson on thus recognising the services of an independent and benevo citizen like Mr. Mehta. Every educated Native will think himself honou thereby, for Mr. Mehta is a bright gem amongst educated Natives. But we l that the list of new Companions of the Indian Empire will also contain names of Messrs. Dinshájí Máneckji Petit and Dádábhái Navroji. injustice which has been hitherto done to these gentlemen should no longe left unredressed.

Makes suggestions in connection with the failure of crops in the Sholápur, Ahmednagar and Kaládgi districts.

The *Din Bandhu* (6) of the 21st December says:—This year there general complaint about damage to crops by unsea able and insufficient rainfall. Wheat, gram and jo are badly in need of more rain. Apprehensions entertained that if rain does not fall in a week or night more the famine of 1877 will be repeated. nearly a month past great difficulty has been experienced in procuring fo for cattle. The Collector of Kaládgi has ordered the Mámlatdárs to mak forests in the district available for grazing purposes, and the adoptio similar measures in the Sholápur and Ahmednagar districts would go a

way in protecting cattle. If rain does not fall agriculturists and l
classes will be reduced to a state of starvation. It is therefore neces
some relief works should be opened to enable them to earn their li
We suggest that Government should call for a detailed report on the p
of crops in the Sholápur, Ahmednagar, Bijápur and other districts an
take the necessary measures after due consideration. There should not
difficulty in meeting this contingency by drawing upon the Famine I
Fund, but all depends upon how far the authorities realize the gravit
situation. [A correspondent of the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 22nd D
writing from Karmála in the Sholápur District complains of failure of c
want of sufficient rain and of scarcity of water for drinking purposes.]

Suggests that the number of Presidency Magistrates in the city of Bombay should be increased to five.

The same newspaper complains that the
number of Presidency Magistrates is not s
for the requirements of the public of the
Bombay and suggests that the number sh
increased to five.

Requests the Bombay Government to give greater publicity through the medium of the Native press to its desire to purchase articles of Indian manufacture for use in Government offices.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (96) of the 22nd December, in noticing the
ment resolution on the annual report of the Sta
Department of this presidency for 1883-84,
Government quote the opinion of the Superin
of Stationery that many articles of Native m
ture will in a short time take the place of
imported from Europe. We wish for the
Government revenues and the promotion o
genous industries that such may be the case. But we cannot now
Government for not encouraging Native artizans. The anxiety shown
James Fergusson in this matter is creditable to him and he will lay the
under further obligations by giving through the medium of the Nativ
greater publicity to this noble desire than has been the case hitherto.

Complains of delay in the review by the Army Sanitary Commissioner of the report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay.

The same newspaper says:—The last issue of the *Bombay Gov*
Gazette contains the review by the Army S
Commissioner of the report of the Sanitary C
sioner for the Government of Bombay for t
1882. Though it is a very useful essay an
valuable suggestions it is to be regretted
should have been published after the report
Sanitary Commissioner for the succeeding y
been out. It therefore loses much of its importance. The Army S
Commission may have much to do, but at any rate the review oug
published within six months of the publication of the report so that the S
Commissioner may have an opportunity to attend to the suggestions
it or to give his remarks on those suggestions in his next report.

Requests Government to publish all the papers connected with the cancellation of the appointment of Dr. Prabhákar as Honorary Surgeon, Cowasji Jehangir Opthalmic Hospital.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (96) of the 23rd December says:—It is notified
last issue of the *Bombay Government Gazette* t
appointment of Dr. Prabhákar as Honorary S
Cowasji Jehangir Opthalmic Hospital, has be
celled with effect from the 17th December
notification does not specify the reasons for ca
the appointment. It does not state what mis
Dr. Prabhákar was guilty of or what faults we
with his work. It also does not state whether this action has been ta
the Government of Sir James Fergusson on the recommendation of the
mic Surgeon or that of the Surgeon-General. It is very surprising
fault was found with Dr. Prabhákar in the course of the last 20 mo
that he should now suddenly be found fault with. It is necessary for t
of justice that an explanation should be forthcoming in this matter.
quest Sir James Fergusson to publish all the papers connected with t
with a view to let the public judge for themselves. No injury will be
Dr. Prabhákar by the publication of the papers, as his appointment has

been cancelled. We beg leave to remind Sir James Fergusson that he
eve of his retirement from office and that even a single act of injustice
a time will mar many of his virtuous deeds.

Observes that the 2nd Bombay Grenadier Regiment has been on active service for a long time and recommends its removal from Quetta to Ahmedabad by rail.

A correspondent of the *Military Instructor* (129) of the 21st D
who appears to belong to the 2nd Bombay
dier Regiment now serving with the Zob Va
pedition, observes that for the last seven y
regiment has been on the march from one
another, gives the particulars of the services pe
by the regiment since 1879, says that the h
the men has been much affected by hard
and expresses a hope that the authorities will order the removal of the r
to Ahmedabad by railway and allow it to enjoy peace and quiet f
time.

Comments in connection with the scheme for the employment of old and worn out Native soldiers.

The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 21st December says:—The sch
taking old and worn out sepoys into civil em
on its fair trial now, and it is sanguinely hop
it will ultimately prove a success. We hearti
pathize with the movement; but if the present
is meant to hold out an inducement to the free
restricted enlistment of recruits in the army, then we have our doubts
success. Compared with European soldiers in respect of the rates of pay
provision for physical comforts the Native soldier is very badly off, and
perhaps the one and only reason why people do not take kindly to
service. This point has at different times been placed before the aut
but unfortunately for the Native sepoy it does not seem to have attrac
attention. We look upon the new scheme as a half-measure not likel
vance the object aimed at. To popularize enlistment among people a
reform in respect of the rate of his salary and his future prospects has
a necessity, and we hope the present Commander-in-Chief will take a
view of this question rather than be satisfied with the new scheme.

Supports the prayer of the inhabitants of the villages of Manori, Gorái, Utan and Dungri of the Salsette Táluka for the construction of a bridge over the river running between Borwáli and Gorái.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (99) of the 21st December, in an article head
appeal to the Collector of Thána," supports
tion of the inhabitants of the Manori, Gorái, U
Dungri villages of Salsette for the construc
bridge over the river that runs between Bor
Gorái, and says:—It is said that the petitio
some time ago sent a petition to the Supreme
ment urging the necessity of constructing the
in question. The Supreme Government ordered a survey to be mad
order was carried out but nothing further has been done. Governmen
to comply with the prayer of the petitioners, for the construction of th
will not only benefit the commercial community but Government as
toll may be levied on articles carried over the bridge and Governm
thereby be able to recoup the expenditure of construction. We hope
Collector of Thána will grant the prayer of the petitioners.

Does not approve of the rumoured transfer of the customs house at Bilimora to the village of Bháth.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (81) of the 24th Decemb
out the inadvisability of removing the custom
at Bilimora to Bháth, which according to ru
in contemplation, and says:—Bháth is a sma
inhabited by fishermen, is about seven mi
Bilimora and is not connected by a metall
Access to the village of Bháth is so very difficult that if the rumour pro
merchants will be put to much inconvenience. They will then send the
by rail instead of by sea. The port of Bilimora will lose its importa
Government will not be benefited by the contemplated measure. It is to
that the Customs Collector of Surat, with whom this idea has origina
abstain from taking this hasty step. The local merchants ought to pet
Collector on the subject. They ought also at the same time to peti
Gáikwád of Baroda to interfere in the matter.

Points out the necessity of improving the postal arrangements in Sind.

The *Sind Times* (5) of the 23rd December says:—It would hav bright idea to have memorialized Lord Duffer he was in Bombay upon the miserable postal a ments just now obtaining in this part of th dency, but the state of somnolence into wh Karáchi Chamber of Commerce appears to have passed after its supreme in the audience chamber of Sir James Fergusson during his brief stay Government House of Karáchi precludes the possibility of such activity it is not the interests of the Chamber of Commerce alone that suffer disgraceful postal arrangements between Bombay and Karáchi. We ha so long accustomed to receive our letters and papers only twice a week t hope of hearing from the capital of Western India everyd\y appears an e gant one. And yet the distance is not at all very great. Nothing easier than to establish a daily postal communication between Bomb what is fast becoming the second city of the presidency. Sir James Fer has perhaps done quite enough for Karáchi, and it is needless to mak further demands upon him since his time is almost up. But when Lor takes up the reins of office it should be the first duty of every public b Karáchi to point out to the new Governor that as regards postal arrang the third or at least the fourth seaport of India is no better off th Andaman Islands and that if no improvement is possible the old o things may be restored.

Complaint against the change recently made in the working hours of telegraph offices.

Referring to the change recently effected by the Director General working hours of telegraph offices, the *Bakul* (the 21st December complains of the inconve that is likely to be caused to the servants of th graph Department and also to those of the Department to which it is in contemplation to t the work of telegraphs, and points out the necessity of either shorteni hours of work or of increasing the emoluments of the employés.

Education.

Some suggestions to Sir James Fergusson regarding the employment of educated Natives.

The *Jáme Jamshed* (96) of the 26th December, in noticing th number of students who have this year pas Matriculation Examination of the Bombay Uni and alluding to the general cry of want of emplo says:—Sir James Fergusson has made some for the spread of education. He ought als something for the employment of educated Natives. Many young m willing to receive agricultural education, but they are deterred from so d the example of those who have received similar instruction but who comp want of encouragement. If Sir James Fergusson were to issue a resolution ing that Government would give free of charge for a certain period plots in villages for cultivation to those who would study in the agricultural tions recognised by Government, that a certain amount of money would to them by Government at a certain rate of interest and that they w provided with agricultural implements, hundreds of young men woul forward within a decade to take to this pursuit. Thousands of acres of was would thus be brought under cultivation and the Government revenu be permanently increased. The money advanced to them will not go and the agriculturists will be encouraged to follow civilised methods of the land. Such a procedure on the part of Sir James will, we venture be the best work done by him during his career as Governor of this pres It is to be hoped that Sir James will pay due attention to this sug The Government should also do something for the employment of e Natives in Government offices on a larger scale than at present. It will great blessing on educated Native youths by issuing a circular directi vacancies in Government offices shall hereafter be filled up as much as pos the employment of Natives who have passed University examinations does not Sir James Fergusson follow in the footsteps of the noble Lord Rip order the employment of clerks after subjecting them to a competitive e tion? [The same newspaper of the 27th December requests Government to

educated Natives in the Indian Marine Department, and says that a are not appointed to posts higher than that of boatswain, which car highest a monthly salary of Rs. 37 only, educated Native youths hesit this service unless better prospects are held out to them.]

Points out the necessity of taking steps to improve the prospects of school masters,

A correspondent of the *Native Opinion* (11) of the 21st December, to bring to the notice of Government the def present system of education, observes:— education is the main stay of all public i and the maintenance of training colleges i keeping with this view. The recipients of the instruction imparted in thes are also fulfilling the expectations formed of them *in a great measu* qualifying phrase "in a great measure" is used advisedly because the with which teachers in public schools begin their work are never sust want of frequent promotion in service. As a safeguard against such un consequences the Honourable J. B. Peile, late Director of Public Ins inauguarated the system of granting special allowances to school maste was attended with very good results in its first stages. Gradually, how the allowance rules were subjected to a thousand and one excepti became nearly useless. The simultaneous effects of this state of thi been want of zeal on the part of school masters and detriment to the education. But this is not all. The number of teachers at present turn the training colleges is not enough for the growing requirements of th going public. Such teachers are available only for teaching the highe of primary schools which comprise about one-third of the total number of while the remaining two-thirds are committed to the care of persons v studied up to the Maráthi sixth standard and who receive the re salaries varying from 3 to 8 rupees per mensem! Can such tea expected to lay a firm foundation of true education? Is not the that is raised on such frail basis likely to tumble down after a very sh That a man who is expected to lay the foundation of education shoul Rs. 3, while a Pattáwála is allowed Rs. 8 per mensem! Is this encou to education or mockery? The prospects of school masters are very li uncertain, and the majority of them are obliged to end their care maximum salary of Rs. 25. What a deplorable state of things! Govern the authorities of the Educational Department have thoroughly blig prospects of a class of people whose mental powers are taxed to the ut may be argued that Government pay Rs. 3 and 4 to school masters bec are available on such low remuneration. This is quite true, and so l aggrieved party do not raise their voice we have no desire to espouse th But their want of zeal is telling very horribly on the cause of educat country and therefore we ask for redress at the hands of Governn conclusion we request Government to transfer old and experienc masters to places in the Revenue, Judicial, A'bkári and Forest departm to admit new and zealous men to their posts. If however the authorit Educational Department are opposed to this proposal they should try the interests of their old and disappointed servants by creating fat app in their own department.

Comments on the failure of the Gujarát College to pass a single student at the last First B.A. Examination of the Bombay University.

The *Gujarát Mitră* (72) of the 21st December says:—The Gujará has not succeeded in passing a single stu year in the First B.A. Examination. W blame for this result? We admit that Mr. Principal of the College, is a learned ma the students must be dull or Mr. Best mu devoting his entire energies and time to his his system of imparting knowledge must be defective. All the studen be dull and therefore for the present we conclude that Mr. Best's imparting instruction is unsatisfactory. The people of Ahmedabad request Government to transfer Mr. Best to some other place and t a man like Mr. Jamshedji Dalál in his stead. [The *Nyáyă Dars* of the 22nd December says:—We hear that Mr. Best on one or two applied for an increase to his salary on the ground that the duties of had become more laborious than when the College was first establish

request has not been allowed and it may be inferred that he has l
in his work. We think that this is one of the causes why not a sin
from the Gujarát College has passed the First B.A. Examinatio
We think that Mr. Best should either be allowed to retire on pensio
be transferred to some other place.]

Railways.

Complains of the inconvenience caused to passengers owing to the absence of lights in third class carriages on the Sind Railway.

A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (131) of the 13th Decembe
of the inconvenience caused to passengers
Railway owing to the absence of lights in
carriages, and observes:—It is proper t
arrangements should be made to protect
from being robbed. Railway servants d
care to see whether there is sufficient ligh
carriages. You will be kind enough to point out to the railway s
necessity of examining all the carriages at every station and of seei
any of them is in need of a light. If this suggestion is acted up
gers will be greatly benefited. It is a pity that although very few p
into the first or second classes these classes are provided with tw
lamps each, while only one lamp is provided for a third class carr
is full of passengers.

Municipalities.

Complains of the insanitary condition of the town of Sehwan in Sind.

A correspondent of the *Muin-ul-Islám* (130) of the 12th Decemb
from Sehwan says:—The Mukhtiárkar of t
very particular about the cleanliness of th
the people appear to be bent upon keepin
There is no outlet for filthy water. All d
is thrown in courtyards in front of houses, whence it finds its wa
streets where it is allowed to stagnate. The bad smell which this w
out is injurious to the health of the occupants of neighbouring hous
as to that of passers by. It would be well if, as in other towns,
system were introduced here at the cost of municipal funds. The stre
not on the same level throughout; in some parts they are high, in
The old and the weak find it very difficult to pass through these stre
ally at night time. They are always in fear of falling down. Mun
missioners would do well to remove this inconvenience. People of
depend solely on the Aral for their water supply both during su
winter. In the hot months the water of the Indus finds its way int
and the water consequently rises. In these months the water is ve
drink, but during the cold season the stream is so very low that it ca
without the aid of a boat. During these months water changes its
becomes tasteless. It is very injurious to health to drink this wa
time of the year. The coldness of the weather and the prevalen
added to the injurious state of the water prove prejudicial to the he
public. The Pancháyat and the municipal commissioners will con
boon on the public if they order one or two wells to be dug near t
on one of the several pieces of land lying useless in the town.

Berár Affairs.

Makes certain suggestions for the readjustment of the salaries of the high schools and inspecting staffs in Berár.

In an article headed "Assistants to Deputy Educational In
Berár," the *Pramod Sindhu* (13) of the 22
ber says:—We hear that about 400 ne
schools are to be opened in Berár and tha
are to be given to the Deputy Educational
where necessary in order to inspect the n
We are further told that as an experimental measure such assistan
at first given to the Deputy Educational Inspectors of Amráoti and A
are much advanced in point of education and consequently have a la
of schools in each. From the recent appointment to the post of the
Inspector it may be inferred that the inspecting staff and the teachi
considered two separate bodies so long as men qualified by their i

hard work are to be found in the respective lines. This d
gether a bad one, but to avoid dissatisfaction among t
we think some changes must be made in the present syst
ment of Educational Inspector is the highest goal to an i
the appointment of head master of a high school to a mem
staff. And if it is desirable that each and every memb
should put his heart and soul into the noble but onerous
taken, we are of opinion that the highest object of amb
lines should be equally attractive. The two high schools i
be of two grades; the salary of the head master of the 1
should rise from Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 and of that of the 2n
from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300. The salaries of the assisting sta
raised a little in proportion. If such changes are not e
probable that competent, hard-working and promising you
attracted to the department, and we are afraid that m
will feel the want of encouragement. It may be conf
functionaries are entrusted with a charge which is as
sponsible as that of an extra Assistant Commissioner in
and there is no reason why the former should not get as m
their labour as the latter. So much for the high schools.
say as regards the Anglo-Vernacular schools, as they
together. But we want to show how they should be
schools. As a general rule the head master of a first gra
school should be competent to hold a higher appointment
now his goal of ambition was the appointment of Deputy I
but in future according to our scheme that goal should be
second assistant of a high school. In fact these schools
high schools in respect of teachers as they are in re
assistants to Deputy Educational Inspectors will be th
Deputy Educational Inspectorships as they will have rece
in inspection and will have acquired experience. In fact t
will be the same as those of Deputy Educational Inspecto
scale. We therefore propose that there should be thre
Deputy Inspectors—1st grade drawing a salary of Rs.
grade of Rs. 75, and 3rd grade of Rs. 60. In the experim
plated by the department one assistant should be placed
the other in the second. Thus an Assistant Deputy Educ
mencing with Rs. 60 or 75 may aspire to rise at least
time by steady work and perseverance. He will have
gradual progress. Thus we have set forth our schem
aware will entail additional expenditure upon the Gover
to the good that will result from this arrangement the in
is trifling. And as provincial revenue has been, or is ab
great extent of the charges on account of primary educat
ment will not hesitate to spend a small amount from the
of higher education.

RAOJI BHA
Acting Report

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
29th December 1884.

INDEX.

Page.

Politics and the Public Administration—

Administration of India:
  Request to Lord Dufferin to treat Anglo-Indians with contempt and accord fair treatment to Natives 3
  Some suggestions for the consideration of Lord Dufferin ... 5
Appointments: Approval of the appointment of Lord Reay to the Governorship of Bombay 8
Bridge over the river running between Borwáli and Gorái: Support to the prayer of the inhabitants of the villages of Manori, Gorái, Utan and Dongri of the Salsette Táluka for the construction of a — ... 11
Customs house at Bilimora: Disapproval of the rumoured transfer of the — to the village of Bháth 11
Employment of old and worn out Native soldiers: Comments in connection with the scheme for the— 11
Failure of crops: Suggestions in connection with the — in the Sholápur, Ahmednagar and Kaládgi districts 9
Grievances of the people of India: Request to Lord Ripon to represent to the Queen-Empress the— 7
Honorary Surgeons: Request to Government to publish all the papers connected with the cancellation of the appointment of Dr. Prabhákar as Honorary Surgeon, Cowasji Jehangir Opthalmic Hospital ... 10
Judicial matters: Suggestion that the number of Presidency Magistrates in the city of Bombay should be increased to five 10
Lord Dufferin's visit to a village in the Khándesh District: Comments on — on his way to Calcutta 5
Lord Ripon's speech at the Town Hall: Comments on —, Bombay ... 8
Memorials and petitions to Government: Comments on the resolution issued by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal regarding the presentation of— 9
Military movements: Observation that the 2nd Bombay Grenadier Regiment has been on active service for a long time and recommendation for its removal from Quetta to Ahmedabad by rail 11
Mutual connection between England and her Indian Empire: Comments in connection with the paper on the — read by Sir Orfeur Cavenagh before the East India Association 4
Postal matters: Necessity of improving the postal arrangements in Sind.. 12
Public honours:
  Comments in connection with the circumstance that Government offices were not allowed a half holiday on Thursday and Saturday for witnessing the demonstrations in honour of Lord Ripon. 7
  Comments in connection with the public demonstrations in Bombay in honour of Lord Ripon 5
  Comments on the conduct of Sir James Fergusson in connection with the public demonstrations in Bombay in honour of Lord Ripon.. 6
  Disapproval of the conduct of the European officer who ordered the removal of the flags with which the High Court was decorated during Lord Ripon's stay in Bombay 7
  Disapproval of the measures taken by the people of India to honour Lord Ripon on the occasion of his departure from India ... 8
  Expression of opinion that Sir James Fergusson deserves the title of K.C.S.I., which it is understood will be conferred on him for his Indian services 4
  Expression of satisfaction with the selection of Messrs. J. Nugent and P. M. Mehta for the title of C.I.E... 9
Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay:
  Complaint regarding the delay in the review by the Army Sanitary Commissioner of the— 10
Stores: Request to the Bombay Government to give greater publicity through the medium of the Native press to its desire to purchase articles of Indian manufacture for use in Government offices ... 10
Telegraph offices: Complaint against the change recently made in the working hours of—... 12

PART II.—*Education*—

- **Employment of educated Natives: Suggestions to Sir James** regarding the— ... ...
- **Gujarát College, Ahmedabad: Comments on the failure of the** a single student at the last First B.A. Examination of th University ... ...
- **School masters: Necessity of taking steps to improve the prosp**

PART III.—*Railways*—

- **Sind Railway: Complaint regarding the inconvenience cause** engers by the absence of lights in third class carriages on

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—

- **Sehwán: Complaint regarding the insanitary condition of** of — in Sind ... ...

PART V.—*Berár Affairs*—

- **Salaries: Suggestion for the readjustment of the — of the hi** and inspecting staffs in Berár ... ...

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY AND RECORDS
1 2 3 4 5 6
Copyright photograph - not to be reproduced photographically without permission of the India Office Library and Records
Reference
~~IOL~~
IOR L/R/5/139